

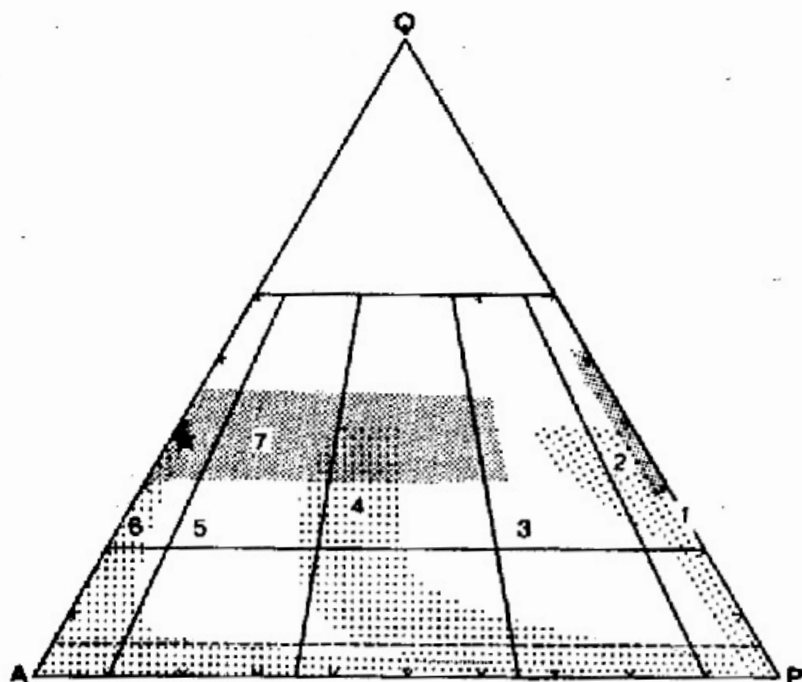


Fig. 11. Summary QAP diagram showing important fields of various granitoid series (greater than 20% vol. Q), discussed in the text: 1 = tholeiitic; 2 = calc-alkaline-trondhjemitic (low K); 3 = calc-alkaline-granodioritic (medium K); 4 = calc-alkaline-monzonitic (high K); 5 = aluminous granitoids found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

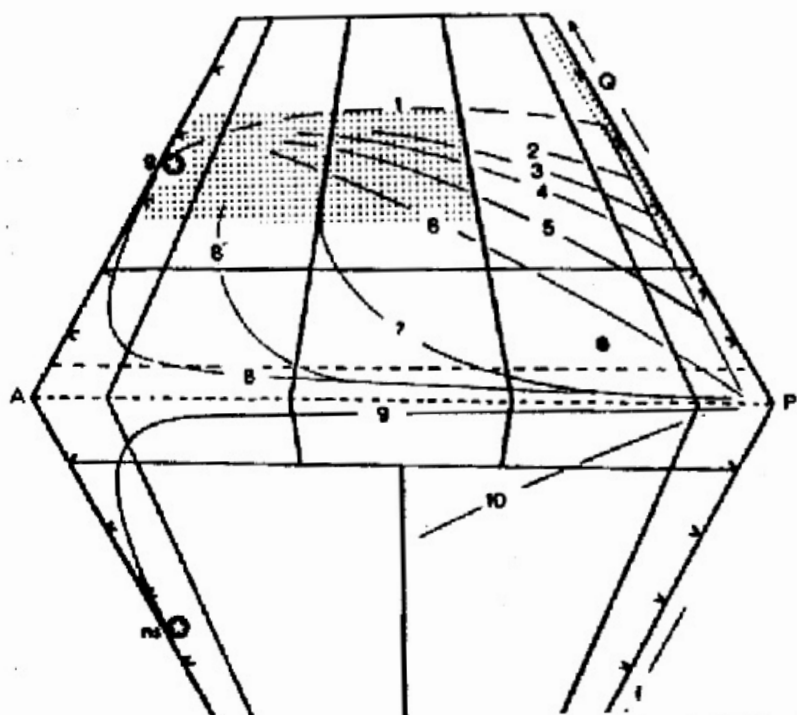


Fig. 12. Median trends in various plutonic suites: 1 = tholeiitic, Troodos, Skaergaard; 2 = calc-alkaline trondhjemitic, S.W. Finland; 3, 4, 5 and 6 = calc-alkaline granodioritic (medium K) (3, Corsica - Sardinia (after Orsini, 1980), Chile, Peru, Sierra Nevada; 7 = calc-alkaline monzonitic (high K) : Vosges, Corsica; 8 = alkaline silica oversaturated trends for Niger, Nigeria, Oslo, Corsica, Kerguelen Islands; 8' = aluminous trend in Nigeria-Niger; 9 = alkaline silica-undersaturated trend : Oslo, Laacher See, Kerguelen Islands; 10 = Tahiti series. Open star (g) = granitic differentiates. Open star (ns) = nephelinitic differentiates. Shaded areas = granitic rocks of crustal origin.