Isotopic age studies and tectonic inter- pretation of Superior Province in Manitoba. by Ingo F. Ermanivocs and R.K. Wanless

Dept. of Energy, Mines and Resources - Be a CPA

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Isotopic age studies and tectonic interpretation of superior province in Manitoba (Book, 1983) [styleguide.expo.io]

Must be an Accountancy, an Accounting Technology or a Management Accounting student or a CPA graduated from any school here in the Philippines.

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Based on these analyses, we see two isotopic trends regionally. Deposition and metamorphism of the metasediments is bracketed within a 10 ± 5 Ma time span between crystallization of the youngest detrital zircon grain and a late-tectonic intrusion, the Blalock pluton, which cuts the sediments and has a zircon age of 2688 ± 4 Ma.

Stable isotopic constraints on the tectonic, topographic, and climatic evolution of the northern margin of the Tibetan Plateau

Secondary lead loss was virtually eliminated by choosing crack-free grains and removing the outer surface using air abrasion. This study presents oxygen and carbon isotopic records from lacustrine, paleosol, alluvial, and fluvial carbonate sampled in thirteen Cenozoic sedimentary sections that span the northern margin of the Tibetan Plateau. Isotopic analyses of 1475 carbonate samples yield δ 18O values that range from 13.

Tectonic and Radiometric Age Comparisons

Cite this chapter as: Fitch F. We interpret a Paleogene decrease in average oxygen isotope values to result from an increase in the mean elevation of the study region's drainages as they tapped waters from a growing Tibetan Plateau to the south of the study area.

Tectonic and Radiometric Age Comparisons

The pattern of detrital grain ages indicates that this involved uplift of a complex older sialic landmass.

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