Geological Society of America Special Paper 532
The Tectonic Setting and Origin of Cretaceous Batholiths within the North American Cordillera: The Case for Slab Failure Magmatism and Its Significance for Crustal Growth
By Robert S. Hildebrand and Joseph B. Whalen.

Printed in the USA
GSA Data Repository Item 2017350

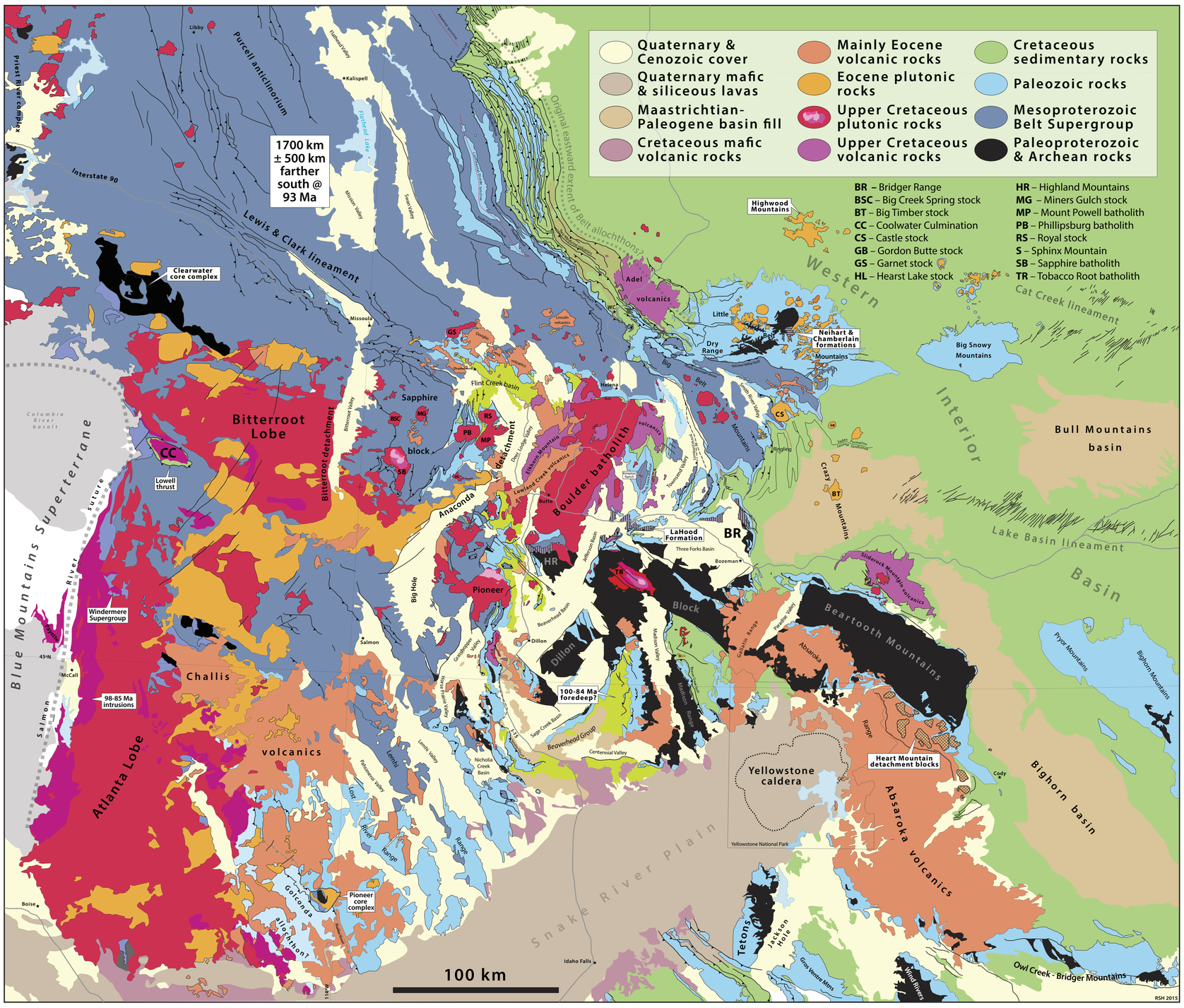
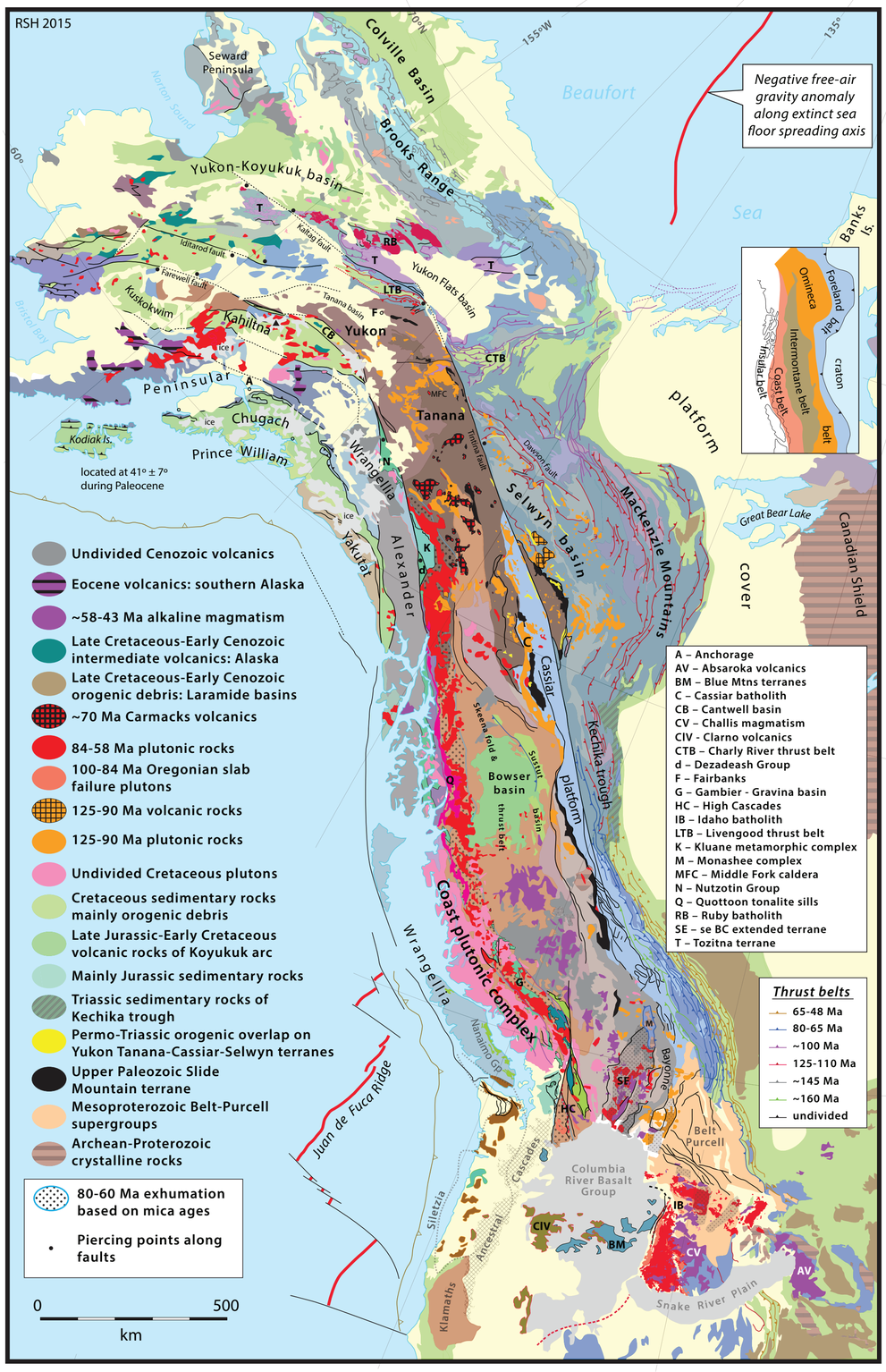


Figure 28. Regional geological sketch map of the Helena salient, north-central U.S. Cordillera showing distribution of plutonic rocks and illustrating features discussed in text. This map was compiled from the *Geologic Map of Montana* (Vuke et al., 2007), the *Geologic Map of Idaho* (Lewis et al., 2012), and the *Geologic Map of Wyoming* (Love and Christianson, 1985), with additions from Gaschnig et al. (2010); Lewis et al. (2007); Lund et al. (2008); and other sources cited in text.



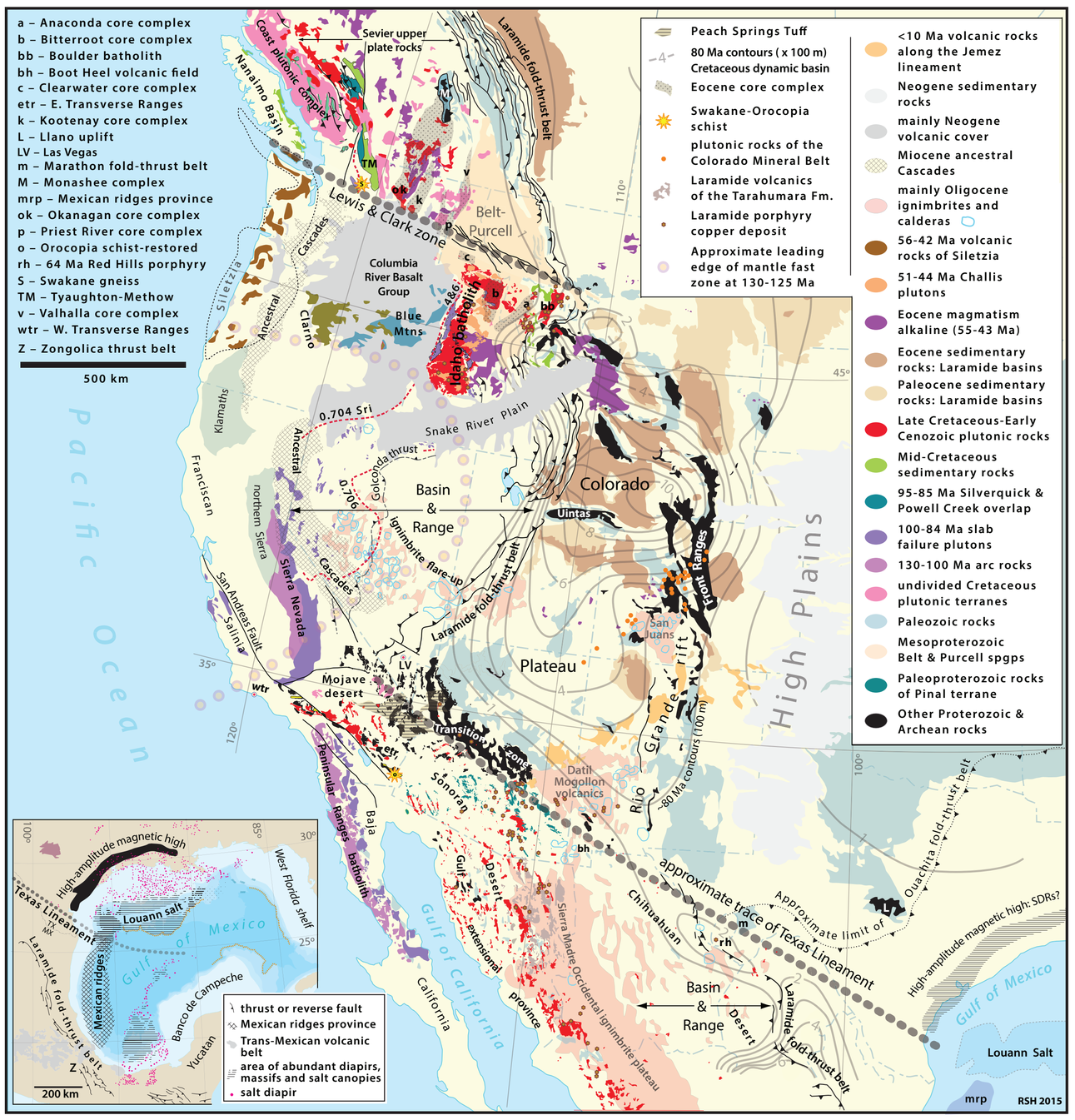


Figure 31. Geological sketch map of the northern North American Cordillera illustrating features discussed in text, tectonic terranes, plutonic belts, and approximate ages of fold-and-thrust belts, based on Wheeler and McFeely (1991); Reed et al. (2004); Pană and van der Pluijm (2015); Dover (1992, 1994); Hults et al. (2013); and Norris (1984). BC—British Columbia.

Figure 50. Geological sketch map of west-central North America showing the two transverse structural zones and some major geological units (from Hildebrand, 2015). Geology is from Reed et al. (2004), with 80 Ma contours of Cretaceous rocks from Roberts and Kirschbaum (1995). Great Basin calderas are from Henry and John (2013); Late Cretaceous–Paleocene $^{87/86}Sr_i$ isopleths are from Armstrong et al. (1977); spgps—supergroups. Inset: Gulf of Mexico region, as simplified from Reed et al. (2004), showing the sinistral offset of early rift-phase Callovian salt deposits (reflected in salt domes) and the southward truncation of the high-amplitude magnetic high, interpreted to represent basalts of a volcanic rifted margin from Mickus et al. (2009). Hildebrand (2015) used the salt deposits to suggest that the SW margin of North America formed during the Late Jurassic and had a west-northwest orientation. SDR—seaward-dipping reflectors; 4&6—coincident 0.706 and 0.704 Sr_i isopleths.