

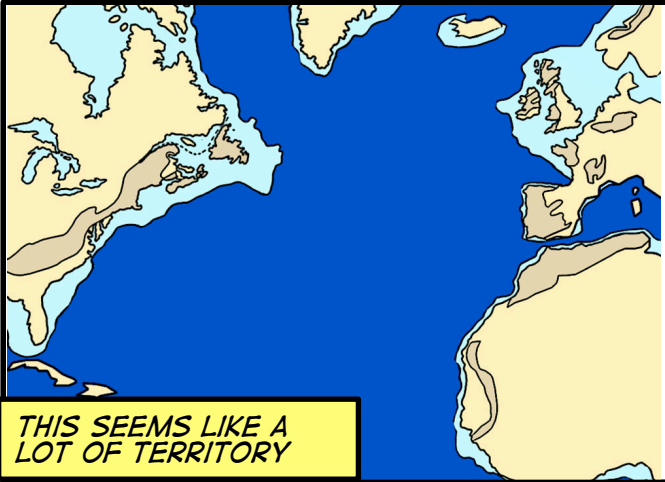
PART 9



THE APPALACHIANS

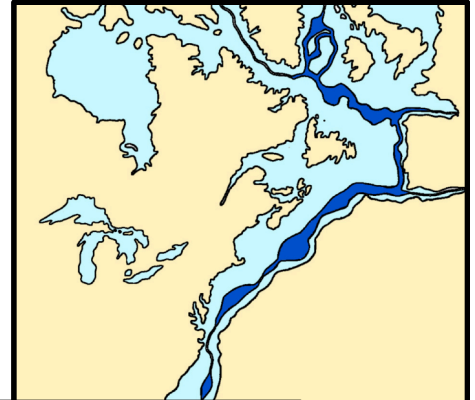


THE APPALACHIANS ARE AN OLDER MOUNTAIN CHAIN THAT RUN FROM THE SOUTHERN U.S. TO NOVA SCOTIA. SIMILAR MOUNTAINS EXIST IN NORTH AFRICA, BRITAIN, SCANDINAVIA AND EVEN GREENLAND.



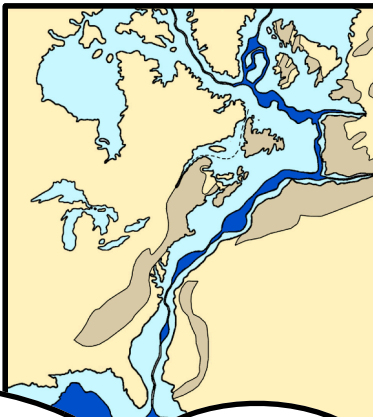
THIS SEEMS LIKE A LOT OF TERRITORY

UNTIL YOU REALIZE THAT THESE LOCATIONS WERE ONCE CONTIGUOUS, WHEN PANGAEA EXISTED, PRIOR TO ABOUT 220 MILLION YEARS AGO.



AT THAT TIME ALL THESE AREAS WERE PART OF A SINGLE CONTINENT.

AND THE APPALACHIAN MOUNTAINS ARE THE REMNANT OF A CONTINENTAL COLLISION THAT BUILT PANGAEA FROM EARLIER CONTINENTS - THAT COLLIDED.



LIKE MOST MOUNTAIN CHAINS THE APPALACHIANS ARE COMPLEX AND CONTAIN SOME ROCKS THAT BEAR TRACES OF EARLIER DEFORMATION, RESULTING FROM THEIR FORMATION IN EARLIER MOUNTAIN

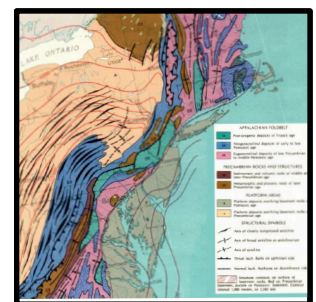
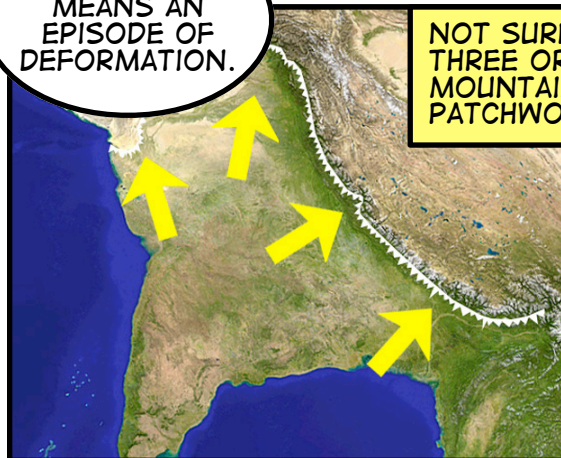
THE MOST IMPORTANT EVENTS THAT BUILT THE APPALACHIANS HAPPENED LONG BEFORE PANGAEA SPLIT APART.



THEY ARE CALLED THE TACONIC (450 MA), THE ACADIAN (~375 MA) AND THE ALLEGHENIAN OROGENY (~300 MA).

OROGENY JUST MEANS AN EPISODE OF DEFORMATION.

NOT SURPRISINGLY, WITH AT LEAST THREE OROGENIES, THESE MOUNTAINS, LIKE THE ALPS, ARE A PATCHWORK OF DIFFERENT TERRAINS.



LET'S TRACE THE COLLISIONS THROUGH HISTORY. FOR THIS YOU NEED TO KNOW THAT MA MEANS MILLIONS OF YEARS!

THE EARLIEST COLLISION ACTUALLY HAPPENS BEFORE OUR FIRST OROGENY, ABOUT 505 MA AGO

Proto North America
~505 Ma ago

Proto Taconic
Island Arc

Small continent

MA STANDS FOR
MEGA ANNUM

Proto North America
~495 Ma ago

Site of
future
subduction

Piedmont Terrane

Avalon
Terrane

HERE AN EARLY ISLAND ARC COLLIDED WITH A SMALL CONTINENT, SOMEWHERE IN AN OCEAN ADJACENT TO PROTO-NORTH AMERICA.

THESE FRAGMENTS APPROACH PROTO NORTH AMERICA AS THE INTERVENING OCEAN SUBDUCTS.

Taconic Mountains
~ 450 Ma ago

Site of
future
subduction

Avalon
Terrane

OFFSHORE,
ANOTHER CONTINENTAL
FRAGMENT - THE
AVALON TERRANE - IS
APPROACHING.

AND ABOUT 450 MA AGO, THEY HIT FORMING THE TACONIC MOUNTAINS.

THIS FRAGMENT HITS "NORTH AMERICA" ABOUT 375 MA AGO FORMING THE ACADIAN MOUNTAINS

Proto North America

Eroded Taconic
rocks
~ 390 Ma ago

Acadian Mountains

Rheic Ocean

Gondwana

THE OCEAN BETWEEN AFRICA AND NORTH AMERICA IS NOW BEING CONSUMED BY SUBDUCTION.

AND ULTIMATELY THESE TWO CONTINENTS COLLIDE ABOUT 280 MA AGO, MAKING THE ALLEGANIAN MOUNTAINS.

~ 280 Ma ago

Alleghanian Mountains

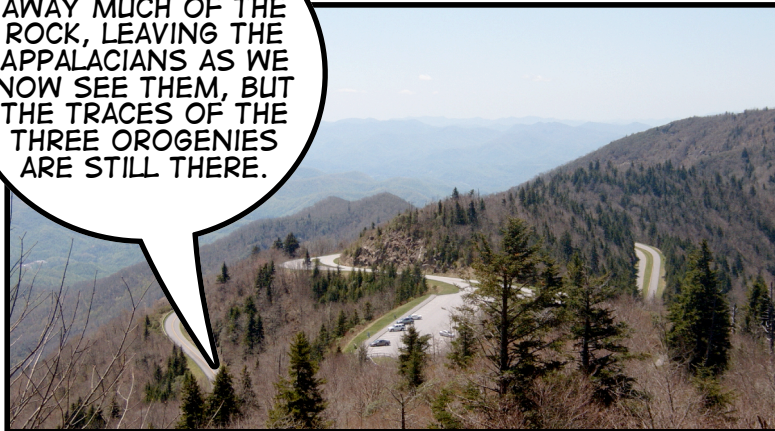
Valley & Ridge Blue Ridge Piedmont

African Rocks

Site of future Atlantic Ocean Rift

EROSION WEARS AWAY MUCH OF THE ROCK, LEAVING THE APPALACIANS AS WE NOW SEE THEM, BUT THE TRACES OF THE THREE OROGENIES ARE STILL THERE.

WHILE ALL THIS WAS GOING ON, SOME ROCKS WERE DEPOSITED WEST OF THE ARCADIAN MOUNTAINS, AND THESE ROCKS WERE FOLDED AND THRUST EVEN FURTHER WEST BY THE COLLISION.



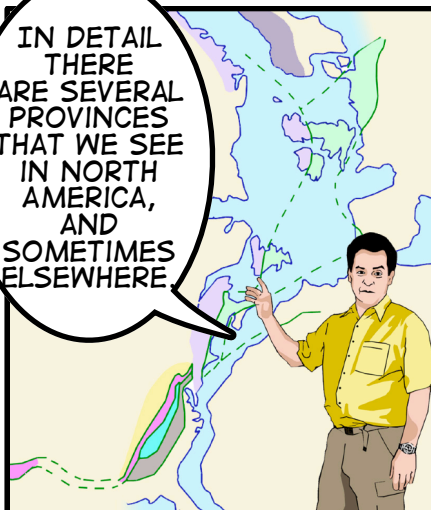
THESE ROCKS PRESERVE THEIR FOLDS AND ARE NOW PART OF WHAT IS NOW CALLED THE VALLEY & RIDGE PROVINCE.



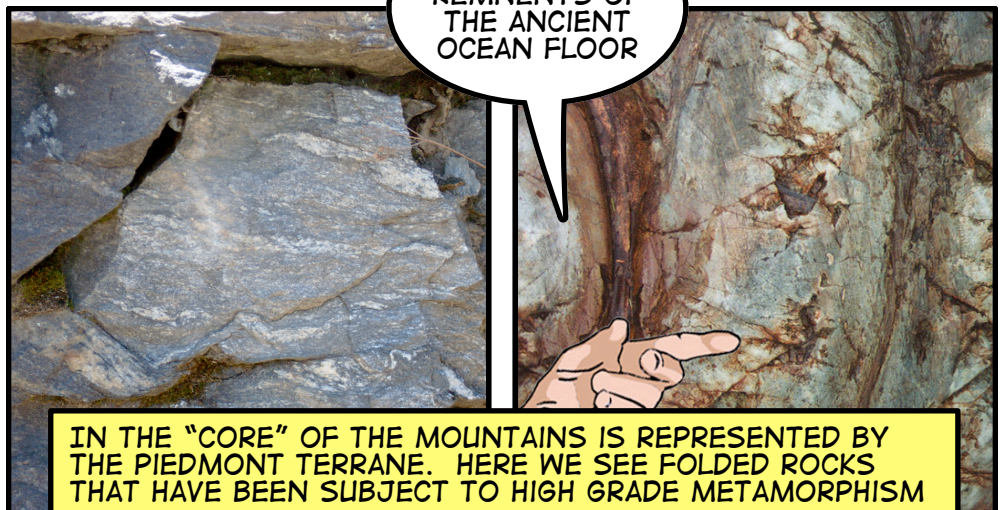
THE ROCKS MAY ALSO BEAR TRACES OF LATER DEFORMATION, RESULTING FROM THE LATER EVENTS.



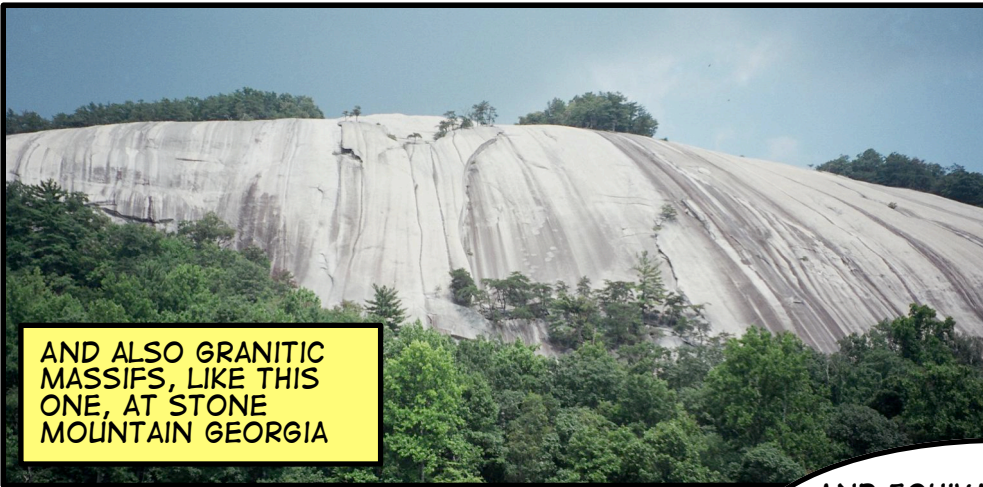
IN DETAIL THERE ARE SEVERAL PROVINCES THAT WE SEE IN NORTH AMERICA, AND SOMETIMES ELSEWHERE.



AND EVEN REMNENTS OF THE ANCIENT OCEAN FLOOR

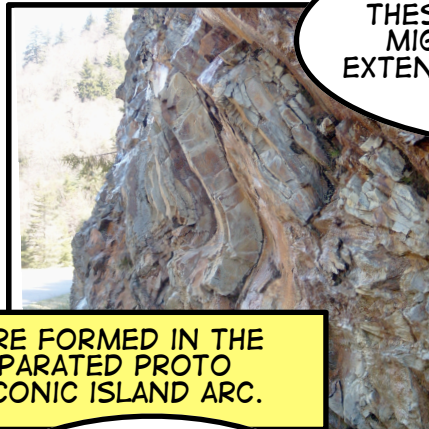


IN THE "CORE" OF THE MOUNTAINS IS REPRESENTED BY THE PIEDMONT TERRANE. HERE WE SEE FOLDED ROCKS THAT HAVE BEEN SUBJECT TO HIGH GRADE METAMORPHISM



AND ALSO GRANITIC MASSIFS, LIKE THIS ONE, AT STONE MOUNTAIN GEORGIA

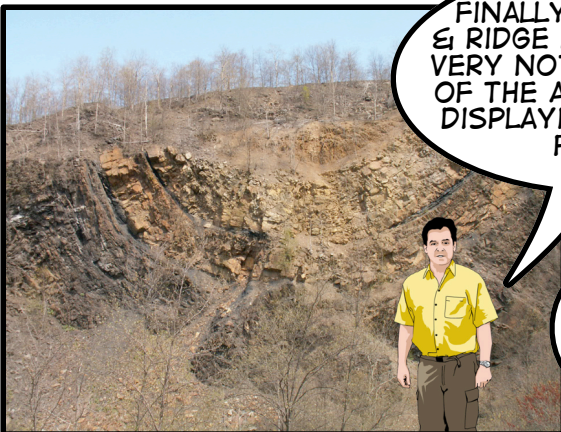
TO THE WEST OF THE PIEDMONT IS THE BLUE RIDGE, BASICALLY A LARGE ANTICLINE CORED BY VERY OLD ROCKS THAT EXISTED BEFORE THE PROT-TACONIC ISLAND ARC FORMED. THESE OLDER ROCKS HAVE JUST BEEN CAUGHT UP IN THE ENTIRE COLLISION, AND ALTHOUGH THEY FORMED DEEP IN THE CRUST, HAVE NOW BEEN REVEALED BY THRUSTING AND EROSION.



AND EQUIVALENT ROCK TO THESE, FOUND IN EUROPE, MIGHT BE SOME OF THE EXTENSIVE SLATE BELTS THAT EXIST THERE.



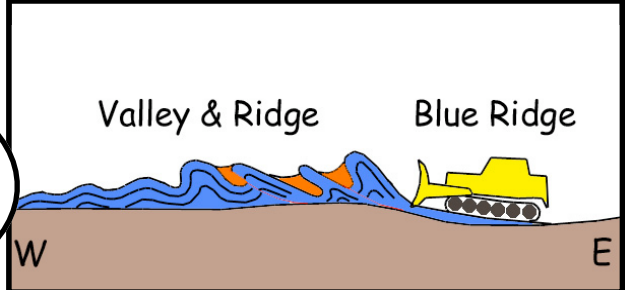
SOME BLUE RIDGE ROCKS WERE FORMED IN THE DEEP OCEAN BASINS THAT SEPARATED PROTO NORTH AMERICA AND OUR TACONIC ISLAND ARC.



FINALLY THE VALLEY & RIDGE PROVINCE IS A VERY NOTICEABLE PART OF THE APPALACHIANS, DISPLAYING DRAMATIC FOLDS

WHICH ARE OFTEN INCLINED, TILTING NORTH-WESTWARD

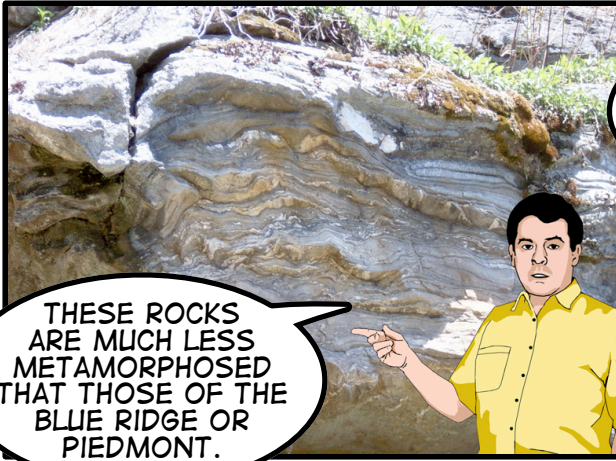
THEY FORMED AS ROCK LAYERS BECAME CRUMPLED BY THE BULLDOZING EFFECT OF THE TERRAINS TO THE EAST, GETTING THRUST WEST.



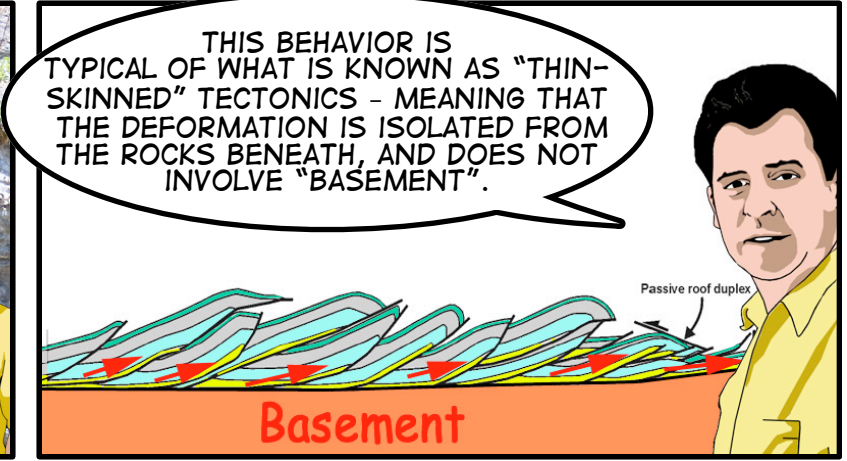
THEY MAY ALSO HAVE SLID WESTWARD DUE, IN PART, TO SLIDING OFF THE RISING ALLEGHANIAN MOUNTAINS ALONG THRUST FAULTS OR "DETACHMENT" ZONES



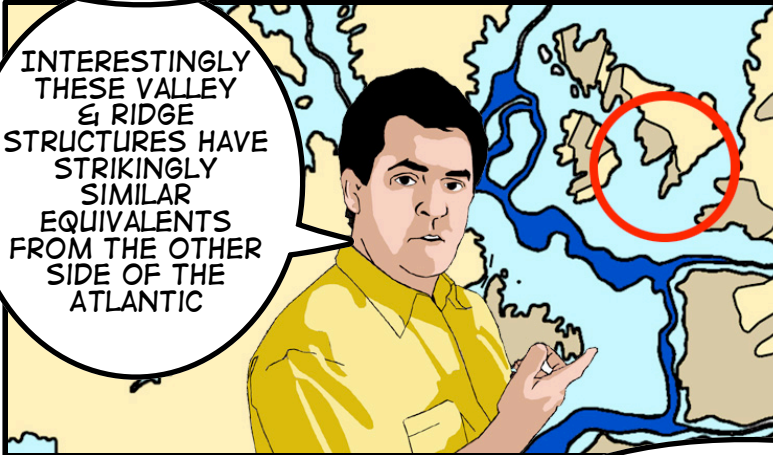
LIKE THIS ONE IN TENNESSEE



THESE ROCKS ARE MUCH LESS METAMORPHOSED THAN THOSE OF THE BLUE RIDGE OR PIEDMONT.



THIS BEHAVIOR IS TYPICAL OF WHAT IS KNOWN AS "THIN-SKINNED" TECTONICS - MEANING THAT THE DEFORMATION IS ISOLATED FROM THE ROCKS BENEATH, AND DOES NOT INVOLVE "BASEMENT".



INTERESTINGLY THESE VALLEY & RIDGE STRUCTURES HAVE STRIKINGLY SIMILAR EQUIVALENTS FROM THE OTHER SIDE OF THE ATLANTIC



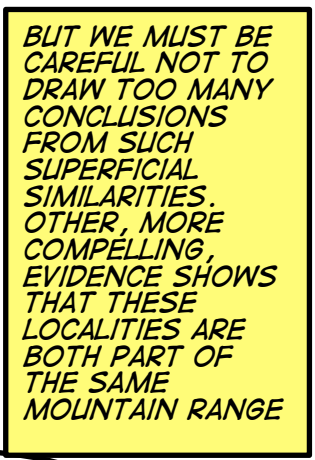
THIS FOLD FROM HANCOCK, MARYLAND.



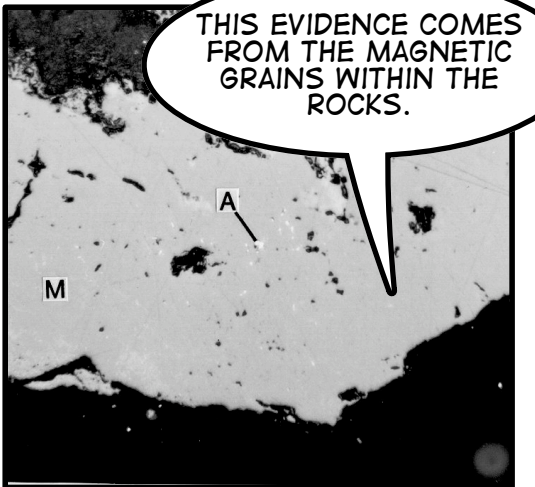
IS VERY SIMILAR TO THIS ONE FROM BUDE, CORNWALL



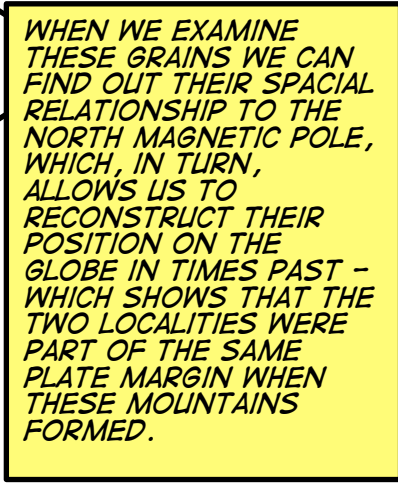
THE ROCKS ARE ROUGHLY THE SAME AGE, NEITHER ARE METAMORPHIC AND BOTH ARE CHEVRON FOLDS



BUT WE MUST BE CAREFUL NOT TO DRAW TOO MANY CONCLUSIONS FROM SUCH SUPERFICIAL SIMILARITIES. OTHER, MORE COMPELLING, EVIDENCE SHOWS THAT THESE LOCALITIES ARE BOTH PART OF THE SAME MOUNTAIN RANGE



THIS EVIDENCE COMES FROM THE MAGNETIC GRAINS WITHIN THE ROCKS.



WHEN WE EXAMINE THESE GRAINS WE CAN FIND OUT THEIR SPACIAL RELATIONSHIP TO THE NORTH MAGNETIC POLE, WHICH, IN TURN, ALLOWS US TO RECONSTRUCT THEIR POSITION ON THE GLOBE IN TIMES PAST - WHICH SHOWS THAT THE TWO LOCALITIES WERE PART OF THE SAME PLATE MARGIN WHEN THESE MOUNTAINS FORMED.



WE ALSO SEE A SIMILARITY IN THE SHAPE OF THE CONTINENTS.

