Fig. 11. Summary QAP diagram showing important fields of various granitoid series (greater than 20% vol. Q), discussed in the text: 1 = tholeiitic; 2 = calc-alkaline-trondhjemite (low K); 3 = calc-alkaline-granodioritic (medium K); 4 = calc-alkaline-monzonitic (high K); 5 = aluminous granitoids found in alkaline provinces; 6 = alkaline and peralkaline; 7 = overlapping field of granitoids formed by crustal fusion; black star = median minimum composition.

Fig. 12. Median trends in various plutonic suites: 1 = tholeiitic, Troodos, Skærgaard; 2 = calc-alkaline trondhjemite, S.W. Finland; 3, 4, 5 and 6 = calc-alkaline granodioritic (medium K) (3, Corsica - Sardinia (after O'Nions, 1960), Chile, Peru, Sierra Nevada; 7 = calc-alkaline monzonitic (high K): Voges, Corsica; 8 = alkali olivine-syenitic oversaturated trends for Niger, Nigeria, Olo, Corsica, Kerguelen Islands; 9 = aluminous trend in Nigeria-Niger; 9 = alkali olivine-syenite-undersaturated trend: Oslo, Lascaux, Sea, Kerguelen Islands; 10 = Tahiti suite. Open star (g) = granitic differentiates. Open star (ns) = nepheline differentiates. Shaded areas = granitic rocks of crustal origin.