



Towards a More Complete Record of Magmatism and Exhumation in Continental Arcs, Using Detrital Fission-Track Thermochrometry

J. I. Garver¹, A. V. Soloviev², M. E. Bullen³ and M. T. Brandon⁴

¹Department of Geology, Olin Center, Union College, Schenectady, New York, 12308-2311 U.S.A.

E-mail: garverj@union.edu

²Institute of Lithosphere, RAS, Staromonetny per. 22, Moscow, 109180, Russia

³Department of Geology, Olin Center, Union College, Schenectady, New York, 12308-2311 U.S.A. (now at: Exxon, Houston TX)

⁴Geology and Geophysics, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, 06520-8109, U.S.A.

Received 1 July 1999; revised 1 November 1999; accepted 7 April 2000

Abstract. The NE Asian margin was the locus of an Andean-style subduction zone during most of the Mesozoic and Cenozoic. The Ukelayat flysch is a 10 to 15 km thick section of marine turbidites that were deposited in a 500 km long forearc basin along the outboard edge of this convergent margin. It was structurally overridden during the early Tertiary by an obducted island arc, the Olyutorsky terrane. We present new fission-track (FT) grain ages from unreset detrital zircons. These data provide precise information about depositional age of the Ukelayat and the temporal evolution of the Asian margin continental arc, which provided much of the sediment for the Ukelayat. Because all sandstones contain a large fraction of first-cycle volcanic zircons (euhedral, colorless), we infer that the youngest component of the FT grain age distribution, designated P1, closely approximates the time of deposition. Twenty-seven samples have yielded P1 ages ranging from ~44 to 88 Ma, which indicates continuous magmatic activity in the arc from the Late Cretaceous to Middle Eocene. A second component (P2) records progressive exhumation of the basement to the Okhotsk-Chukotka arc. The difference between P1 and P2 ages indicates steady exhumation at ~200-400 m/Myr from ~90 to 44 Ma. This finding implies the removal of 9 to 18 km of rock in the most deeply exhumed parts of the source region. A change in exhumation rates at ~70 Ma may coincide with an eastward shift in the locus of volcanism from the Okhotsk-Chukotka arc to the younger Western Kamchatka-Koryak arc.

© 2000 Elsevier Science Ltd. All rights reserved.

1 Introduction

Terrigenous sediments provide a nearly complete record of orogenesis in continental settings. Detrital thermochronology provides one method for reading that record

because the fission-track (FT) method can be used to date single grains in siliciclastic sandstones (Garver et al., 1999a). Zircon is the most common target, given its common presence in crustal rocks of the source region and its stability during transport and diagenesis. Where sandstones have remained at < ~200 C after deposition, the detrital zircons will retain age information about cooling events in the source region. By dating 50 to 100 grains from a single sandstone sample, one can assemble a reliable sample of the fission-track grain-age (FTGA) distribution. Different age sandstones can then be used to assemble a stratigraphically coordinated set of FTGA distributions, which can provide a detailed view of how the source region evolved with time.

In this study, we use detrital zircon FTGA distributions to study a major sedimentary unit, the Upper Cretaceous-Eocene Ukelayat flysch, which is exposed for some 500 km along the Kamchatka Peninsula in the Russian Far East. The unit is thought to have formed in a forearc basin setting along the NE Asian margin. The descriptive term “flysch” is appropriate given the predominance of marine turbidites in this thick sedimentary sequence. The Ukelayat is important for two reasons: 1) It structurally underlies the Olyutorsky terrane, a regionally extensive Upper Cretaceous island arc that overrode the NE Asian margin sometime during the early Tertiary. This event is considered to be the precursor for initiation of the modern Kamchatka-Aleutian subduction zone. Ages from the Ukelayat can be used to better constrain the timing of collision, but sparsely fossiliferous nature of the Ukelayat have made this approach difficult. 2) The Ukelayat contains a relatively complete record of subduction-related arc magmatism. Stratigraphic studies within the more inboard magmatic belts suggest that there may have been a hiatus in subduction along the northeast Asian margin during the latest Cretaceous and early Tertiary (e.g., Filatova, 1987; Stavsky et al., 1990). Ukelayat sandstones contain a large fraction of first-cycle volcanic zircons. Thus, FT ages of these zircons can be used to new information about the duration of subduction-related magmatism.

Correspondance to: J.I. Garver

2 Regional Tectonic Setting

The Ukelayat flysch formed at the NE Asian margin during the Cretaceous and early Tertiary. Three contrasting coeval tectonic features are relevant to the evolution of the margin at that time: 1) an inboard set of continental magmatic arcs, which represent the source for Ukelayat sediments; 2) the Ukelayat flysch, which was deposited at the perimeter of the NE Asian margin, and 3) a far-traveled oceanic arc, which was obducted on the Ukelayat during an early Cenozoic accretionary event.

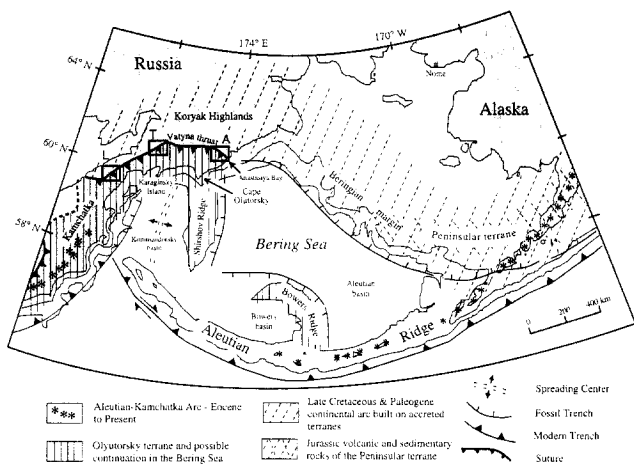


Fig. 1: General geologic setting of the Koryak Highlands with respect to Kamchatka and the Bering Sea. The Olyutorsky terrane lies outboard of the Vatyna fault and is well exposed in northern Kamchatka. Similar rocks are found in southern Kamchatka, but they are partly obscured there by young volcanic cover. Offshore, the Olyutorsky terrane may include the Shirshov and Bowers Ridge. The trenches that border the north of the Bowers Ridge and the south side of the Berginian margin are thought to have been active until collision of the Olyutorsky terrane. The box shows the location of Figure 2. Modified from Cooper *et al.*, 1987, Stavsky *et al.*, 1990, and Worrall, 1991.

2.1. Continental arc and associated basement

The Cretaceous Okhotsk-Chukotka magmatic arc extends from the Sea of Okhotsk, across Chukotka and the Bering shelf, and into western Alaska (Fig. 1). This Andean-style magmatic arc was built on a basement of older oceanic terranes accreted to the NE Asian margin from Late Jurassic to mid-Cretaceous (Stavsky *et al.*, 1990; Nokleberg *et al.*, 1998). Limited K-Ar and fossil ages indicate most rocks are Cretaceous, although some early Tertiary ages have

been reported (Filatova, 1987; Stavsky *et al.*, 1990). The West Kamchatka-Koryak volcanic belt, which is early Tertiary in age, records a trenchward (southeastward) shift in arc magmatism. This shift might indicate an increase in slab dip at that time (Stavsky *et al.*, 1990). Available age data suggest a 10 to 20 m.y. gap between the Okhotsk-Chukotka arc, which is thought to have stopped at the end of the Cretaceous, and the West Kamchatka-Koryak belt, which was initiated in the Eocene. This hiatus is not well resolved, but is commonly taken as evidence for a pause in subduction along the NE Asian margin. Our FT ages shed new light on this issue.

2.2. Ukelayat flysch

The Ukelayat flysch has a long history of geologic investigations (see review in Bogdanov *et al.*, 1990). A regional synthesis has been thwarted by its monotonous lithology, great thickness, pervasive deformation, and relative inaccessibility. The unit is relatively well studied where it is structurally overlain by the Olyutorsky terrane. We observed the Ukelayat flysch at seven localities, mainly along the Olyutorsky suture. The Ukelayat rocks are generally composed of medium- to thin-bedded, fine- to medium-grained sandstone and interbedded shale, locally with tuffaceous sandstone, siltstone, and conglomerate. Sandstones are compositionally uniform and are mainly quartzofeldspathic to subarkosic with minor volcanic fragments. Based on sandstone composition, paleocurrent directions, and geochemistry of shale, we suggest that the sediments of the Ukelayat were derived from a dissected continental arc and then dispersed in a forearc basin by axial currents parallel to the continental margin (Bullen, 1997; Sears 1996; Garver *et al.* 1998, Soloviev *et al.*, 1998; Bogdanov *et al.*, 1999).

Large olistostromes containing blocks of chert, basalt, and volcanic sandstone have been observed locally adjacent to the frontal part of the suture thrust (Bogdanov, 1988). The blocks appear to match lithologies in the overlying Olyutorsky terrane. The age of these olistostromal units is not well constrained, but a few fossil localities (foraminifera) suggest a Maestrichtian to Paleogene age (Alekseyev, 1979).

2.3. Olyutorsky Arc

The Olyutorsky terrane represents an obducted Upper Cretaceous-early Tertiary island arc (Aleksandrov *et al.*, 1980; Bogdanov *et al.*, 1990; Stavsky *et al.*, 1990; Worrall, 1991; Geist *et al.*, 1994; Shapiro, 1995). The suture zone is represented by a spectacular thrust fault, variably called the Vatyna, Vyvenka, or Lesnovsk thrust that can be traced for some 500 km in central and northern Kamchatka. The thrust places the Olyutorsky arc over a lower plate of

deformed Ukelayat flysch.

The Olyutorsky arc contains three basic units (Aleksandrov *et al.*, 1980; Grigoriev and Shapiro 1986; Alekseyev, 1987; Geist *et al.* 1994;). The basal unit is the *Vatyna complex*, which is dominated by pillow basalts, diabase sills, minor plutonic rocks and interlayered Aptian-Campanian cherts (Geist *et al.*, 1994; Grigoriev and Shapiro, 1986). The overlying and interfingering *Achayvayam complex* is a Coniacian-Paleocene calc-alkaline volcanic series (Bogdanov *et al.*, 1990; Worrall, 1991; Alekseyev, 1979). A Paleogene volcanic sequence, referred to as the *Govenia Series*, includes tuff, basalt, and andesite, and a minor component of chert, siltstone, and shale (Geist *et al.*, 1994; Bogdanov *et al.*, 1990).

Fossils demonstrate that the Olyutorsky arc was coeval with the Okhotsk-Chukotka arc and the Ukelayat flysch. What distinguishes the Olyutorsky is its complete lack of terrigenous sediment. Thus, the suture boundary marks the collision of entirely unrelated oceanic and continental rocks.

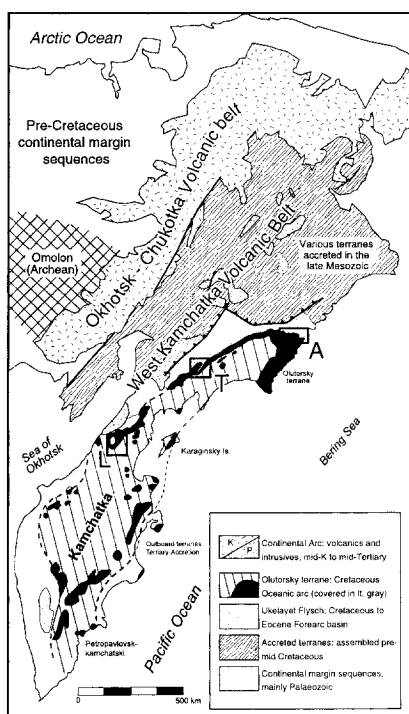


Fig. 2: Generalized geologic setting of the Koryak Highlands and the adjacent Okhotsk-Chukotka belt. Figure is modified from Tilman and Bogdanov, 1992 and Shapiro 1995.

3 FT Dating of Detrital Grains

We sampled the Ukelayat flysch and its stratigraphic equivalent (the Lesnovsk Group) in three areas over a distance of ~500 km in Kamchatka (see Figs. 1,2). Standard separation methods were used to isolate zircon from a

crushed sample. The zircons were then dated using the external detector method (e.g., Garver, *et al.* 1999b). For each of the 27 samples dated, about 20 to 90 zircon grains were counted giving a total of about 1300 single-grain determinations (Figs. 3-5). Each FTGA distribution was deconvolved into a set of components (Brandon, 1992; Brandon and Vance, 1992), using the best-fit binomial peak-fitting routine of Galbraith and Green (1990). Calculations were done using the BINOMFIT program (Brandon, 1992, 1996; program is available at www.geology.yale.edu/~brandon). The F-ratio test was used to judge the maximum number of resolvable components present in each FTGA distribution (Brandon, 1992, 1996).

We have *a priori* information that the dated samples remained at cool temperatures after deposition. This conclusion is important for the interpretation of the zircon FT ages. Maximum temperatures should be $<200^{\circ}\text{C}$ to ensure that zircon FT ages remain unreset (Brandon *et al.*, 1998). The sampled Ukelayat shows only brittle deformation, with no evidence of pressure solution or cleavage formation. Secondary minerals are limited to minor chlorite, some illite after smectite, and albitization of plagioclase. Illite crystallinity was measured by M. Rahn (U. Freiburg) on $<2\ \mu\text{m}$ size fraction from 4 samples from our most northeastern study area. Techniques used are those recommended by Kisch (1991). Illite peak widths are reported using the Kübler index $\Delta 2\theta$ (standardized for a $\text{Cu K}\alpha$ X-ray source). $\Delta 2\theta$ ranges from 0.70° to 0.80° , indicating very low grade (diagenesis zone; Kisch, 1987). $\Delta 2\theta$ decreases with increasing grade, with the transition from the diagenesis zone to the anchizone set at $\Delta 2\theta < 0.42^{\circ}$ (Kisch, 1987). This transition is thought to occur at $\sim 200^{\circ}\text{C}$ (p. 290 in Kisch, 1991), which indicates cooler maximum temperatures for the analyzed samples. This conclusion is consistent with FT dating of apatites from the dated zircon samples, which indicates that detrital apatites are also unreset and retain old ages that reflect cooling events in the source region (Garver *et al.*, 1998; Soloviev *et al.*, in press, Garver and Soloviev, unpublished). From these observations, we conclude that our samples remained well below 200°C after deposition and therefore the fission-track system has remained closed.

4 Interpretation

All samples show a wide range of grain ages, as expected for an unreset sandstone. Fig. 3 shows a typical FTGA distribution based on 90 zircons. Three components (or peaks) are present. As with most samples, P2 is the dominant component, containing 50% of the distribution; P1 and P3 are subordinate, making up 40 and 10%, respectively, of the distribution. FTGA components represent cooling events in the source, either related to near

surface magmatic processes, tectonic exhumation, or erosion (Brandon and Vance, 1992; Garver *et al.*, 1999a). We focus here first on the P1, which defines the minimum age for each distribution, and then on the older components.

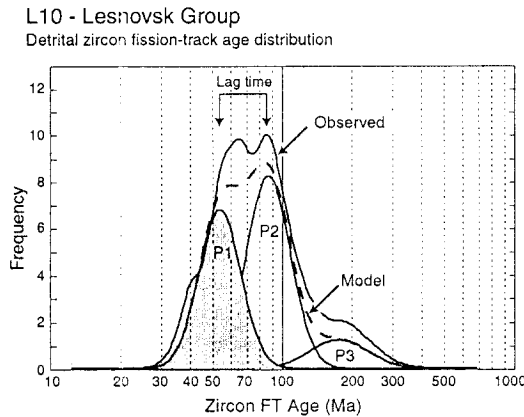


Fig. 3: Example of the distribution of detrital zircon in a typical sandstone sample (L10, from “L” in Figs. 1,2). Solid line is the observed distribution of all grain ages for the sample (90 grains total). Dotted line is the model distribution from the peak fitting results. Density plot constructed as recommended by Brandon (1996).

4.1. Minimum Ages

The P1 component appears to have been derived from active parts of a volcanic arc or rapidly exhumed rocks in the source area. Other studies have shown that the FT minimum ages can be used as a proxy for depositional age for sandstones derived from active volcanic sources (Brandon and Vance, 1992; Garver and Brandon 1994a,b; Carter *et al.*, 1995; Garver *et al.*, 1999a). P1 ages span the entire interval between ~88 to 44 Ma (Cenomanian-Campanian to Middle Eocene), suggesting over 40 Myr of continuous deposition (Fig. 4). These ages are remarkable given that the sampled units were mapped as Cretaceous.

The samples come entirely from the footwall of the Olyutorsky suture (Vatyna thrust and equivalents). In a strict sense, we can say that the suture must be younger sandstones, and the sandstones must be younger than the P1 ages. We suspect that there may be very little time separating these events. We have already noted that the P1 component was probably derived, at least in part, from a contemporaneous volcanic source. In turn, the Ukelayat flysch contains evidence of syncollisional deposition. In particular, we observed mass wasting deposits (olistostromes) containing slide blocks of volcanic rock derived from the overlying Olyutorsky terrane. Previous workers have recognized olistostromal deposits in the Ukelayat and have noted that these units appear to be found adjacent to the Olyutorsky suture. Our FT dating indicates Middle Eocene minimum ages for Ukelayat at the two locations where olistostromes were observed. (“A” and “L” Figure 2). In contrast, the Ukelayat that we sampled at a

third location (“T” in Fig. 2) lack olistostromal deposits and also yielded older minimum ages (~55 to 88 Ma). The inference was that sampled Ukelayat there was deposited before collision started. We acknowledge that the olistostromal interpretation remains controversial; some workers prefer to interpret these block deposits as tectonic mélanges. Either way, we envision that tectonic intermixing might have occurred shortly after deposition, in order to account for the chaotic nature of these units. As such, our conclusion—that the youngest P1 ages, which are Middle Eocene, are nearly synchronous with the collision—would remain largely intact.

Ukelayat Flysch, Northern Kamchatka Detrital Zircon FT ages

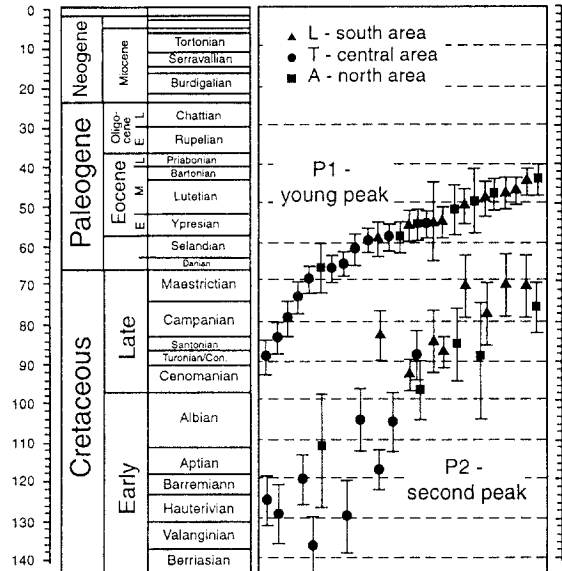


Fig. 4: P1 and P2 ages for samples dated for this study, arranged left to right, from youngest to oldest (± 1 SE).

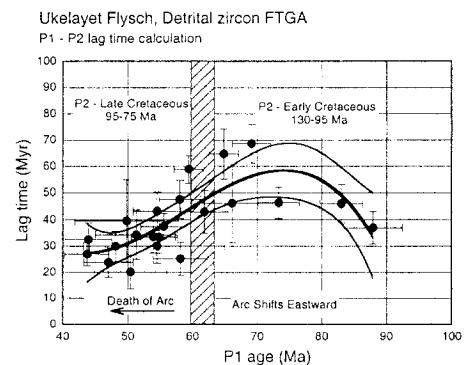


Fig. 5: Plot showing lag time for P2 as a function of depositional age. Depositional age is approximated using FT minimum ages (P1). The P2 inferred to represent exhumation of the basement of the Okhotsk-Chukotka arc. Note the decrease in lag time after the inferred demise of the arc. This shorter lag time results from either faster exhumation or a falling geotherm.

4.2. Older Components

In addition to the P1 component, each FTGA distribution typically contains two or three older components. The ages and sizes of these older components vary from sample to sample. In general, one would expect an age peak from an exhuming source to remain the same or get younger with time (see Garver and Brandon, 1994b; Garver and others, 1999a). In our results, 22 of the 27 samples have a clearly defined P2, which is simply the next older peak. In almost all samples, P2 is composed of the greatest percentage of grains (~40-60%) and it ranges from ~70 to ~130 Ma. In almost every sample, P3 and P4 are defined by 20% or fewer grains. Assignment of these smaller peaks is difficult because there is reasonable probability that the peak might not be detected (Brandon, 1992).

The second population of zircon (P2) records the progressive exhumation of the metaplutonic basement of the Okhotsk-Chutkotka arc. P2 consists of a mid- to Late Cretaceous peak defined by ~40-60% of the grains in each sample. This inferred source is based on two important observations. First, sediment composition and geochemistry requires that the Ukelayat flysch has a source with high-grade metamorphic rocks that persisted in the source terrane for tens of millions of years (Bogdanov *et al.*, 1999). Second, the only deeply exhumed candidate source in this part of the Russian Far East lies in the core of the Okhotsk Belt where mid-crustal rocks are exposed (Nokleberg *et al.*, 1998).

P2 is clearly a *forward-moving peak* that can be ascribed to the progressive exhumation of rocks in the source area (Garver *et al.*, 1999a). Provided the FT depositional age is a reasonable proxy for age of deposition, then rates of exhumation can be estimated from each sample (Figs. 4,5,6). The difference between FT depositional age and P2 (i.e. peak "lag time") is between ~30 and 70 Myr. This lag time represents the time required for rocks to pass through the FT closure for zircon and then reach the surface. With typical continental geothermal gradients (~25-30°C/km), this lag time results in exhumation rates of about 200 to 400 m/Myr (see Garver *et al.*, 1999a). These rates are not unusually high, but given 44 Myr we can assume that between about 9 and 18 km of crustal material was removed from this area. This amount of exhumation would be sufficient to expose amphibolites and other high-grade metamorphic rocks characteristic of parts of the Okhotsk belt. Note that the Coast Plutonic Complex, also in the northern Pacific Rim (in BC, Canada) is about the same age and had a similar history (Garver and Brandon, 1994b; Garver *et al.*, 1999a).

Does the lag time and changes of lag time with depositional age indicate how exhumation may have proceeded with time? One trend in the data is that in the older samples (> ~58 Ma), lag time is longer as compared to the younger samples (Fig. 6). This reduction in lag time

suggests exhumation rates increased (here about doubling from ~200 m/Myr to ~400 m/Myr). Another explanation is that geothermal gradients changed and as a result paleo-isotherms in the crustal section became closer assuming exhumation rates remained more or less constant. Either way, these data indicate an important change in the evolution of the source region at about 60 Ma. We suggest this change is related to the demise of the Okhotsk Arc.

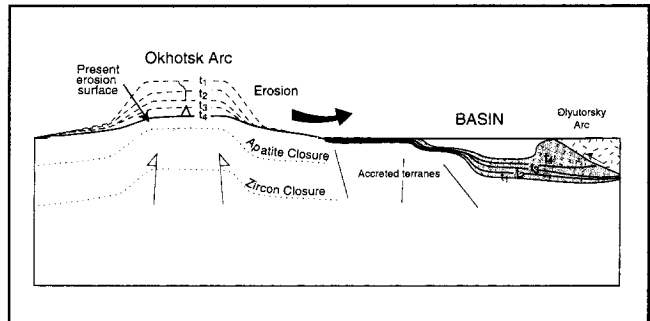


Fig. 6: Simple cartoon showing the inferred setting of the Ukelayat basin with sediments derived from an eroding continental arc. At the time of collision, the Ukelayat basin changed from a forearc basin to a foreland basin to the Olyutorsky collision zone (shown to the right).

5 Conclusions

This study shows the utility of using detrital fission track thermochrometry for constraining depositional ages of arc-derived sediments. Although the sediments are derived from an active continental arc, young volcanic zircons comprise a minor component of the observed zircon population. However, by isolating this young component, we are able to track the age of volcanic activity in the source. Our data refute the idea of a hiatus in arc volcanism along the Asian margin at the end of the Cretaceous. Instead, we show a continuous supply of volcanic zircon from mid-Cretaceous to Eocene. Our data do not indicate the location of the arc, but a change in exhumation rates at 60 Ma (discussed above) is consistent with the eastward shift from the Okhotsk-Chukota arc to the Koryak-Western Kamchatka arc.

Older grain ages indicate prolonged deep erosion of the Okhotsk-Chukota arc, which suggests that stood topographically high as an "Andean-style" arc for some tens of millions of years. This progressive exhumation brought rock upwards through the main spine of the arc. The result was that the last stage of volcanism was locally build on mid-crustal rocks, much like the modern Cascadia arc in western Washington State. The Cascade Arc was eroded down to mid-crustal levels during evolution of the arc and the High Cascade volcanoes such as Glacier Peak, Mt. Baker, and Gribaldi, built over the last 5 Myr., sit directly on crystalline basement rocks. Factors that contribute to a topographically high arc include thermal buoyancy, crustal

thickening by magmatic accretion of mantle-derived melts, and orogenic shortening. In the case of the Okhotsk-Chukotka arc, erosional exhumation was slow, at rates of 200 to 400 m/Myr. Similar rates have been recognized in the Coast Plutonic Complex of western British Columbia, which represents an extinct northern continuation of the Cascade volcanic arc (Garver and Brandon, 1994b).

Acknowledgement This work was funded by the National Science Foundation (9418990 to Brandon; 9418989 to Garver), the Union College Faculty Development Fund (Garver/Soloviev), and the Russian Federation for Basic Research (98-0564525 to Soloviev). We have benefited greatly from discussions with N.A. Bogdanov, G.V. Ledneva, V. D. Chekhovich. We were assisted in the field and the lab by N. Meyer, J. Kronholm, and G. Xu. M. Rahn (U. Freiburg) kindly provided the illite crystallinity measurements. This paper has benefitted from helpful reviews by P. Kamp and A. Carter.

References

- Aleksandrov, A.A., Bogdanov, N.A., Palandzhyan, S.A., and Chekhovich, V.D., 1980, Tectonics of the northern part of the Olyutorsky zone of the Koryak highlands: *Geotectonics*, v. 14, No. 3, p. 241-248.
- Alekseyev, E.S., 1979, Fundamental features of the evolution and structure of the southern part of the Koryak highland: *Geotectonics*, v. 13, No. 1, p. 57-64.
- Alekseyev, E.S., 1987, Geodynamics of the ocean-continent transition zone as exemplified by the Late Mesozoic-Cenozoic history of the southern area of the Koryak Highlands: *Geotectonics*, v. 21, p. 373-382.
- Bogdanov, N.A., 1988, Geology of the Komandorsky deep basin: *Journal of Physical Research*, v. 36, S65-S71.
- Bogdanov, N.A., Til'man, S.M., and Chekhovich, V.D., 1990, Late Cretaceous-Cenozoic history of the Koryak-Kamchatka region and the Commander basin of the Bering Sea: *International Geological Review*, v. 32, p. 1185-1201.
- Bogdanov, N.A., Garver, J.I., Chekhovich, V.D., Palechek, T.N., Ledneva, G.V., Solov'ev, A.V., Kovalenko, D.V., 1999, Stratigraphic and Tectonic Setting of the Olistostromal Flysch Complex, Western Aleutian Basin Coast, Northern Kamchatka Peninsula *Geotectonics*, n. 5, p. 55-66.
- Brandon, M.T., 1992, Decomposition of fission-track grain age distributions, *Am. J. Sci.*, v. 292, p. 535-564.
- Brandon, M.T., 1996, Probability density plot for fission-track grain-age samples: *Radiation Measurements*, v. 26, No. 5, p. 663-676.
- Brandon, M.T., and Vance, J.A., 1992, Fission-track ages of detrital zircon grains: implications for the tectonic evolution of the Cenozoic Olympic subduction complex: *Am. Jour. of Science*, v. 292, p. 565-636.
- Brandon, M.T., Roden-Tice, M.R., and Garver, J.I., 1998, Late Cenozoic exhumation of the Cascadia accretionary wedge in the Olympic Mountains, northwest Washington State, *Geol. Soc. of Am. Bull.*, v. 100, p. 985-1009.
- Bullen, M.E., 1997, Fission-track dating of detrital zircons used to constrain the collision of the Olyutorsky Island Arc, Koryak Highlands, Northern Kamchatka: Unpublished thesis, Union College, Schenectady NY, 126 p.
- Carter, A., Bristow, C., and Hurford, A.J., 1995, The application of FT analysis to the dating of barren sequences: examples from red beds in Scotland and Thailand. In Dunay, R.E., and Hailwood, E.A. (eds.) *Non-biostratigraphic methods of dating and correlation*; *Geol. Soc. of London Spec. Pub. No. 89*, p. 57-68.
- Cooper, A.K., Marlowe, M.S., and Scholl, D.W., 1987; Geologic framework of the Bering Sea Crust; in Scholl, D.W., Grantz, A., and Vedder, J.G., *Geology and resource potential of the of the continental margin of Western North America and adjacent ocean basins -- Beaufort Sea to Baja California*: Houston, Texas, Circum-Pacific Council for Energy and Mineral Resources, Earth Science Series, v.6, p.73-102.
- Filatova, N.I., 1987, Tectonic position of the Maestrichtian-Eocene pasaltoid magmatism in the Northwestern Part of the Pacific Ocean Belt, v. 21, No. 4, p. 359-371.
- Galbraith, R. F., and P. F. Green, 1990, Estimating the component ages in a finite mixture: *Nuclear Tracks and Radiation Measurements*, v. 17, n.3, p. 197-206.
- Garver, J.I., and Brandon, M.T., 1994a, Fission-track ages of detrital zircon from mid-Cretaceous sediments of the Methow-Tyauughton basin, southern Canadian Cordillera, *Tectonics*, v. 13, n. 2, p.401-420.
- Garver, J.I., and Brandon, M.T., 1994b, Erosional denudation of the British Columbia Coast Ranges as determined from fission-track ages of detrital zircon from the Tofino basin, Olympic Peninsula, Washington: *Geol. Soc. of Am. Bull.*, v. 106, p. 1398-1412.
- Garver, J.I., Bullen, M.E., Brandon, M.T., Soloviev, A.V., Ledneva, G.V., and Bogdanov, N.A., 1998, Age and thermal history of the Ukelayat flysch and its bearing on the timing of collision of the Olyutorsky terrane, Northern Kamchatka, Russian Far East; 6th International Zonshain Conference, Moscow, Russia, p. 173-174.
- Garver, J.I., Brandon, M.T., Roden-Tice, M.K., and Kamp, P.J.J., 1999a, Exhumation history of orogenic highlands determined by detrital fission-track thermochronology: *Special Volume on Exhumation Processes: Normal Faulting, Ductile Flow, and Erosion*; *Geol. Soc. of London Spec. Pub.*, 154, p. 283-304.
- Garver, J.I., Soloviev, A.V., Kamp, P.J.J., and Brandon, M.T., 1999b, Detrital zircon fission track thermochronology: practical considerations and examples. *Memorie di Scienze Geologiche (in English)*, v. 51, in press.
- Geist E.I., Vallier, T.L., and Scholl, D.W., 1994, Origin, transport and emplacement of an exotic island-arc terrane exposed in eastern Kamchatka, Russia: *Geol. Soc. of Am. Bull.*, v. 106, p. 1182-1194.
- Grigoriev, V.N., and Shapiro, M.N., 1986, The Upper Cretaceous volcanics of the Kamchatka Isthmus: *Geologic Evolution of the Pacific Ocean*, No. 4, p.59-66 (in Russian).
- Kisch, H., 1991, Illite crystallinity: recommendation on sample preparation, X-ray diffraction settings, and interlaboratory samples: *Journal of Metamorphic Geology*, v. 9, no. 6, p. 665-670.
- Kisch, H., 1987, Correlation between indicators of very low-grade metamorphism, in Frey, M., ed., *Glasgow, Blackie*, p. 227-300.
- Nokleberg, W.J. and seven others, 1998, Phanerozoic tectonic evolution of the circum-north Pacific, U.S. Geological Survey Open File Report 98-754.
- Sears, C. M. 1996, Trace-element geochemistry of shale and sandstone composition of the Ukelayat Flysch, Koryak Highlands, Northern Kamchatka, Russia. Unpublished thesis, Union College, Schenectady, NY, 36 p.
- Shapiro, M.N., 1995, The Upper Cretaceous Achaivayamian-Valaginian volcanic arc and kinematics of the North Pacific plates: *Geotectonics*, v. 29, no. 1, p. 52-64.
- Soloviev, A.V., Brandon, M.T., Garver, J.I., Bogdanov, N.A., Shapiro, M.N., and Ledneva, G.L., 1998, Collision of the Olyutor Island Arc with the Eurasian Continental margin: Kinematic and age aspects: *Doklady Earth Sciences*, v. 361, n 5, p. 632-634.
- Soloviev, A.V., Garver J.I., Shapiro M.N., in press, Fission-track ages of the detrital zircon from sandstone of Lesnaya Group (N. Kamchatka). *Stratigraphy and Geological Correlation*: accepted November 1999.
- Stavsky, A.P., Chekhovich, V.D., Kononov, M.V., and Zonenshain, L.P., 1990, Plate tectonics and palinspastic reconstructions of the Anadyr-Koryak region, northeast USSR: *Tectonics*, v. 9, p. 81-101.
- Til'mann, S.M., and Bogdanov, N.A., 1992, Tectonic Map of Northeast Asia. Institute of the Lithosphere, Russian Academy of Sciences and Circum-Pacific Council for Energy and Mineral Resources, Moscow, Russia, 1:5,000,000 scale map, 29 p.
- Worrall, D.M., 1991, Tectonic history of the Bering Sea and Evolution of Tertiary Strike-slip basins of the Bering shelf. *Geol. Soc. of Am. Spec. Paper* 257, 120 p.