

## Divisions of Geologic Time

Eon	Era	Period, subperiod	Epoch	Age estimates of boundaries in mega-annum (Ma)		
<b>Phanerozoic</b>	<b>Cenozoic (Cz)</b>	Quaternary (Q)	Holocene	0.0117		
			Pleistocene			
		Tertiary (T)	Neogene (N)	Pliocene	2.58	
				Miocene	5.33	
			Paleogene (P <sub>e</sub> )	Oligocene	23.03	
				Eocene	33.9	
				Paleocene	56.0	
					66.0	
			<b>Mesozoic (Mz)</b>	Cretaceous (K)		~145
				Jurassic (J)		201.4
	Triassic (T <sub>r</sub> )			251.9		
	<b>Paleozoic (Pz)</b>	Permian (P)		298.9		
				323.2		
		Carboniferous (C)	Pennsylvanian (P <sub>p</sub> )		358.9	
			Mississippian (M)		419.2	
		Devonian (D)		443.8		
		Silurian (S)		485.4		
		Ordovician (O)		538.8		
		Cambrian (C)		538.8		

Eon	Era	Period	Age estimates of boundaries in mega-annum (Ma)	
Proterozoic (P)	Neoproterozoic (Z)	Ediacaran	~635 ~720	
		Cryogenian		
		Tonian		
	Mesoproterozoic (Y)	Stenian	1,000	
		Ectasian	1,200	
		Calymmian	1,400	
	Paleoproterozoic (X)	Statherian	1,600	
		Orosirian	1,800	
		Rhyacian	2,050	
		Siderian	2,300	
	Archean (A)	Neoarchean		2,500
		Mesoarchean		2,800
Paleoarchean		3,200		
Eoarchean		3,600		
Hadean (pA)			~4,000 ~4,600	

Ages shown for divisions of geologic time are general representations. Ages in mega-annum mean millions of years before present. Most box heights are generally scaled to relative duration of time periods named; however, different scaling factors are used for some time periods (for example, Quaternary Period is much shorter than Tertiary Period, and Proterozoic Eon is much longer than Phanerozoic Eon). Stratigraphic-age symbols are in parentheses. Tildes (~) mean approximately. For more specific age information, see U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper 1879–1 (<https://doi.org/10.3133/pp1879v1>).