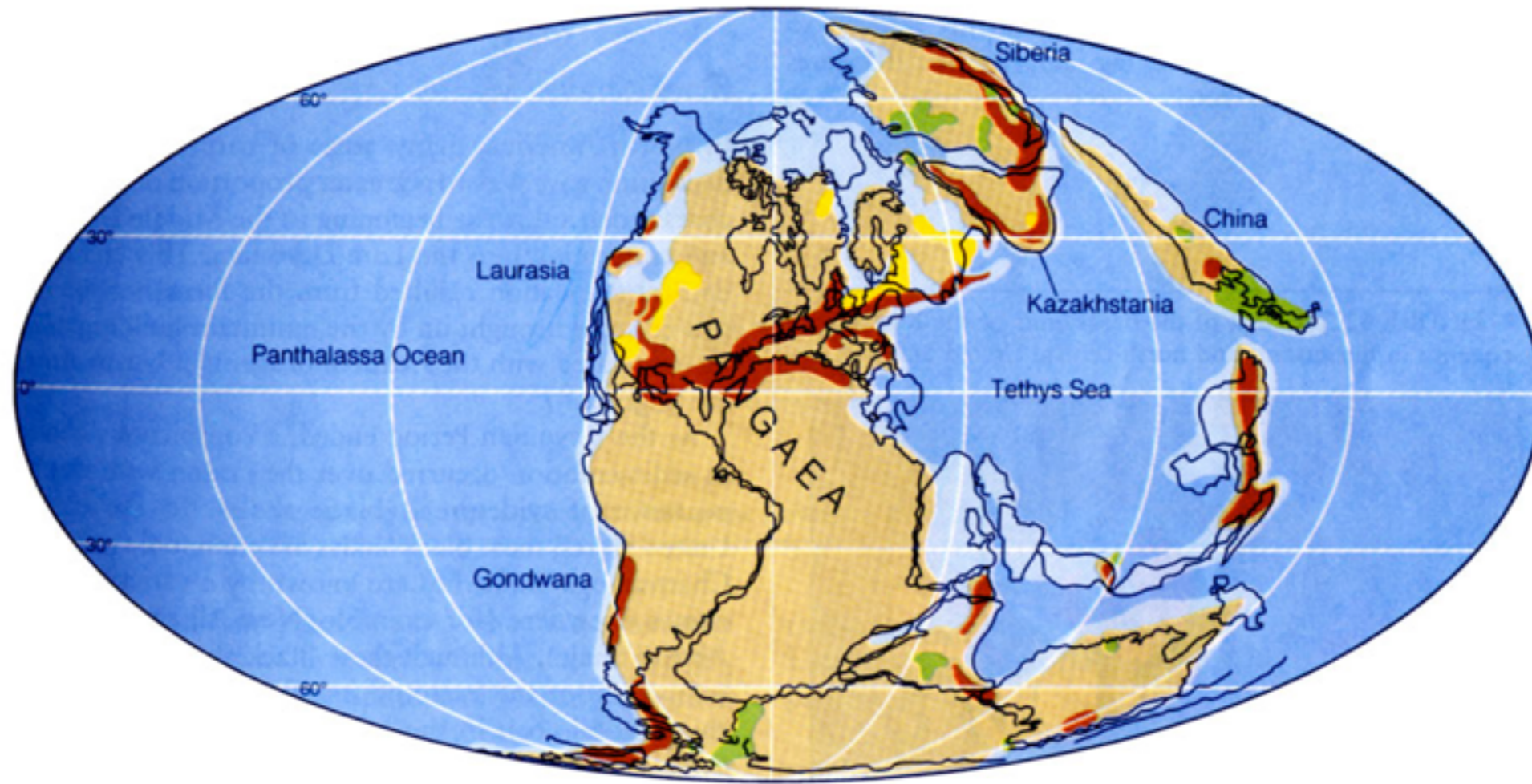


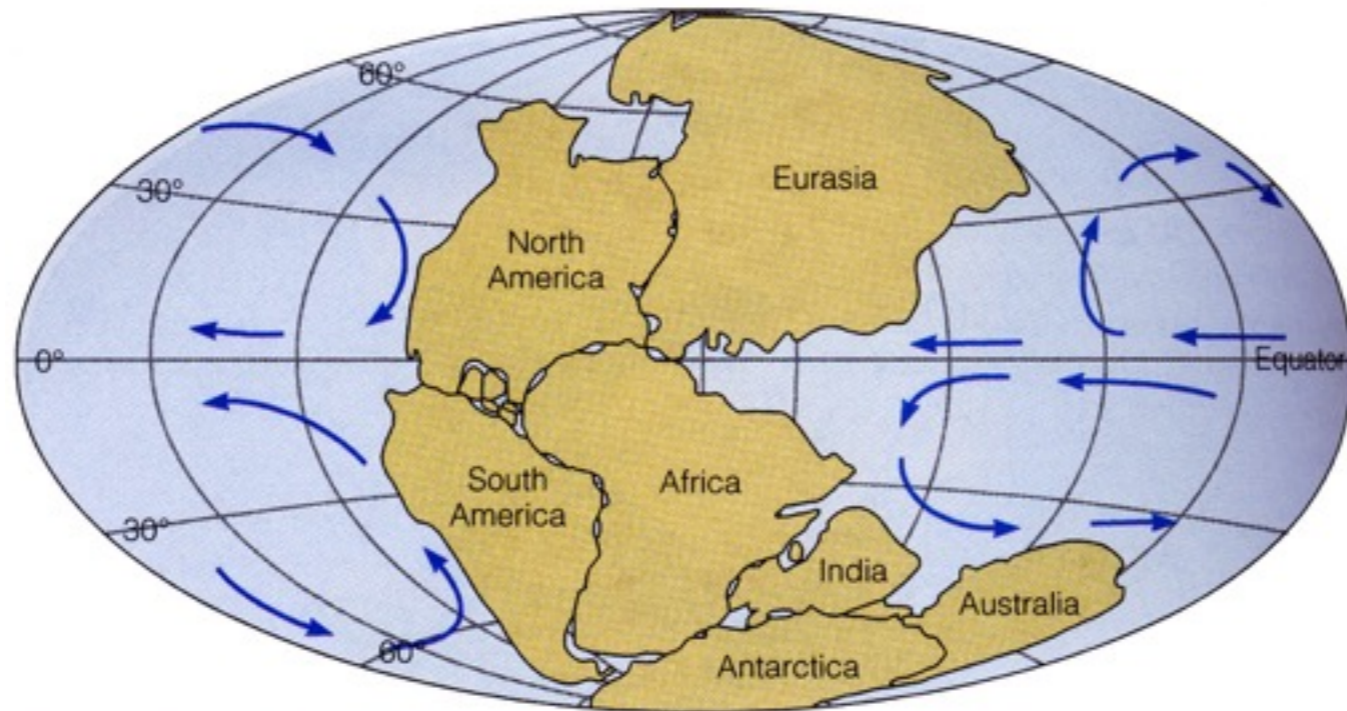
Pangea in the Late Permian Period



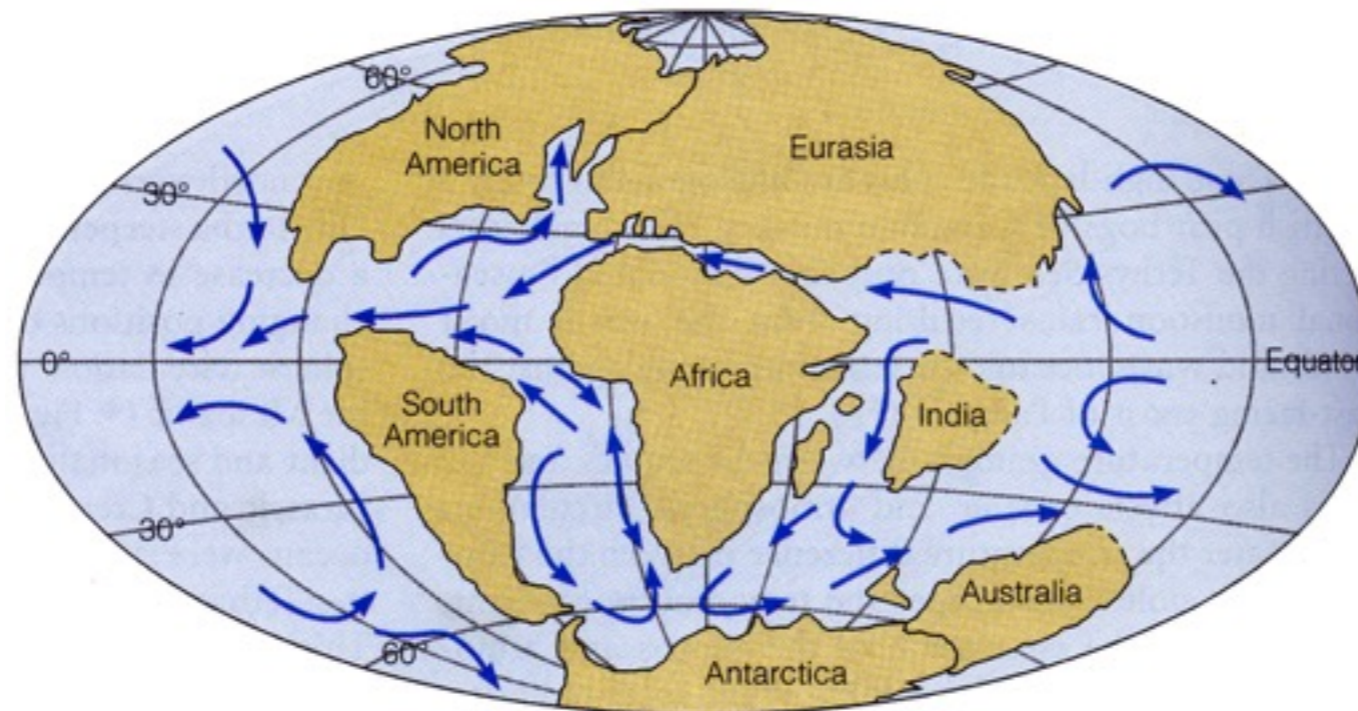
(b) Late Permian Period (258-253 M.Y.A.)



No Polar Ice Caps until Pangea Broke Up

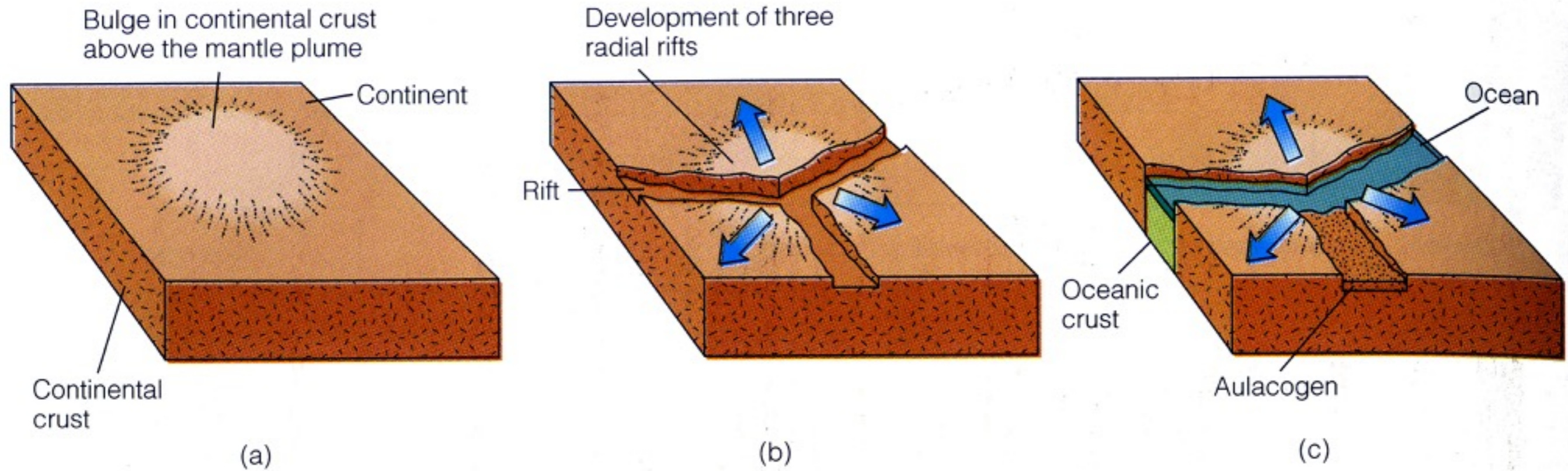


(a) Triassic Period

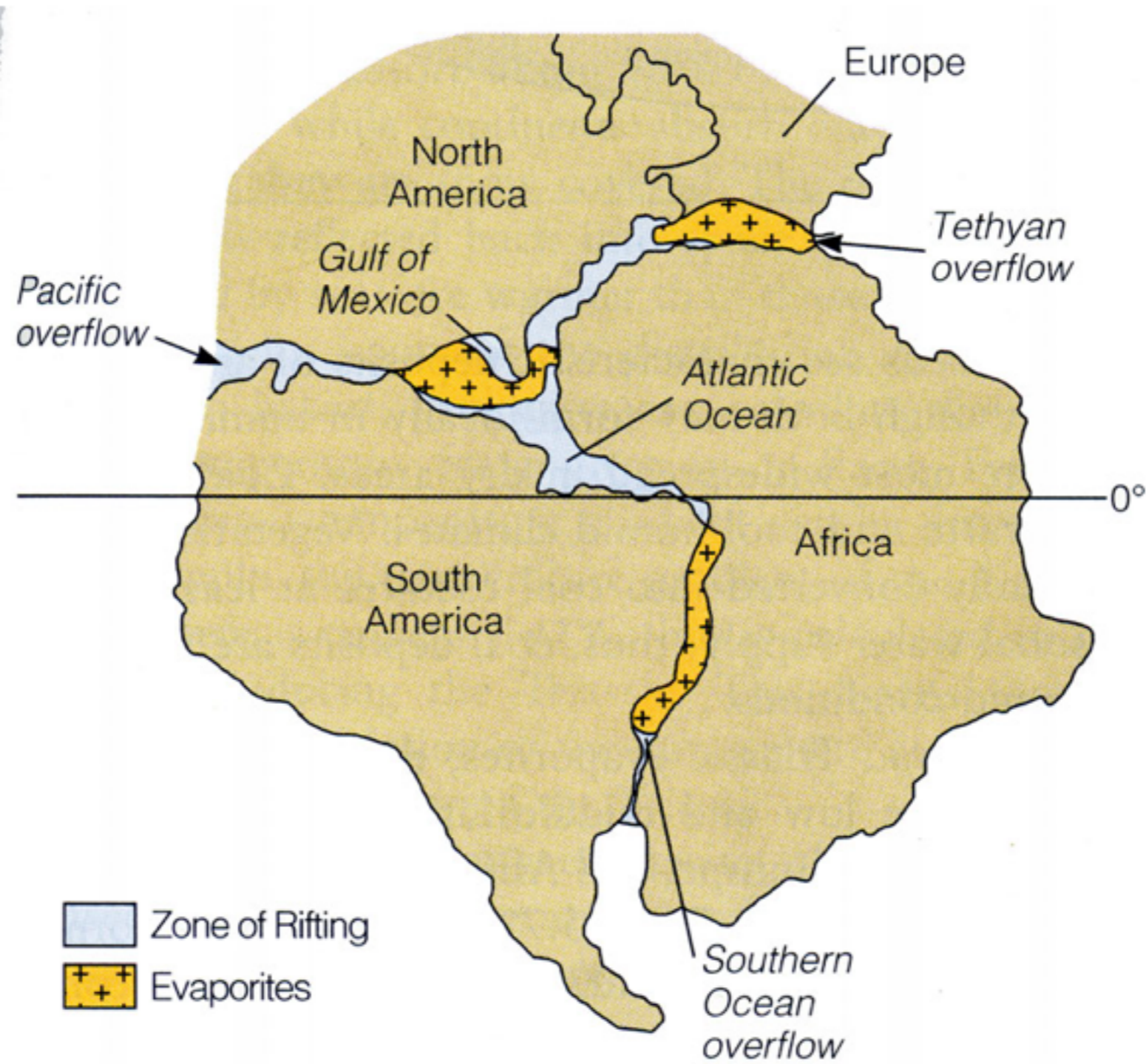


(b) Cretaceous Period

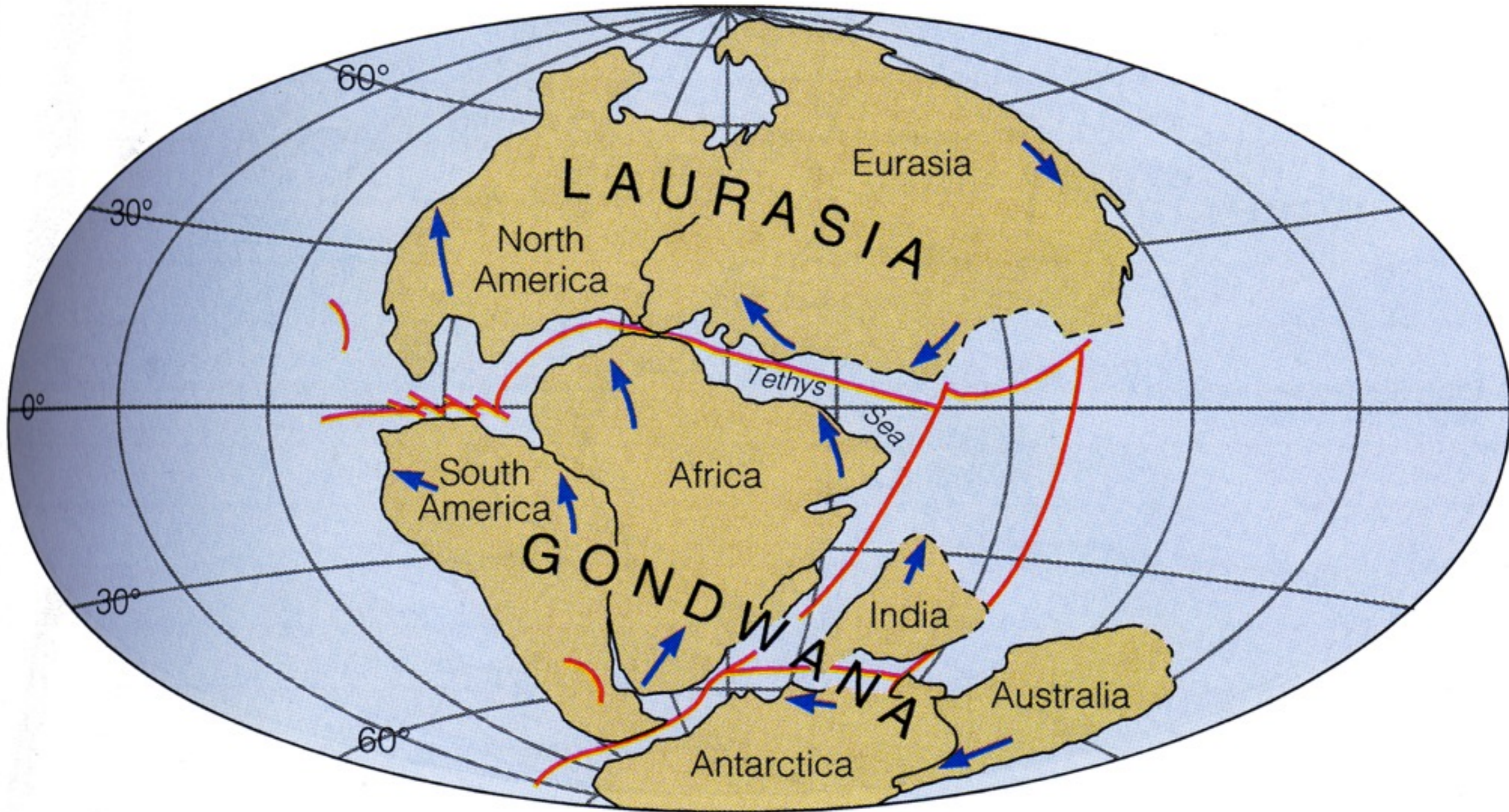
How a Supercontinent Breaks Up



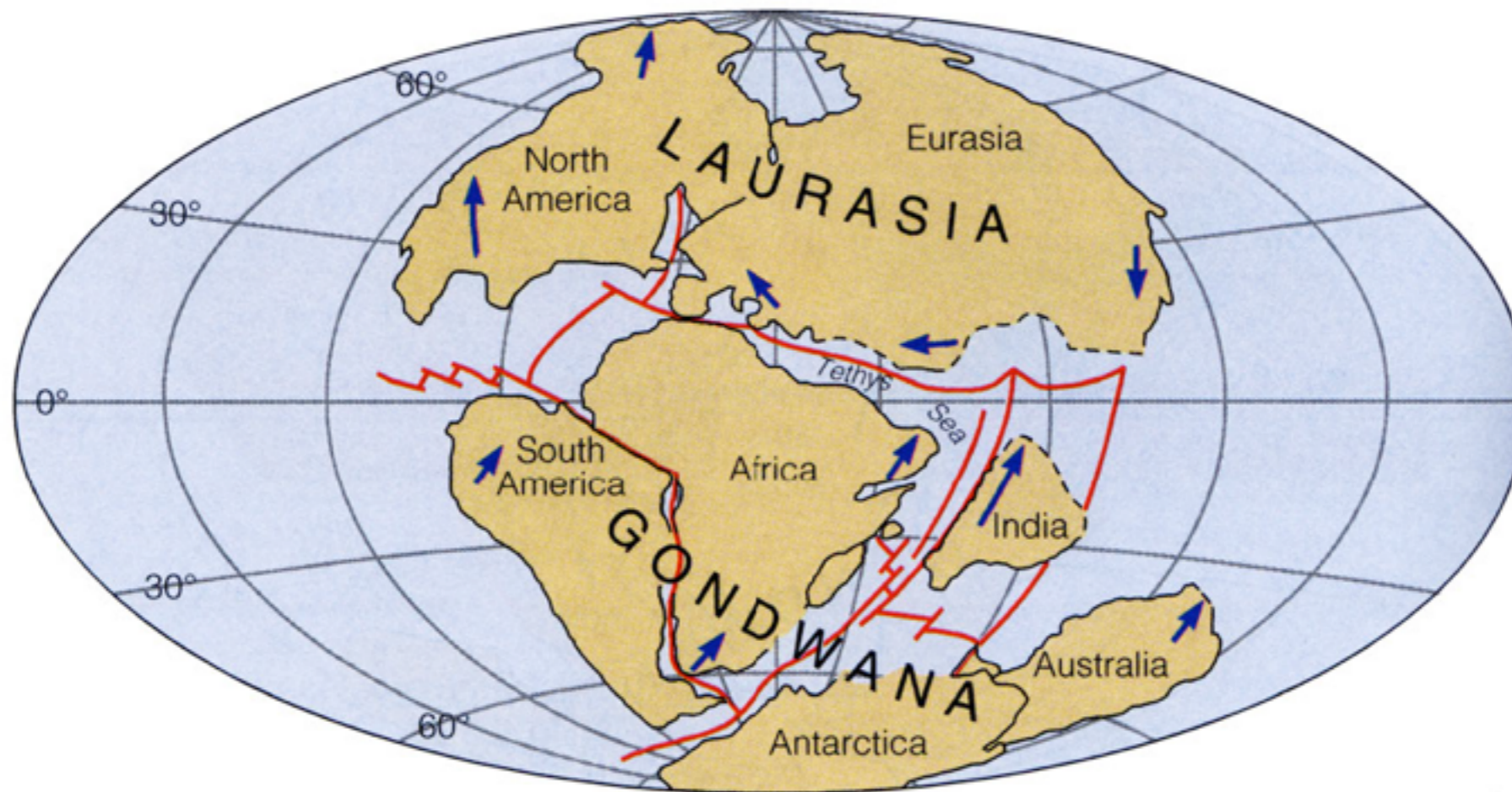
Massive Evaporite Sequences



Stage 1 & 2 Breakup - Late Triassic through Jurassic

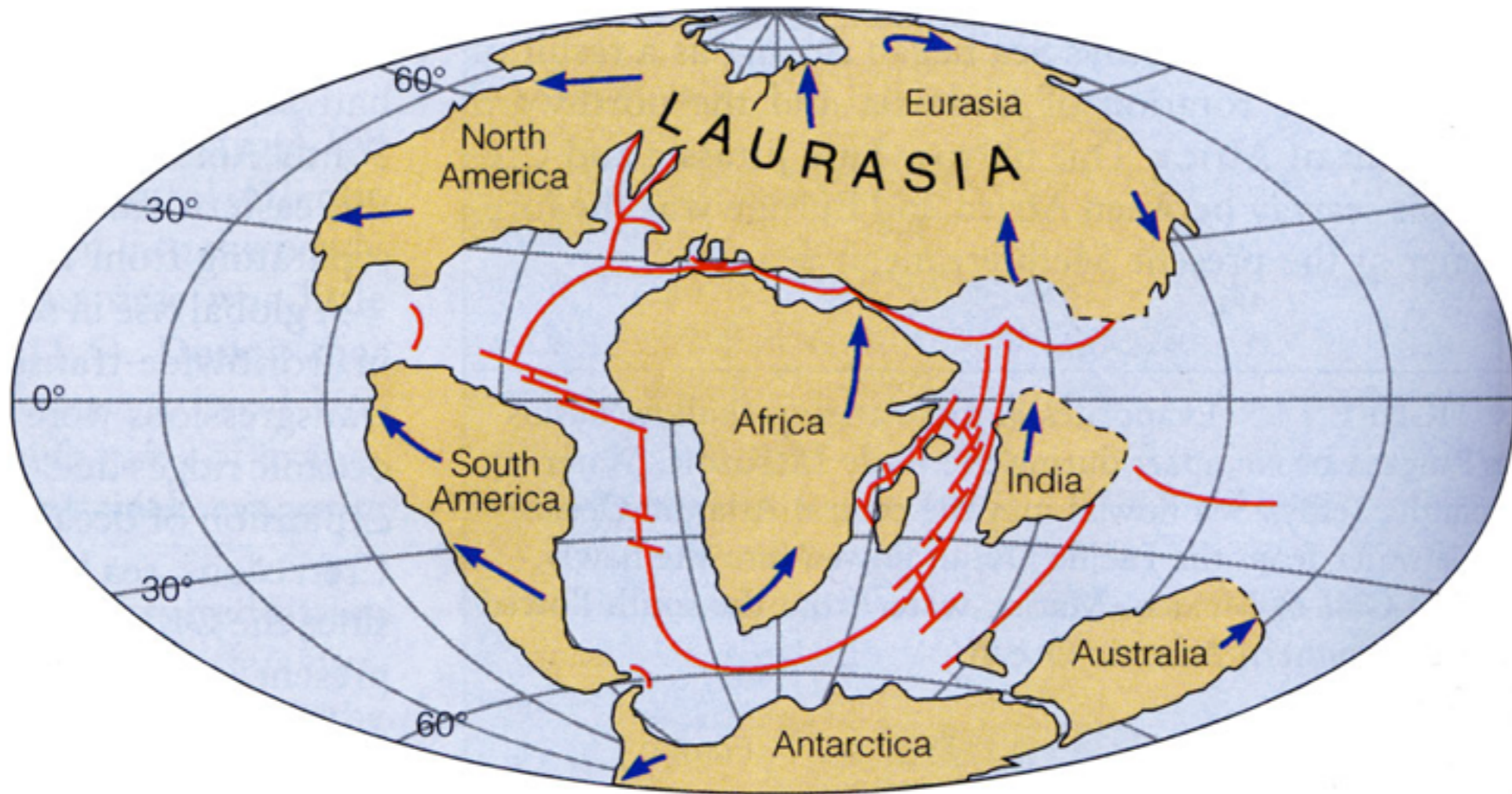


Stage 3 Breakup - Late Jurassic



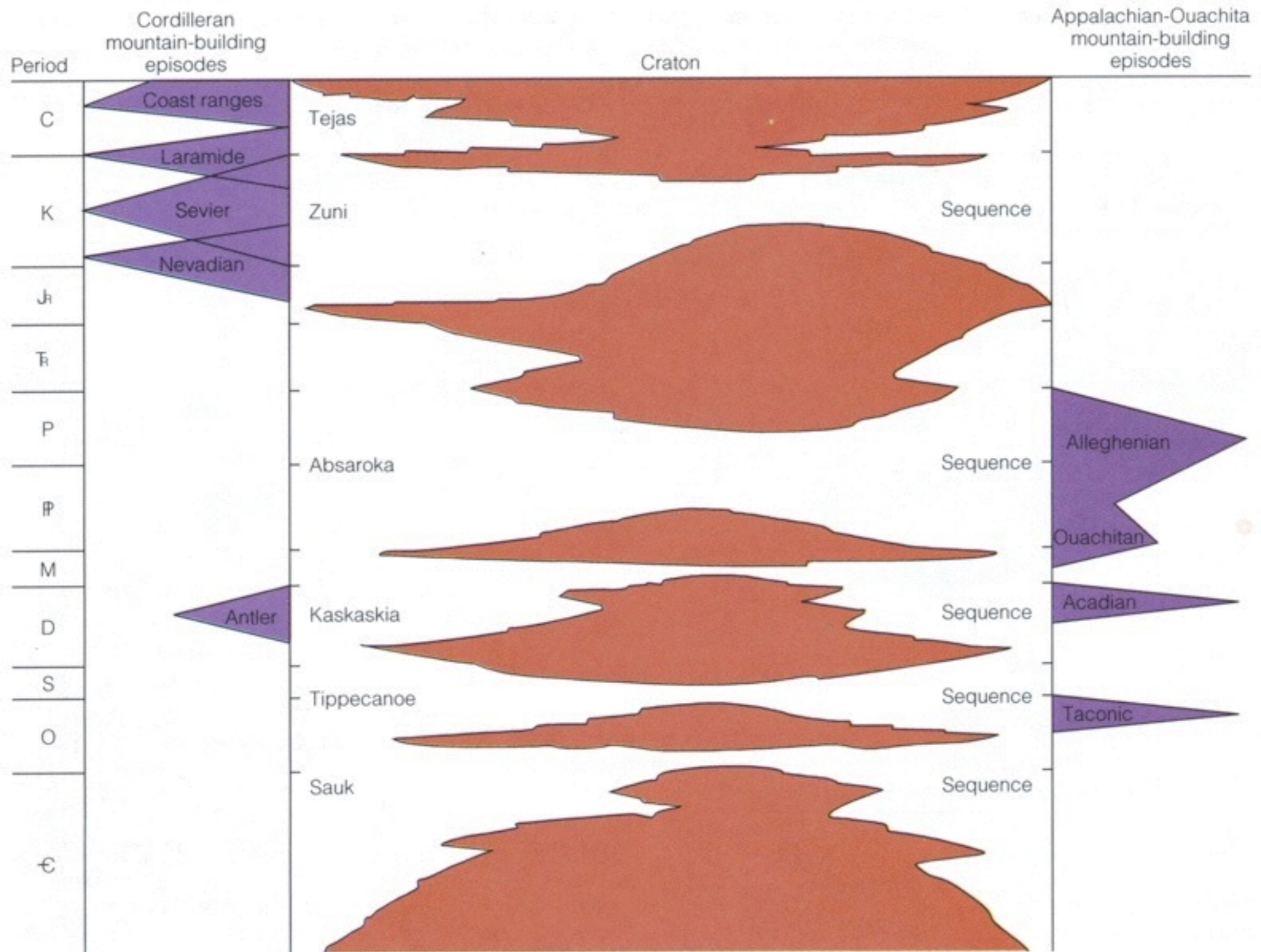
(a) Jurassic Period (208–144 M.Y.A)

Stage 4 Breakup - Late Cretaceous

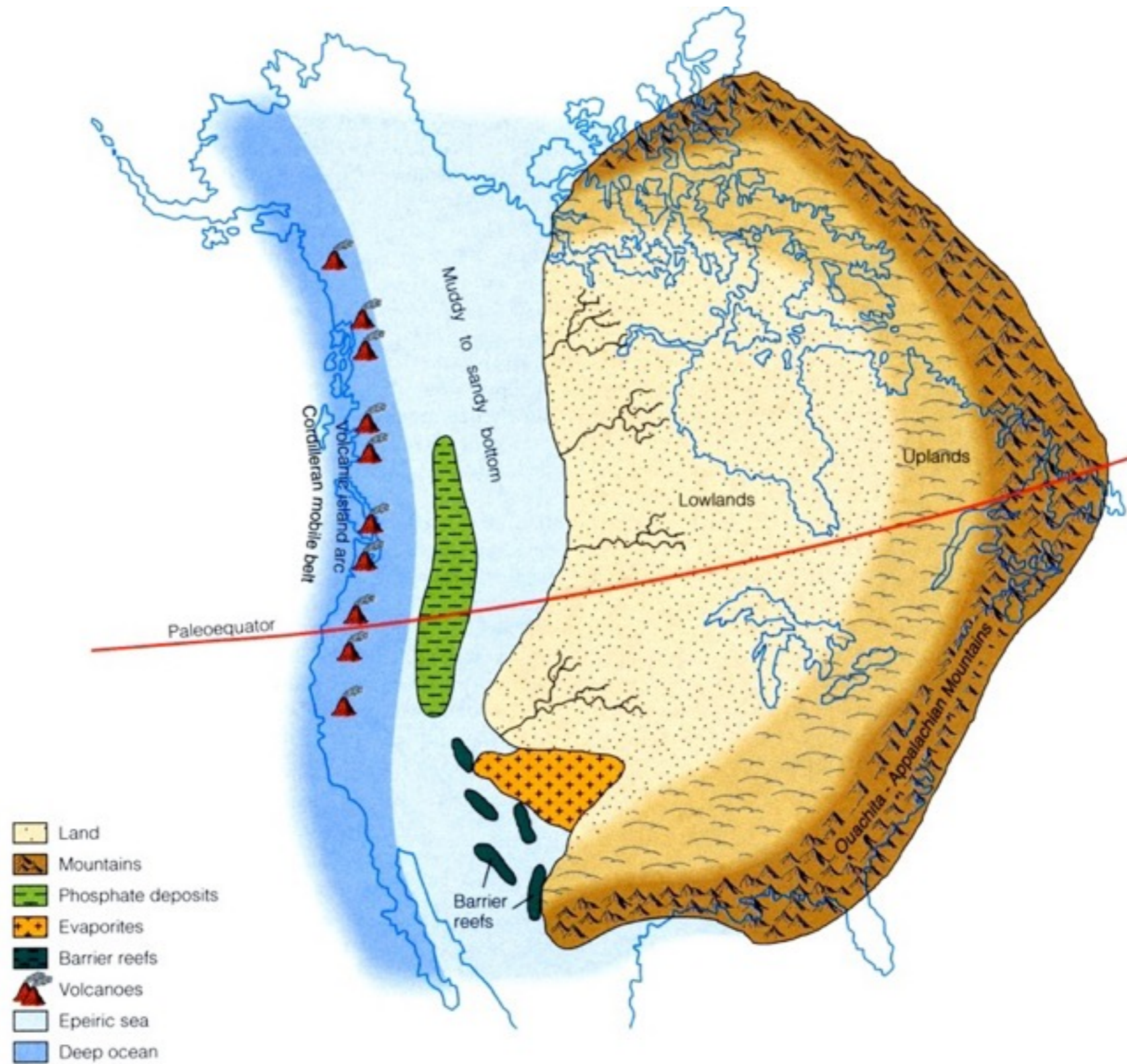


(b) Cretaceous Period (144–66 M.Y.A)

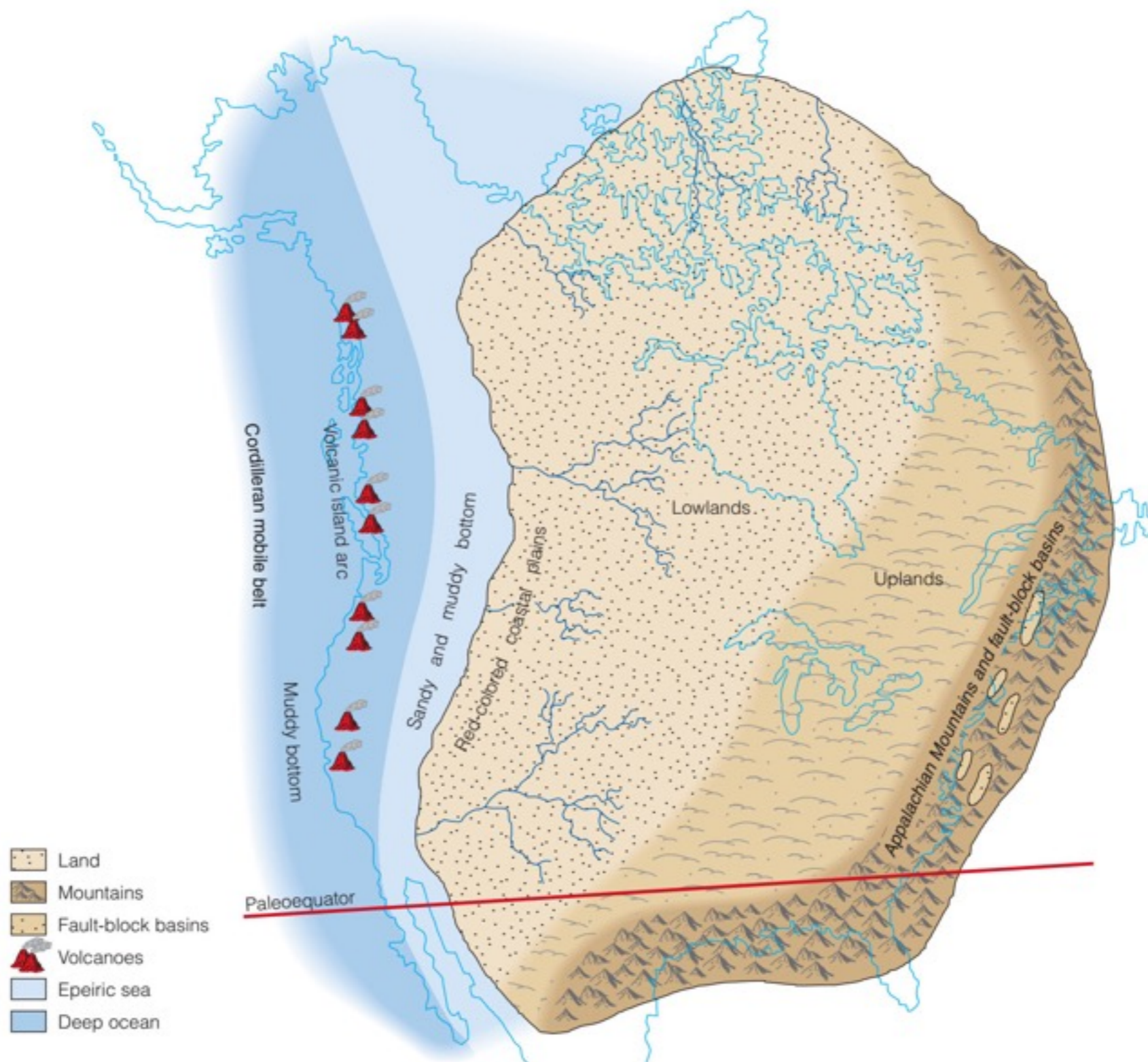
Sloss Seas



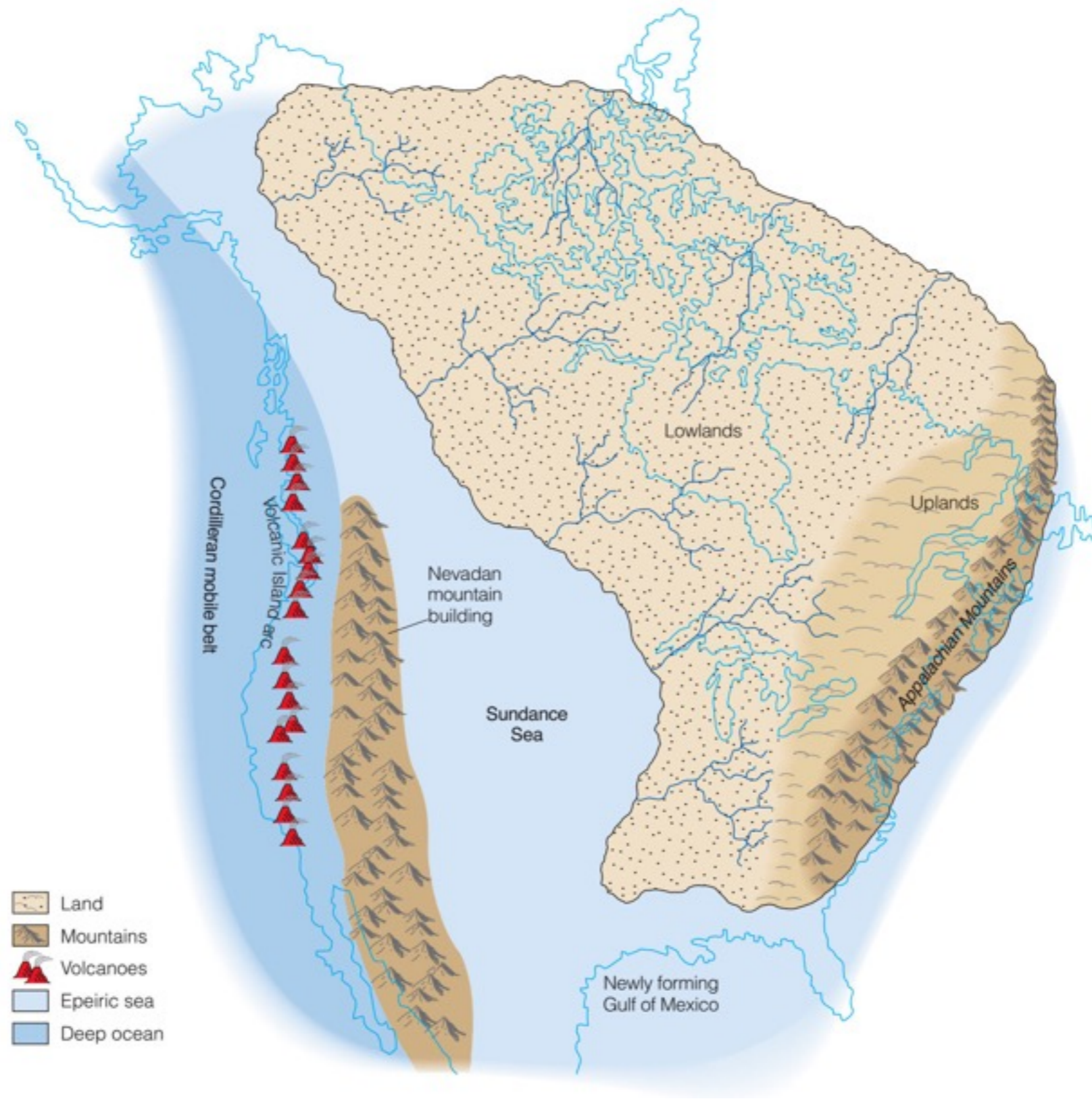
Absaroka Sea Transgression in Permian



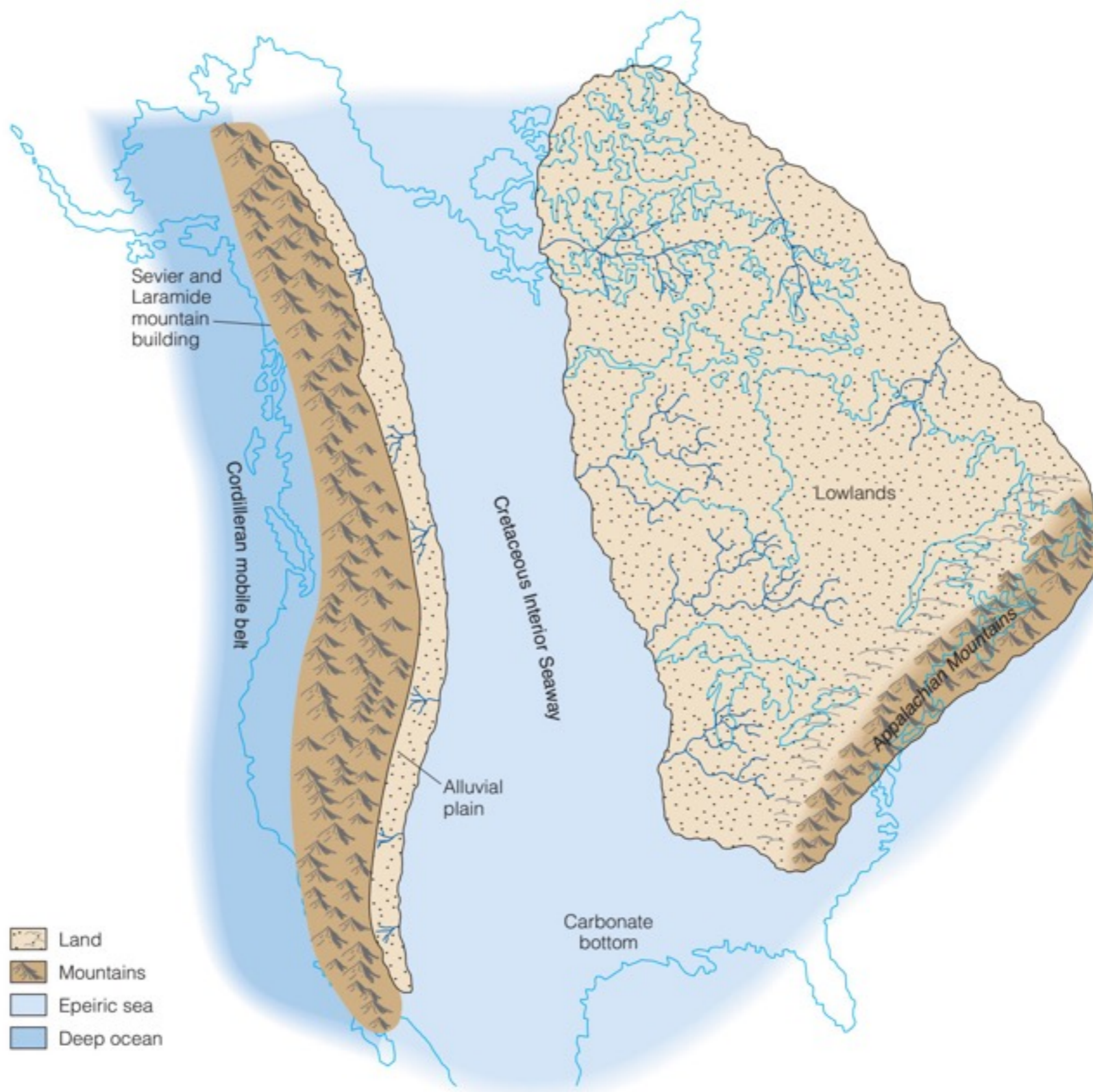
Absaroka Sea Regression in Triassic



Zuni or Sundance Sea Transgression in the Jurassic



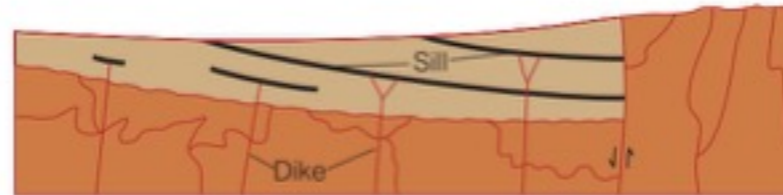
Zuni in the Cretaceous (Cretaceous Interior Seaway)



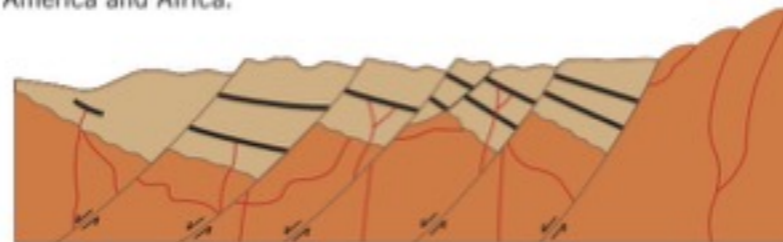
Triassic Rift Basins



(a) Areas where Triassic fault-block basin deposits crop out in eastern North America.



(b) After the Appalachians were eroded to a low-lying plain by the Middle Triassic, fault-block basins such as this one (shown in cross section) formed as a result of Late Triassic rifting between North America and Africa.

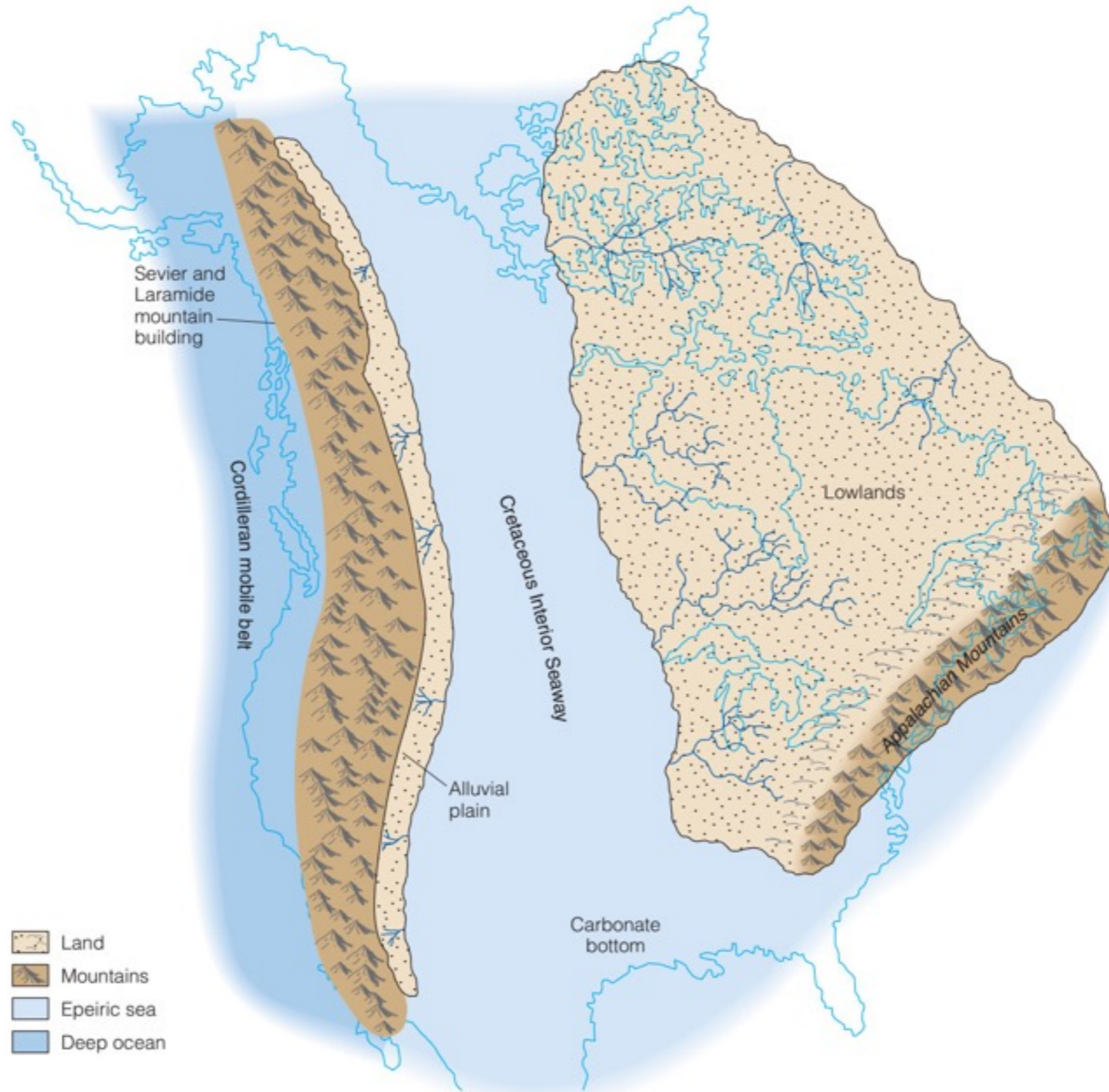


(c) These valleys accumulated great thickness of sediments and were themselves broken by a complex of normal faults during rifting.

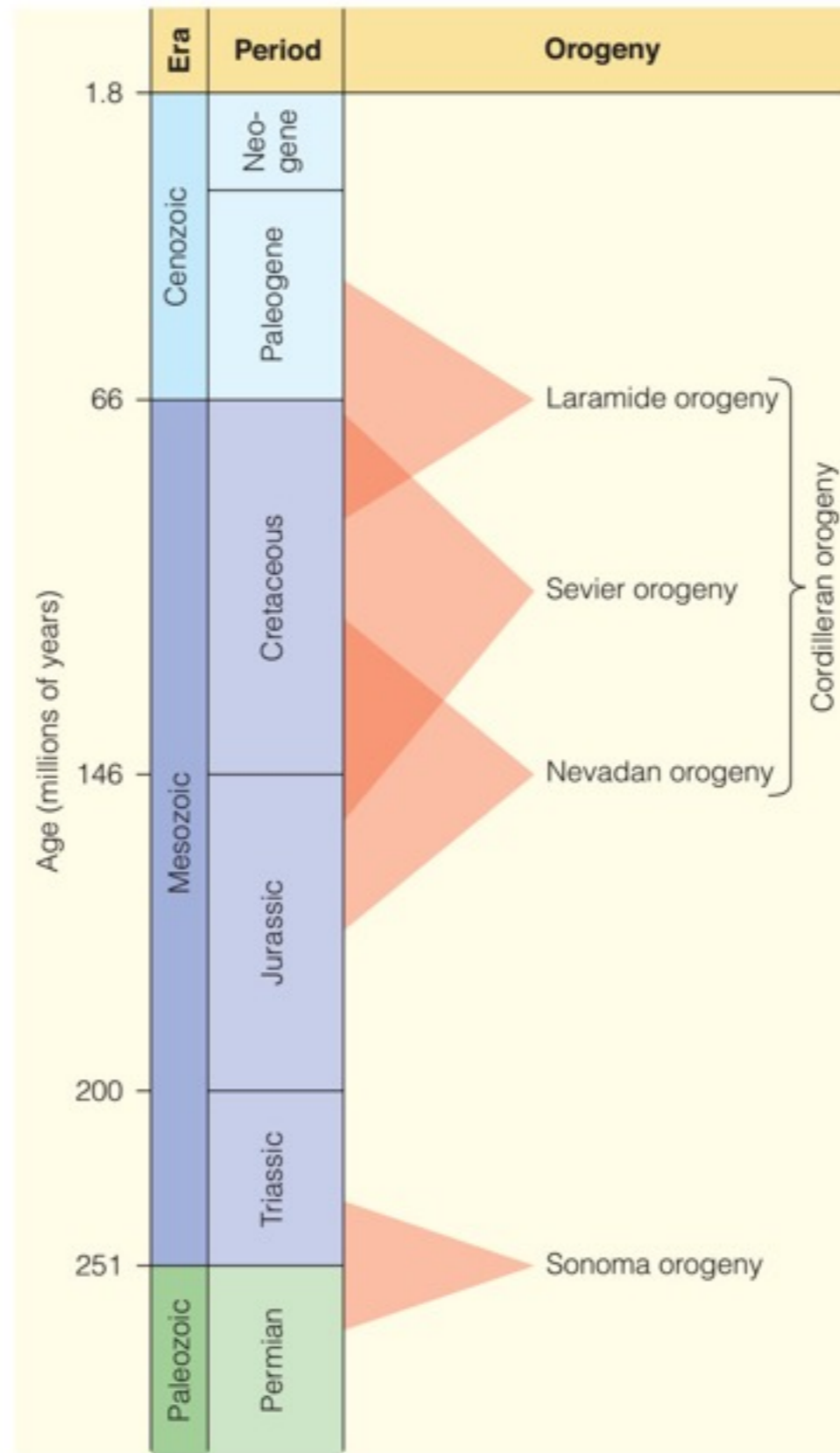
Triassic Sills and Dikes - The Palisades Sill



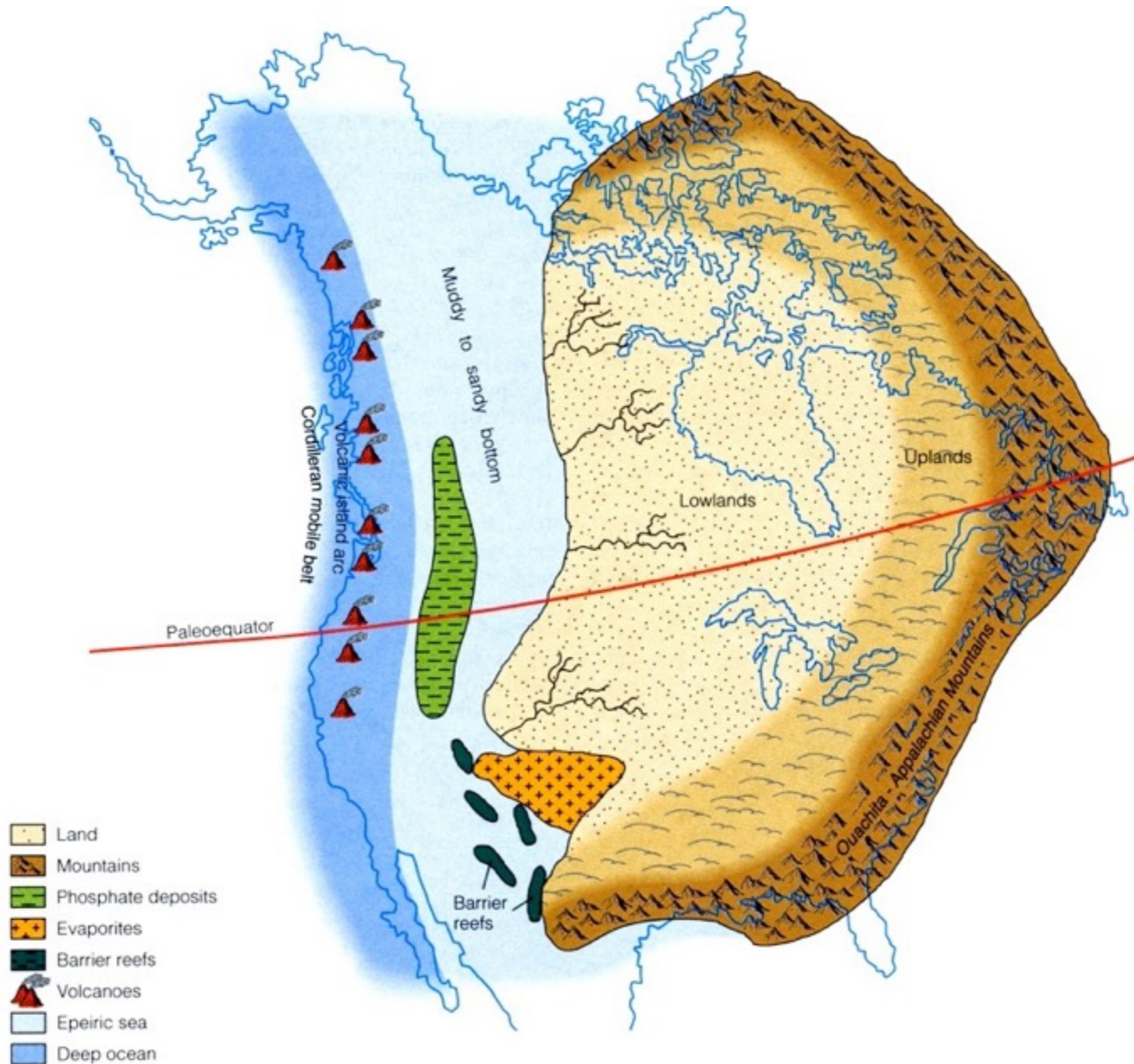
Cretaceous in Laurasia



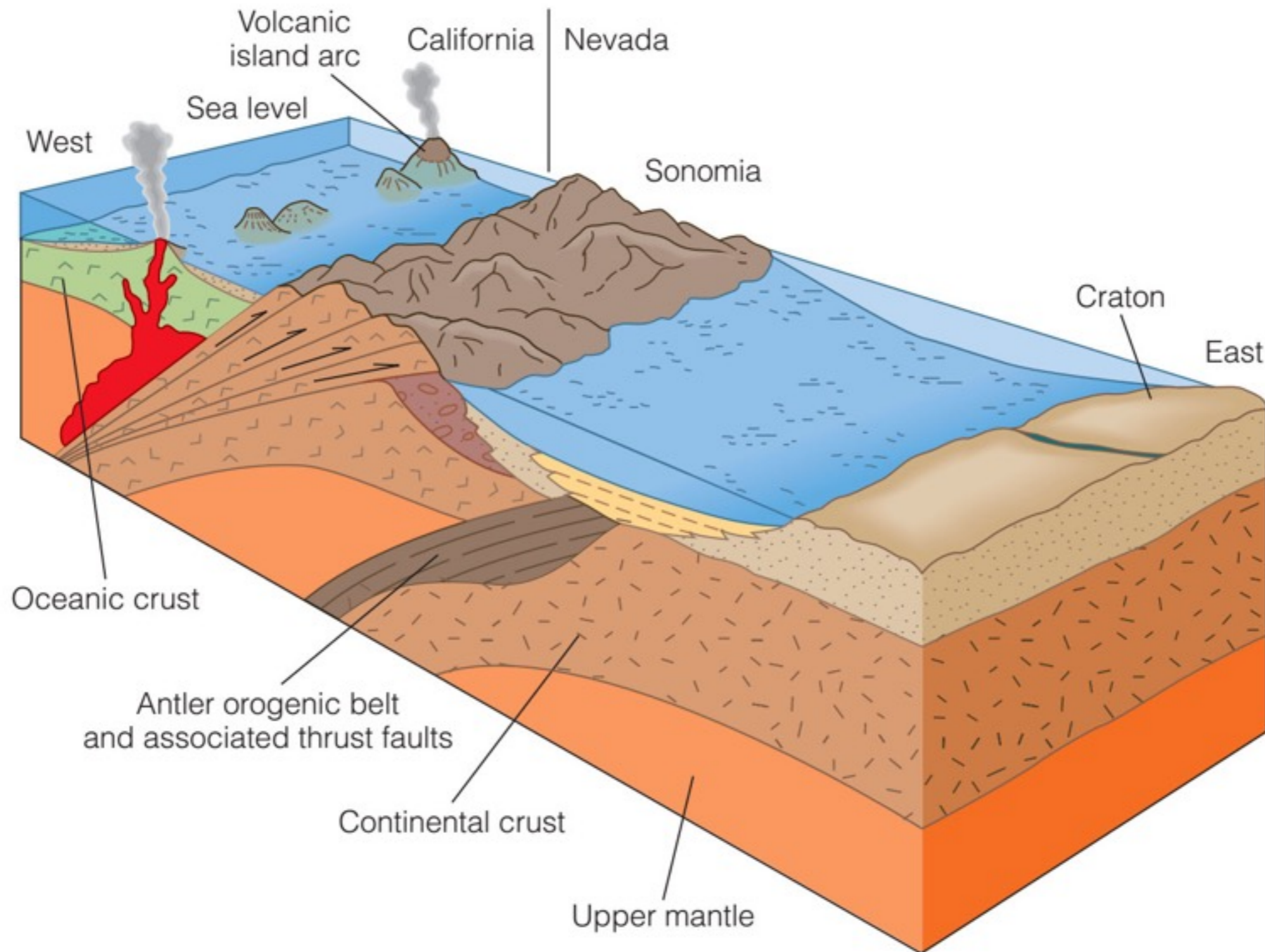
Western Laurasia Orogenies



Permian Island Arc



Permian Sonoma Orogeny



Accreted Mesozoic Suspect Terrains



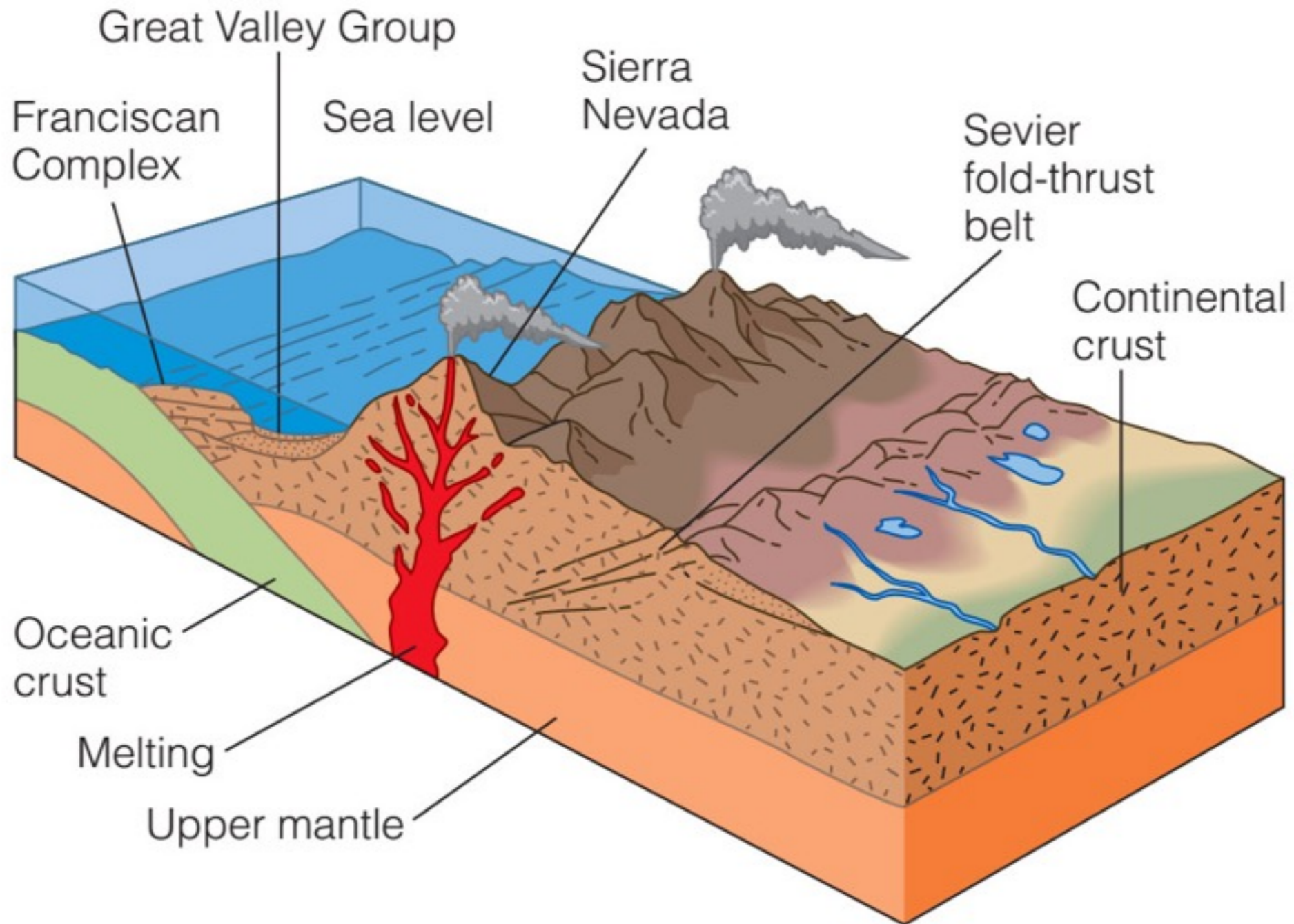
Nevadan Orogeny - the Franciscan Complex



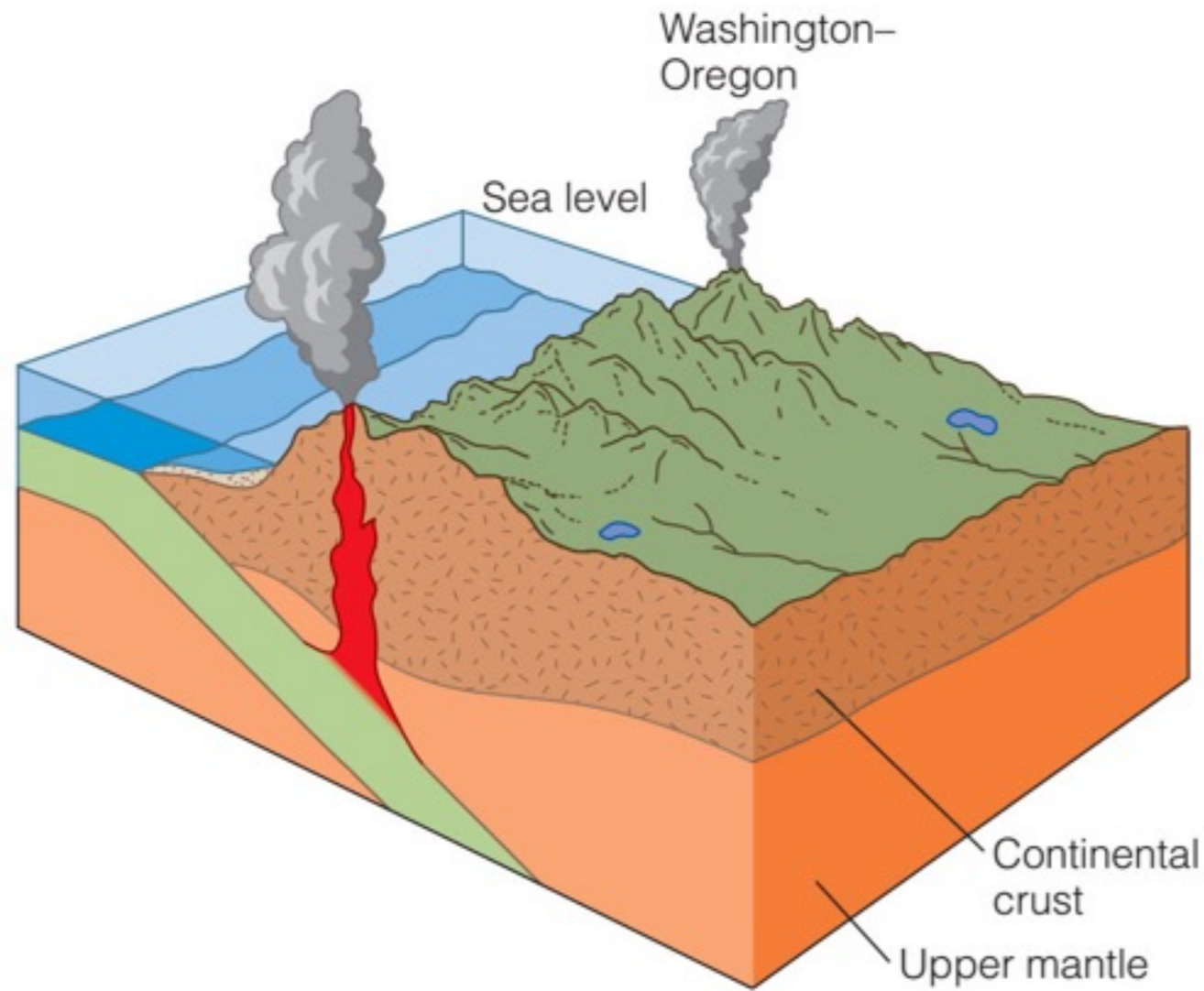
Nevadan Orogeny Batholiths



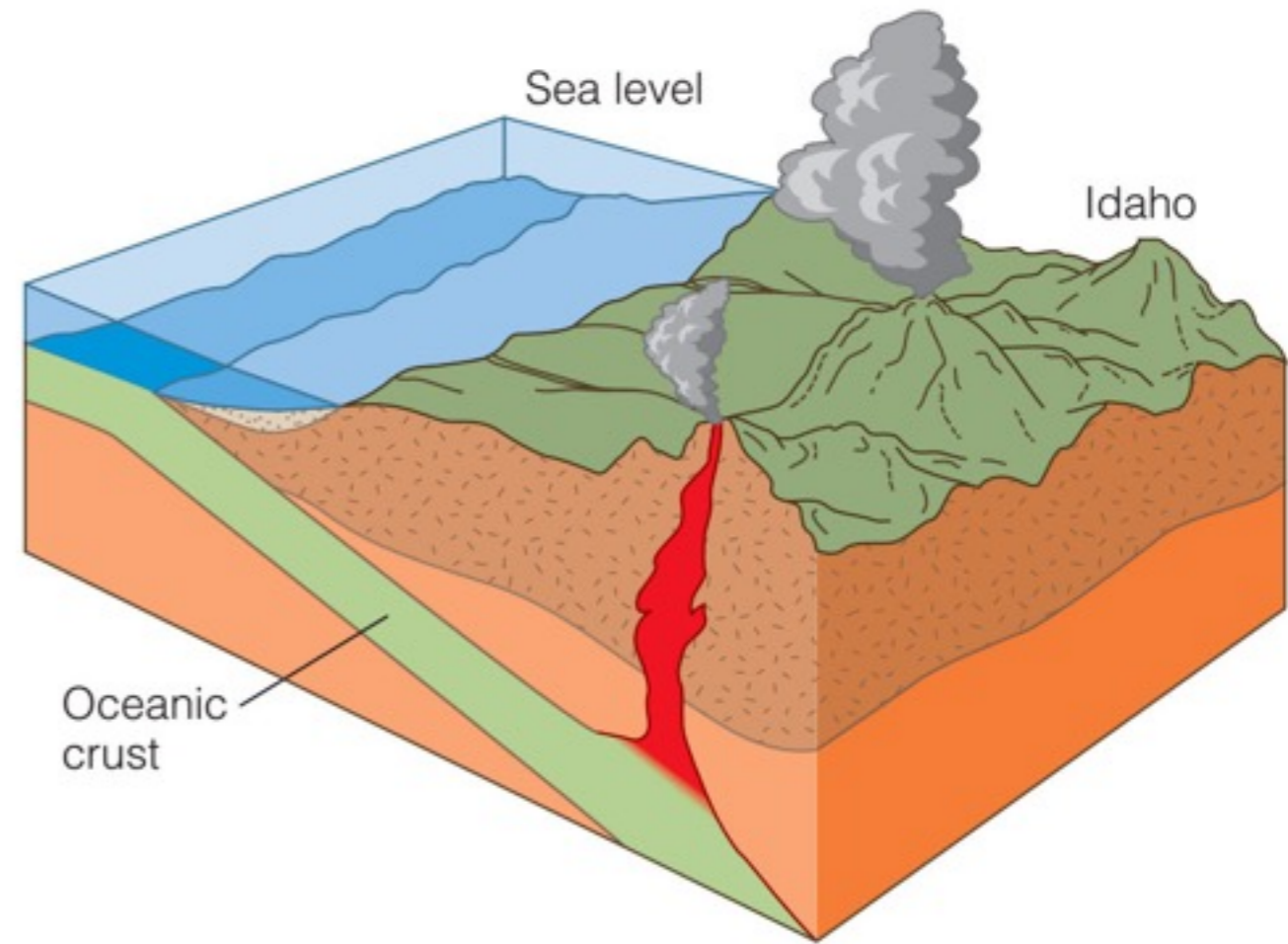
Thrust Faulting in the Sevier Orogeny



The Cenozoic Laramide Orogeny



(a) High-angle subduction.



(b) Low-angle subduction.