

Appalachian Foreland Basins Beneath the Gulf of St. Lawrence

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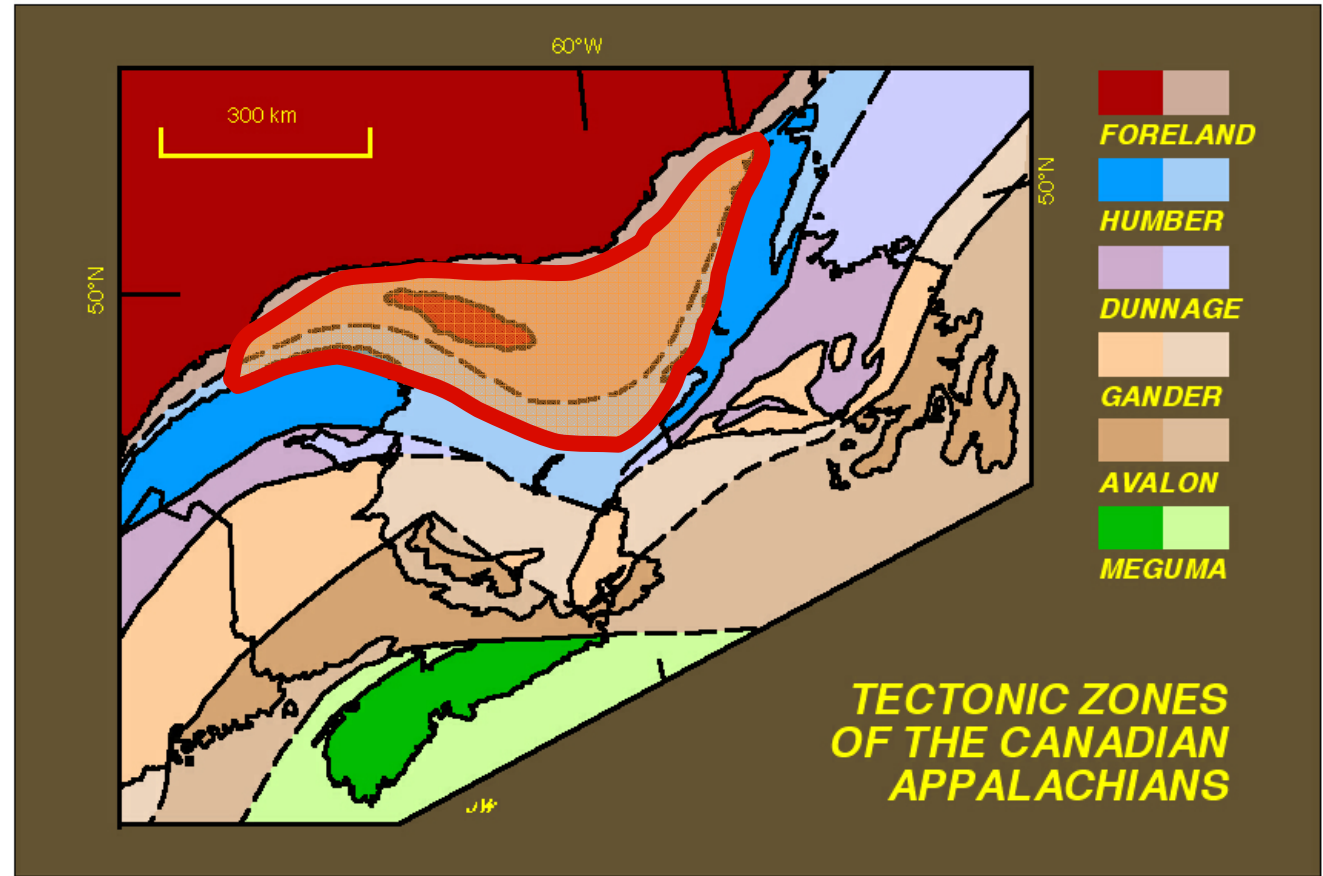
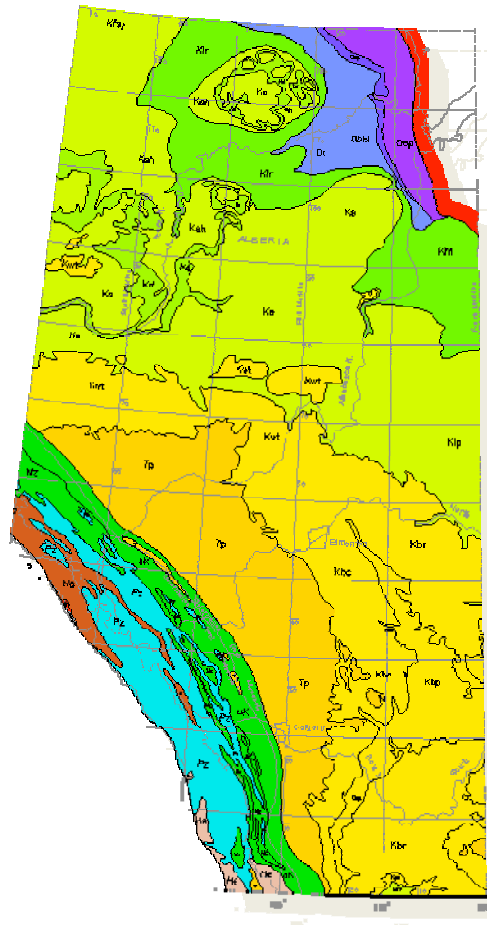


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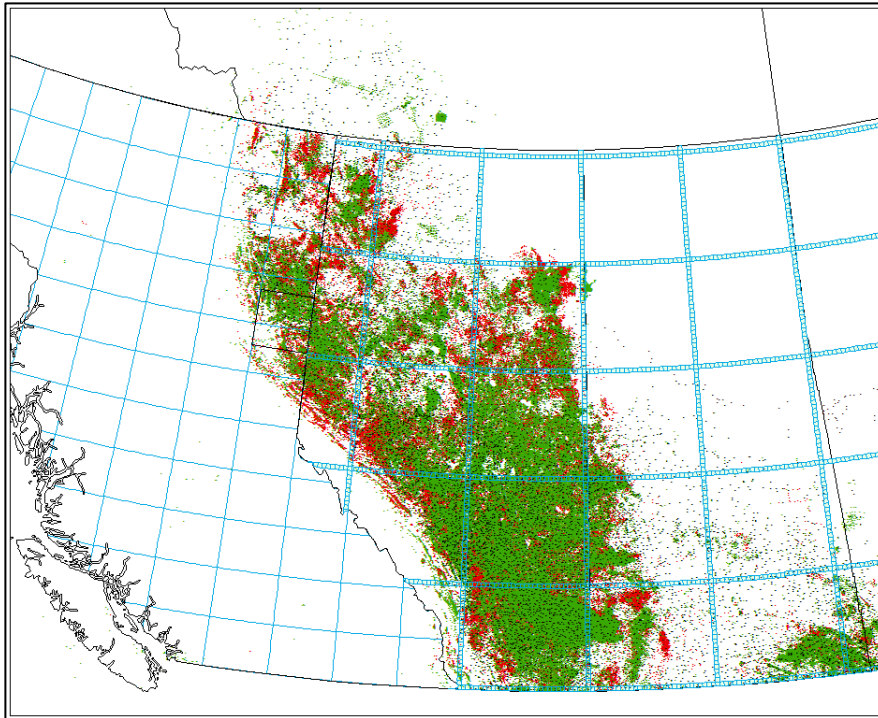
Foreland Basin of Newfoundland Appalachians



Alberta to the same scale

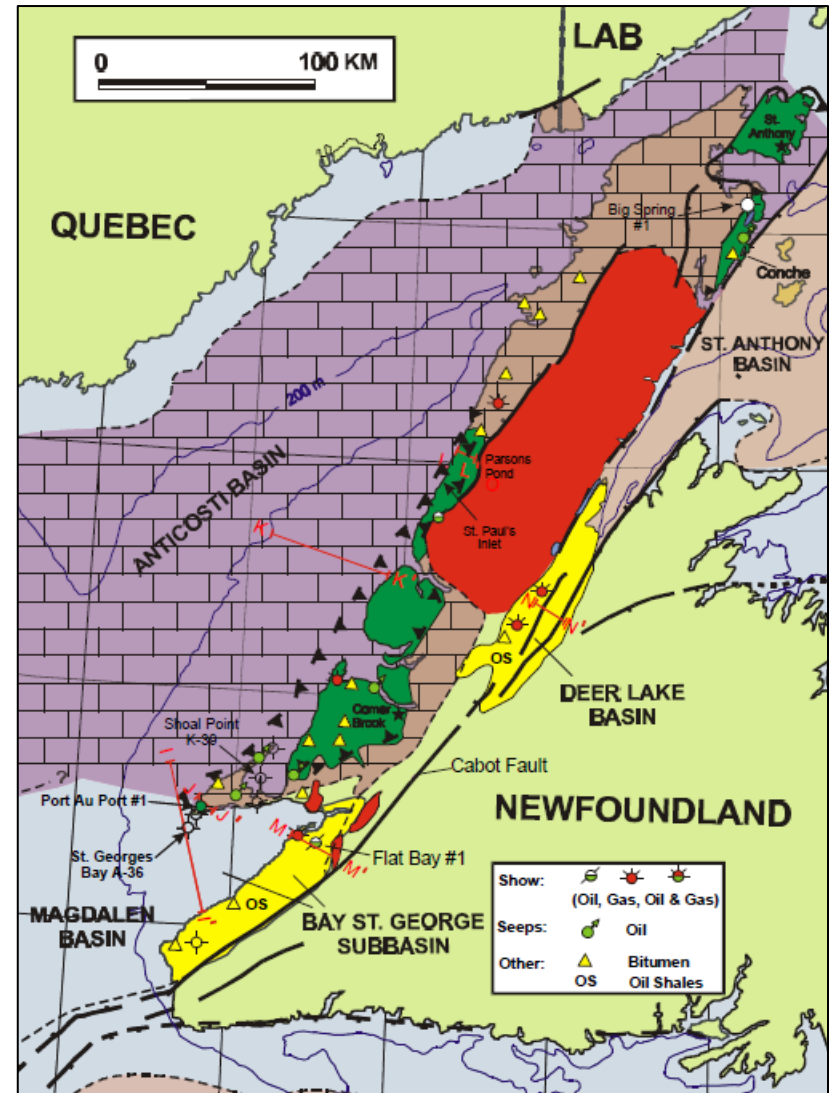
Wells Drilled in Canadian Foreland Basins

Western Canada



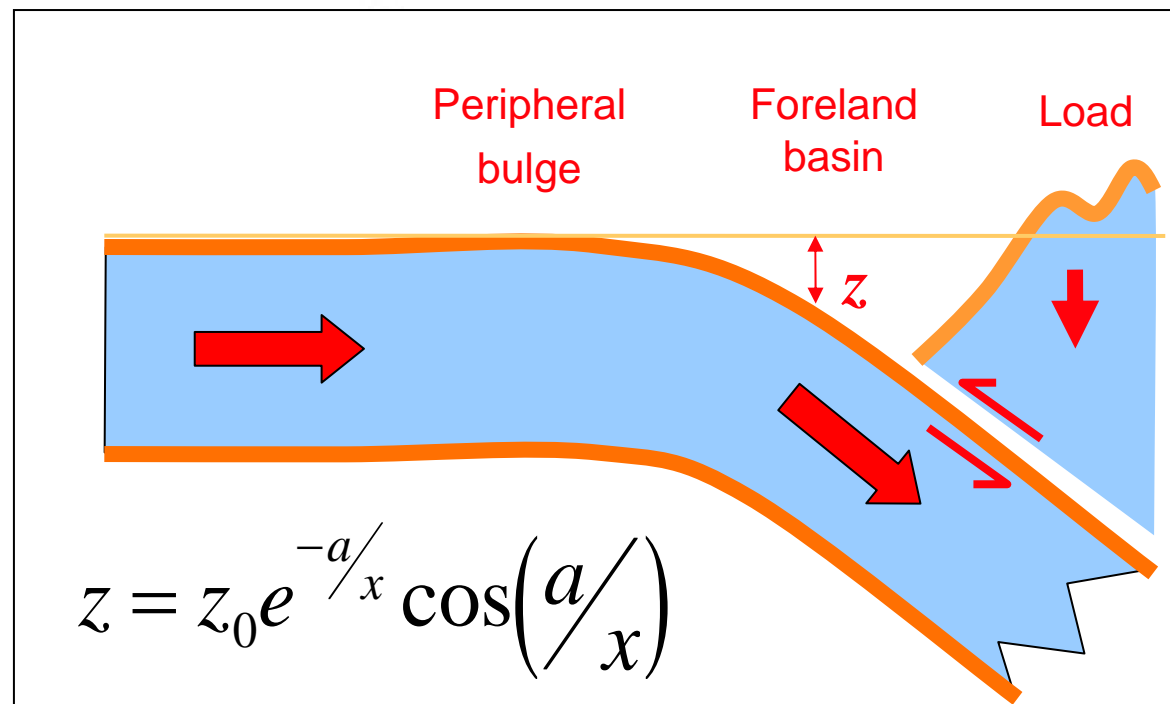
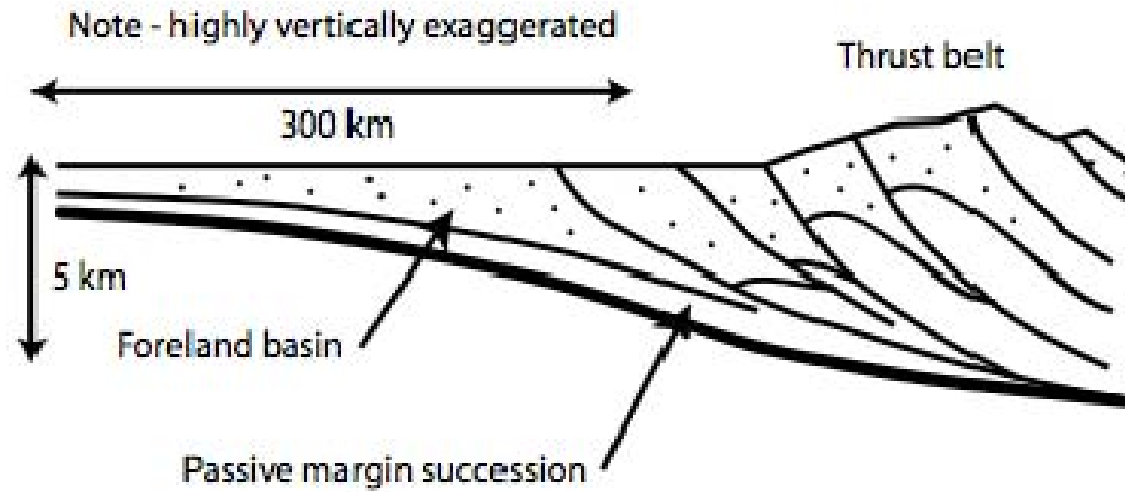
McKenzie, 2010

Eastern Canada



NL Dept. of Natural Resources Report 2000-01

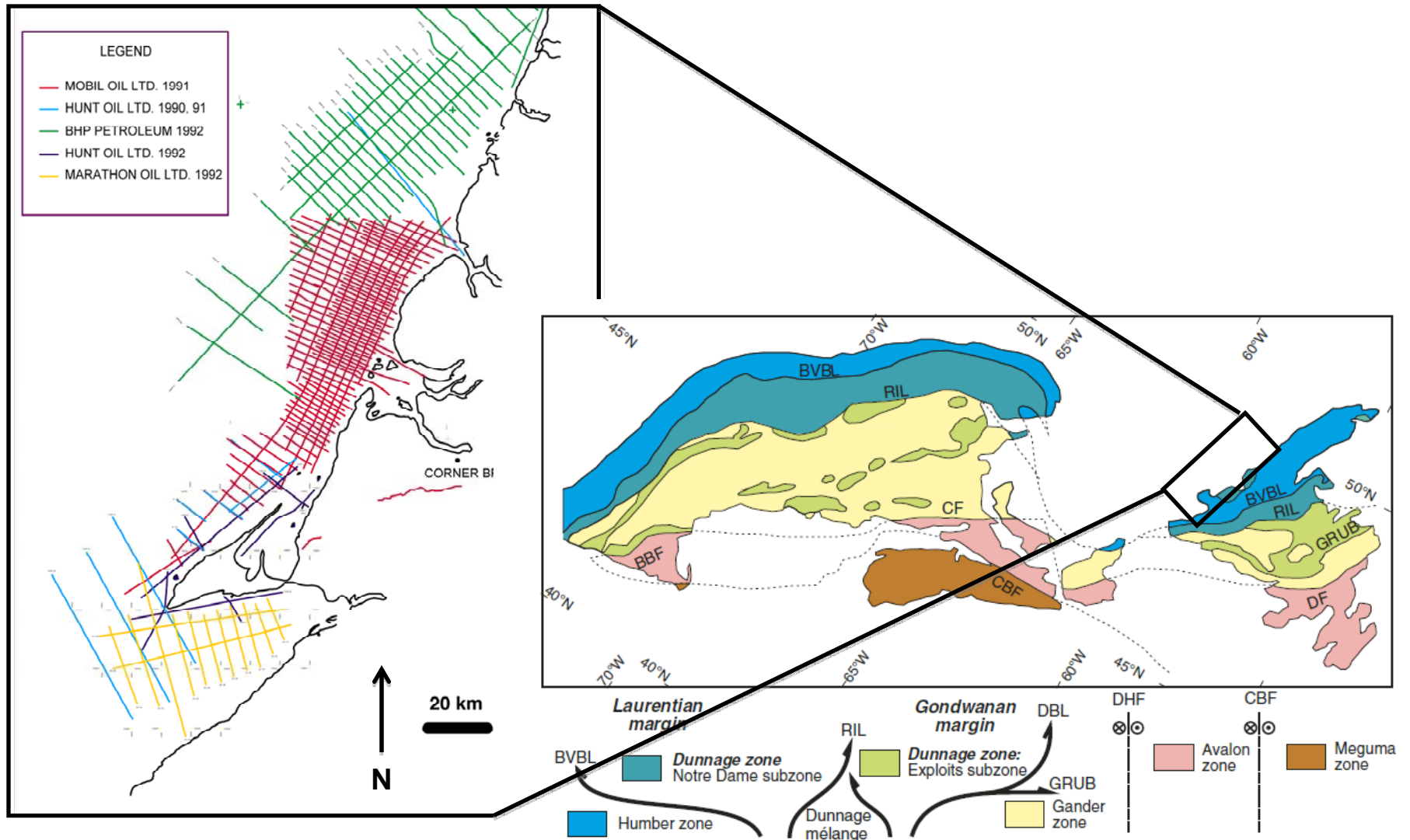
Foreland Basin



Why Study the Appalachian Foreland Basin?

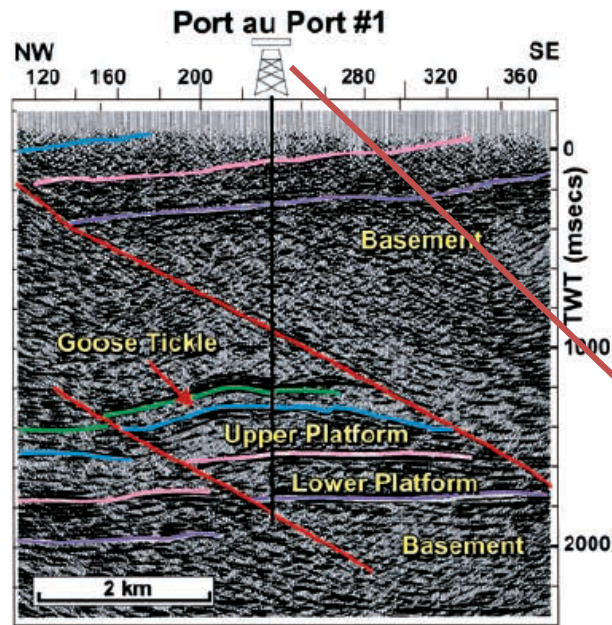
- **From an Economic Perspective**
 - Hydrocarbon potential
 - Relatively underexplored
- **From a Scientific Perspective**
 - The structure and sediments within foreland basin can tell us about the orogen and orogenic events

Seismic Data



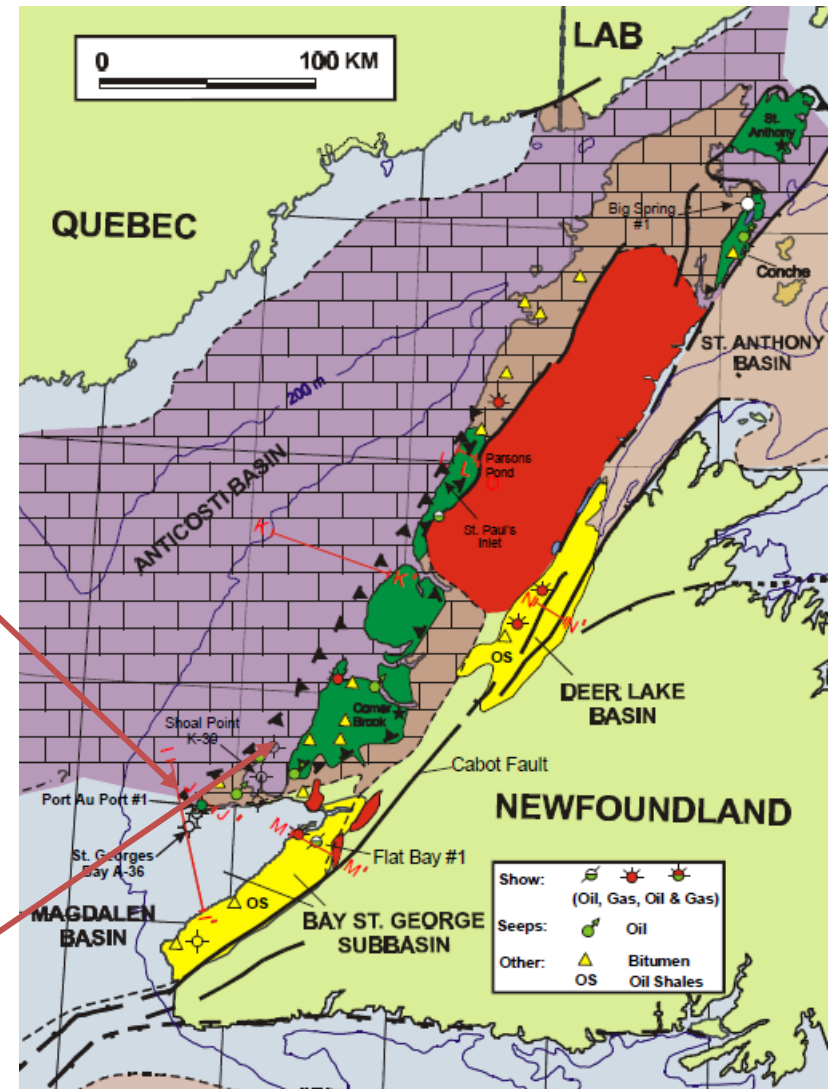
Ties to Seismic Reflectors

1.) Few well ties



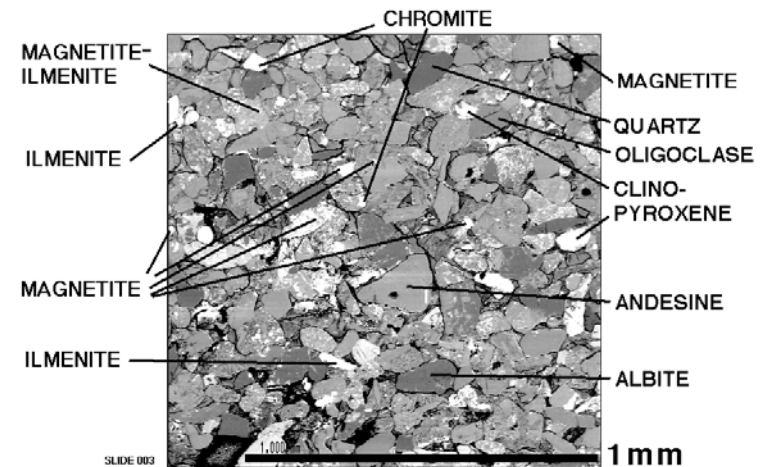
Cooper et al., 2001

2.) Links to outcrops



Ties to Seismic Reflections

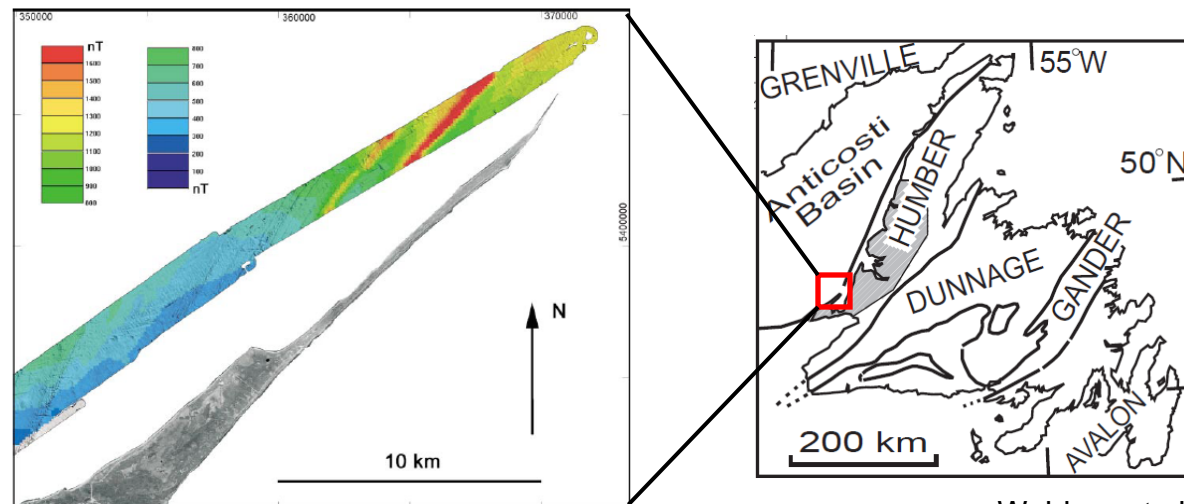
3.) Magnetic Anomalies



Waldron et al., 2002

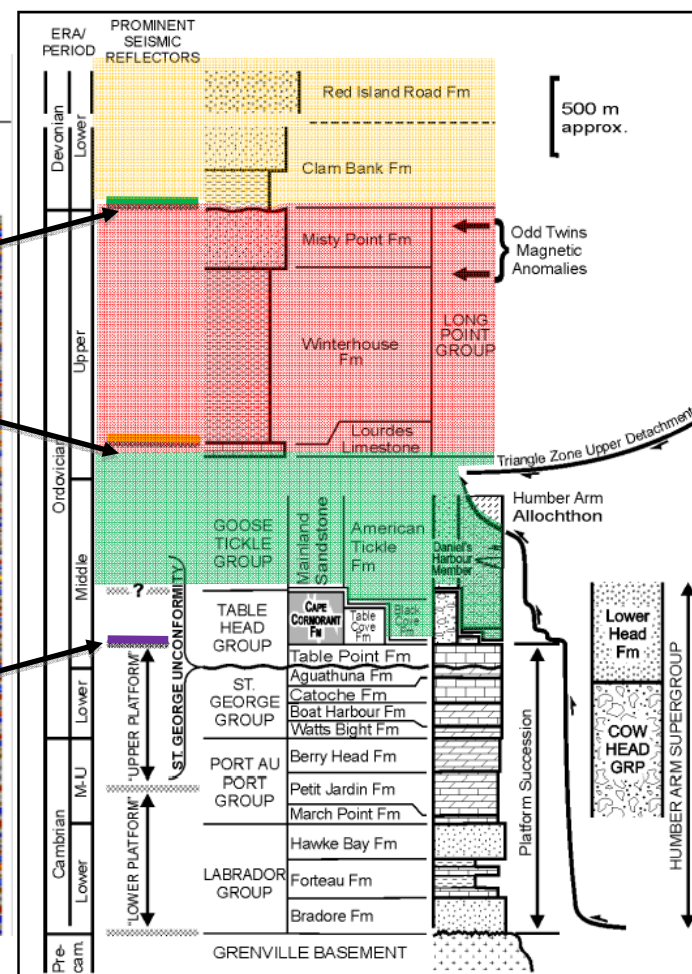
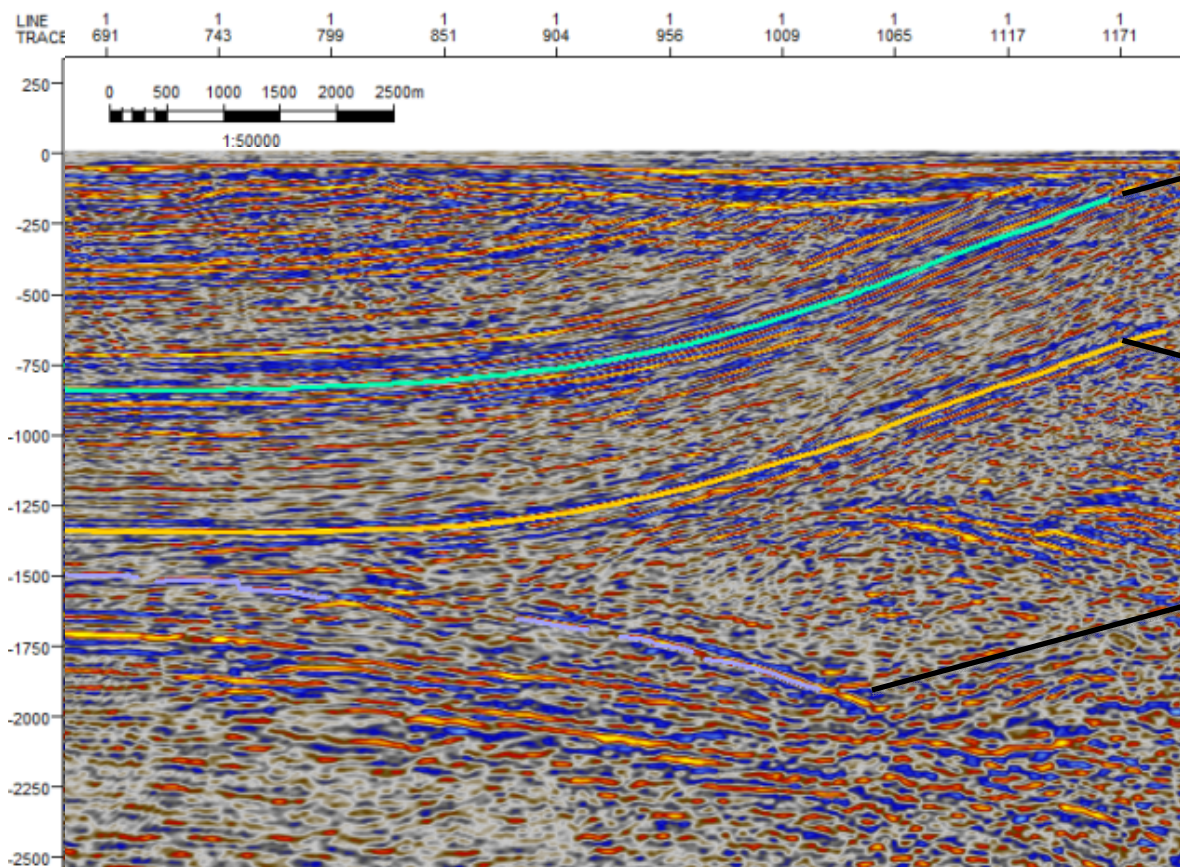
-Detrital magnetite in sandstones.

-Stratigraphically controlled.



Waldron et al., 2002

Distinctive Reflectors

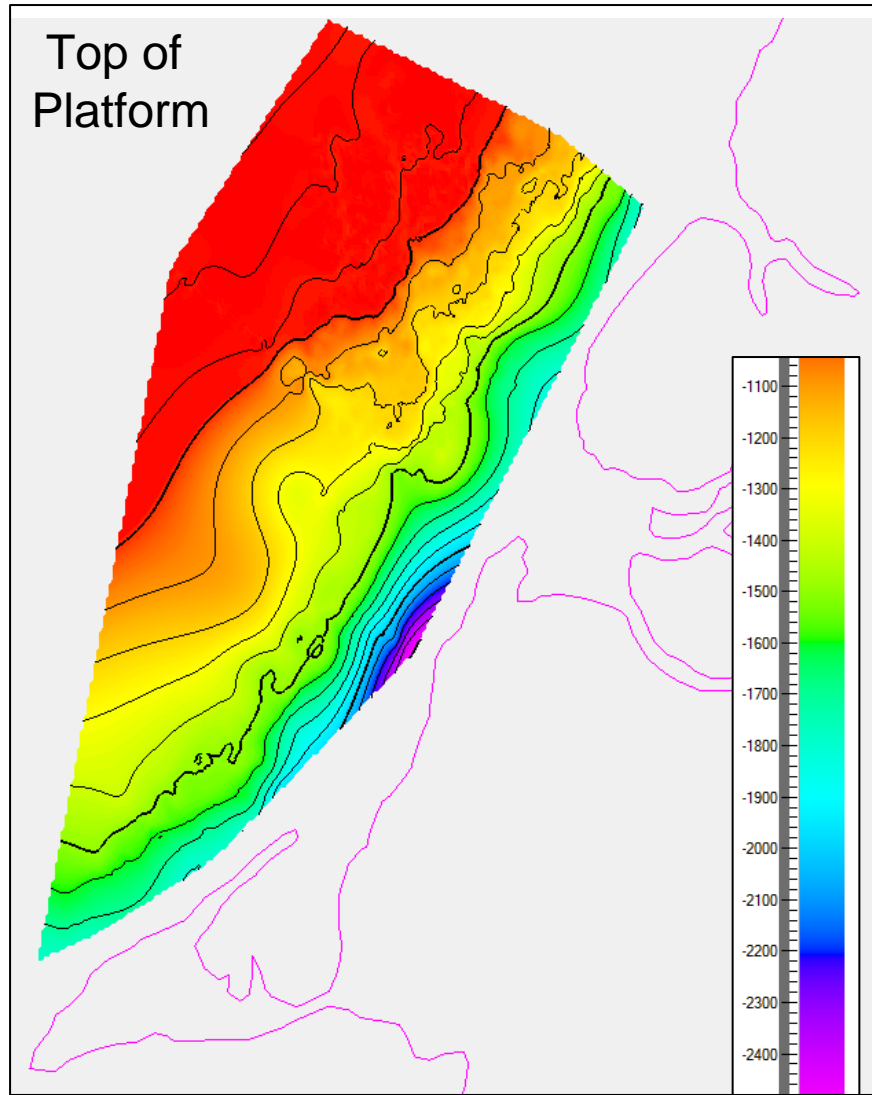


- Acadian → Foreland Basin 3
- ??? → Foreland Basin 2
- Taconian → Foreland Basin 1

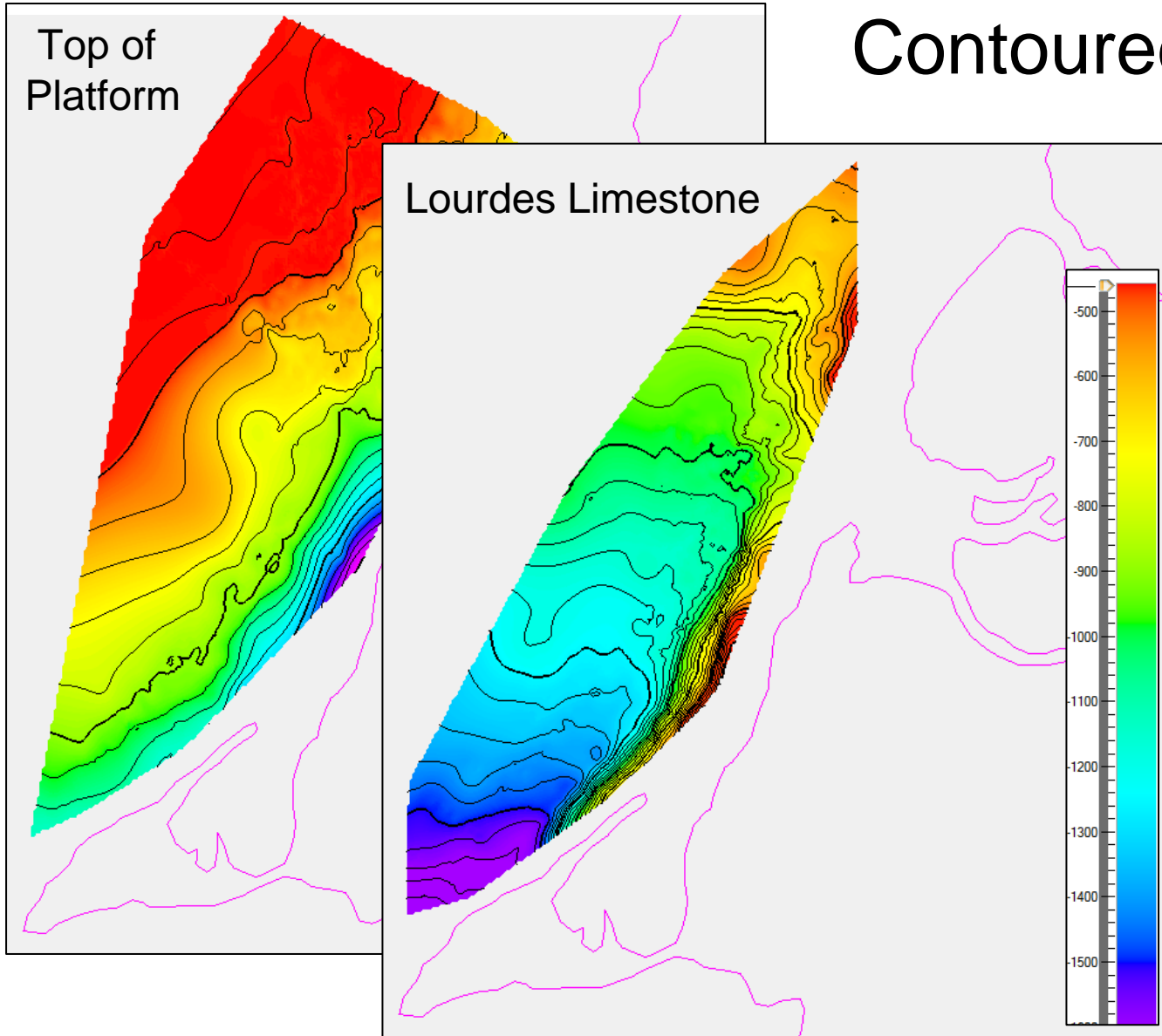


Stockmal et al., 2004

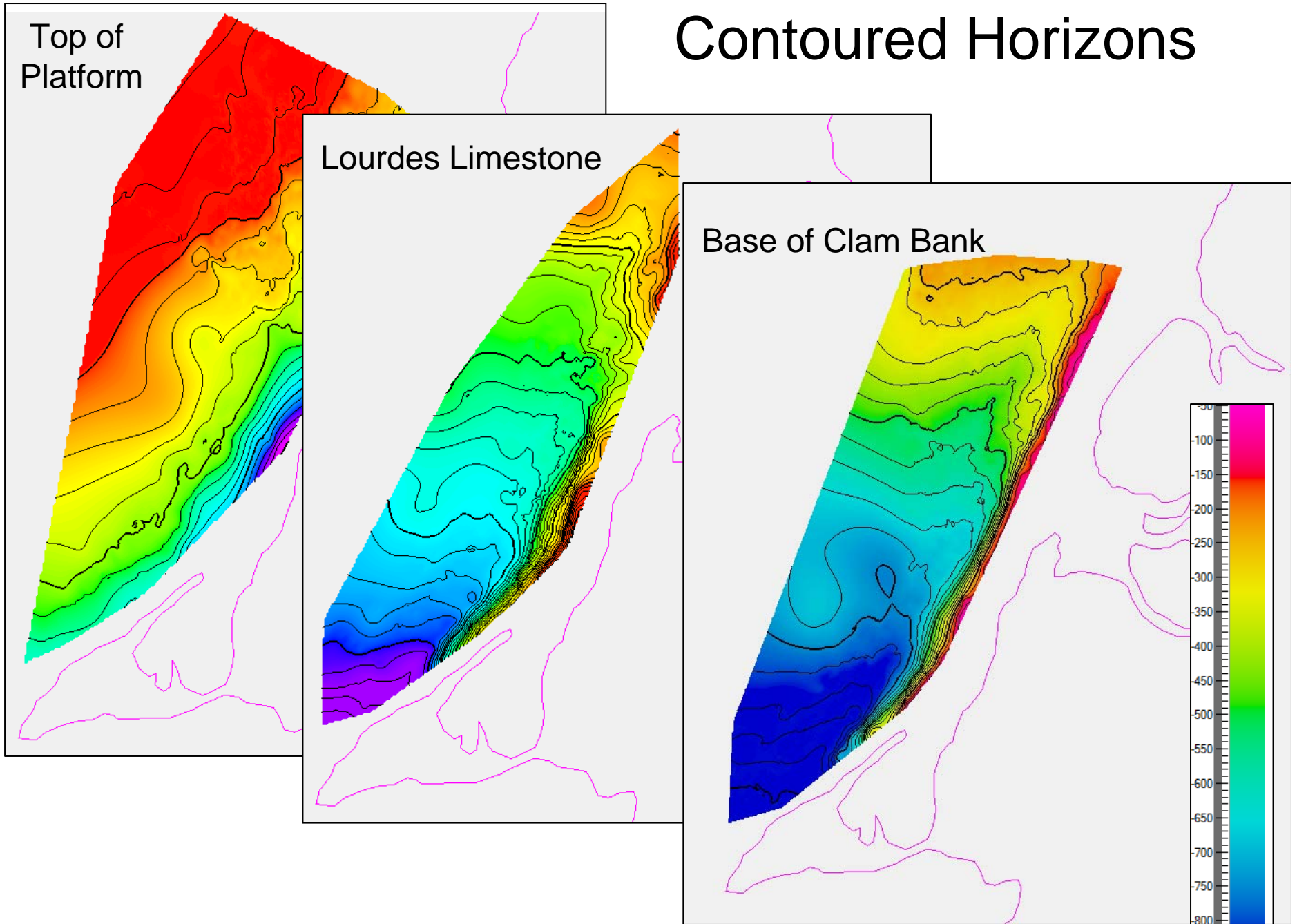
Contoured Horizons



Contoured Horizons



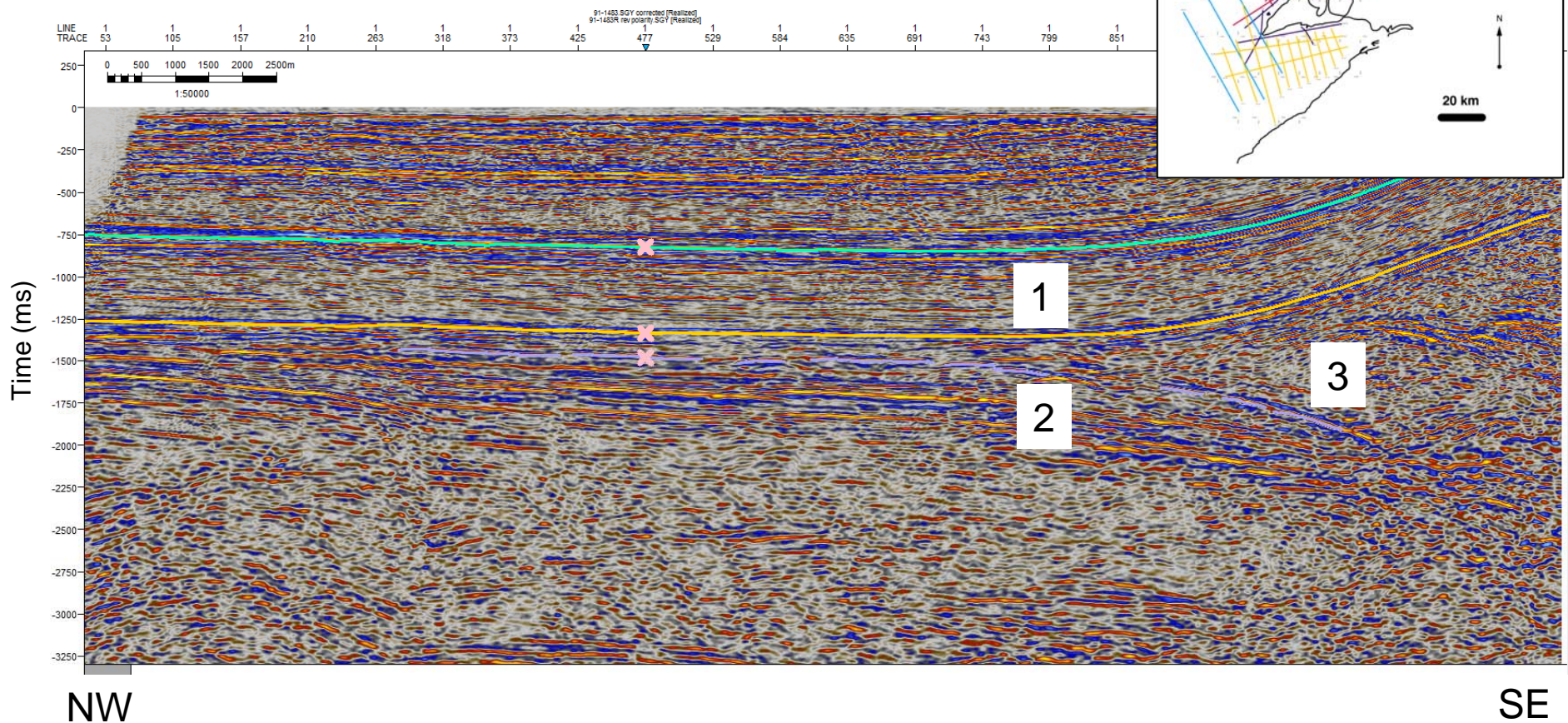
Contoured Horizons



Appalachian Structural Front

3 sets of distinct reflectors

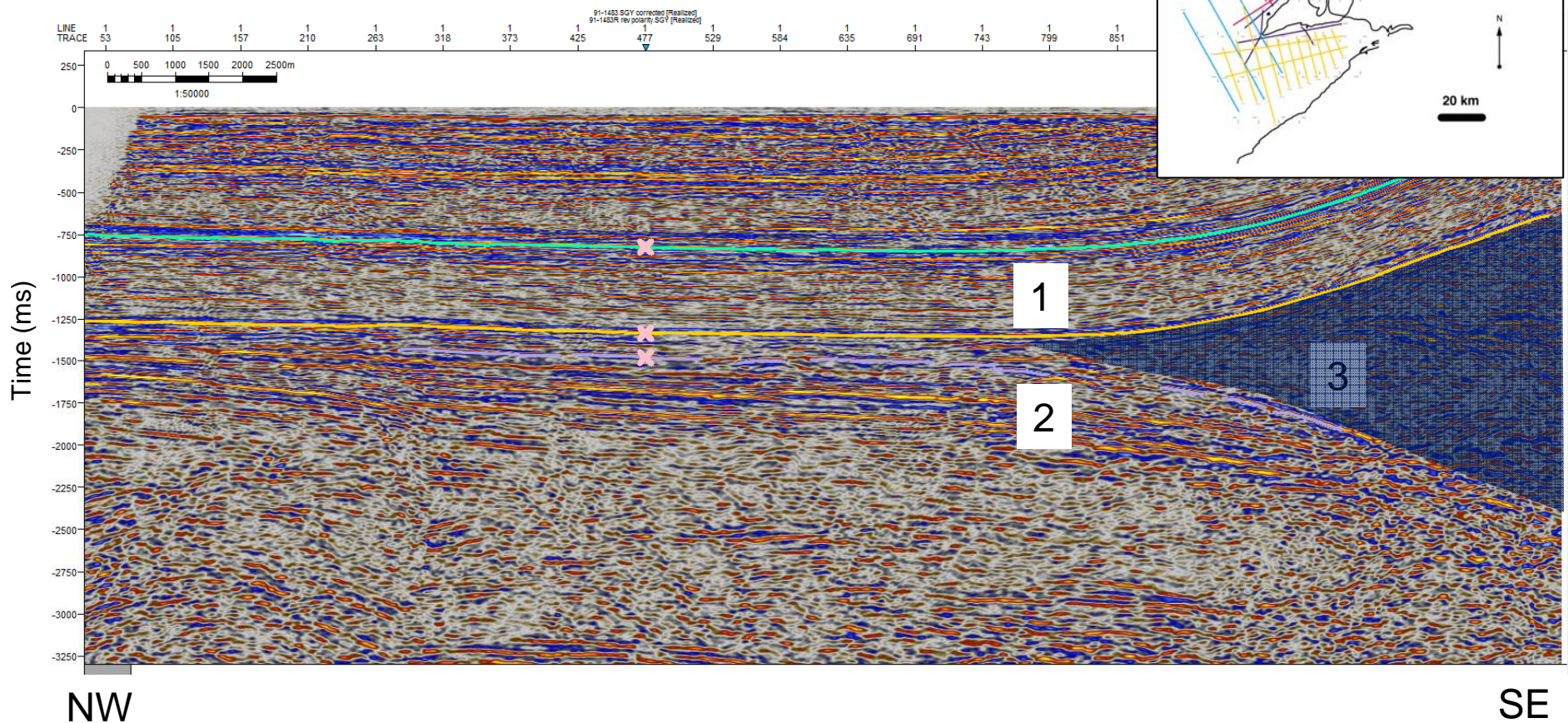
1. Upper set folded into west facing monocline
2. Lower set that dips towards the southeast
3. Middle set of discontinuous reflectors: wedge shaped



Appalachian Structural Front

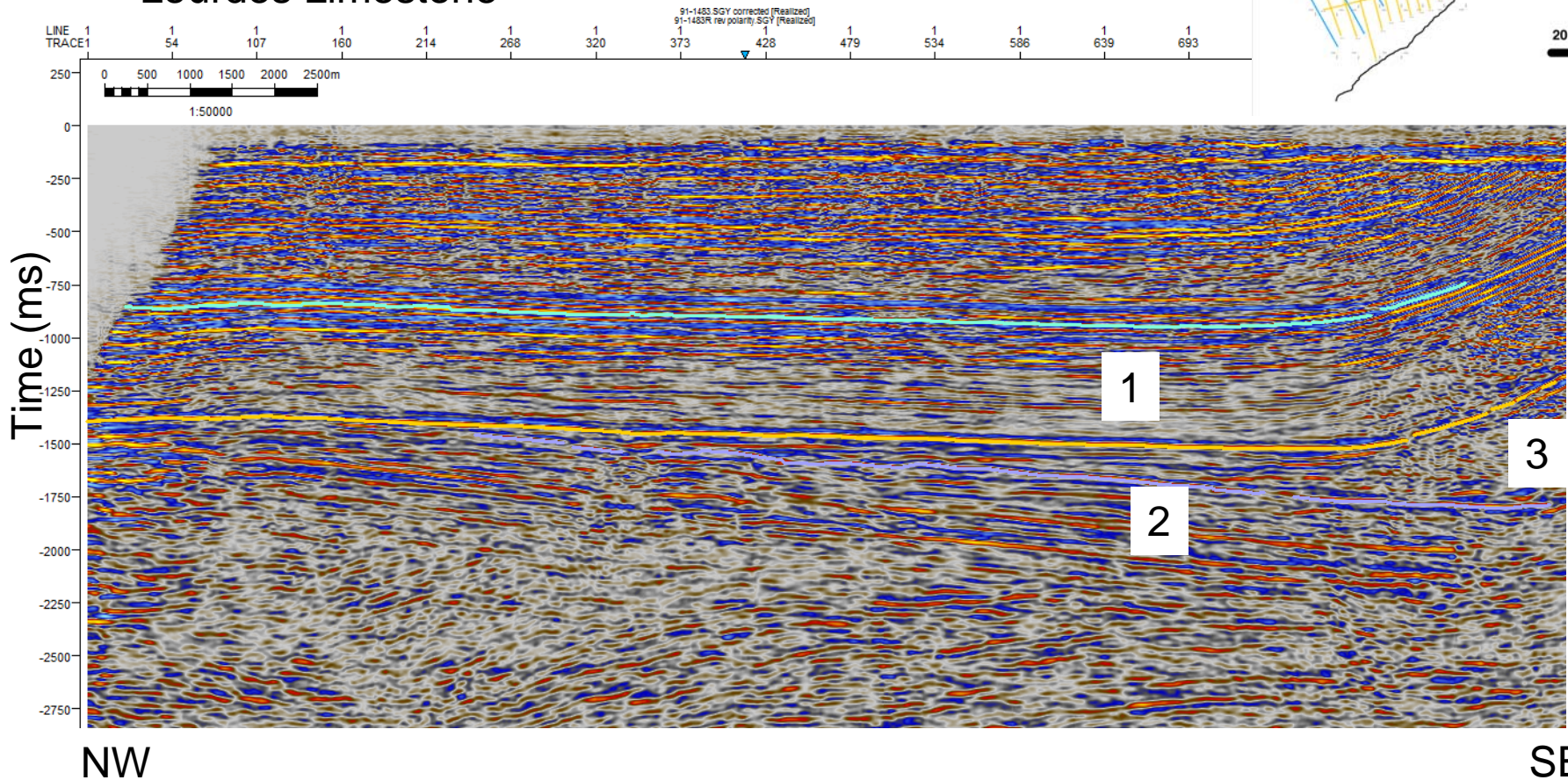
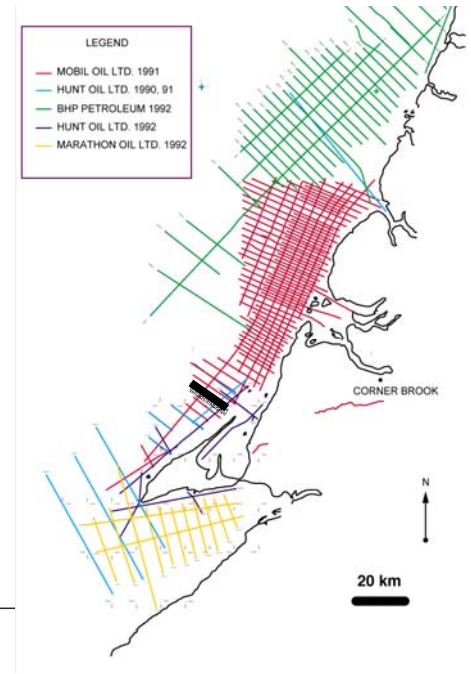
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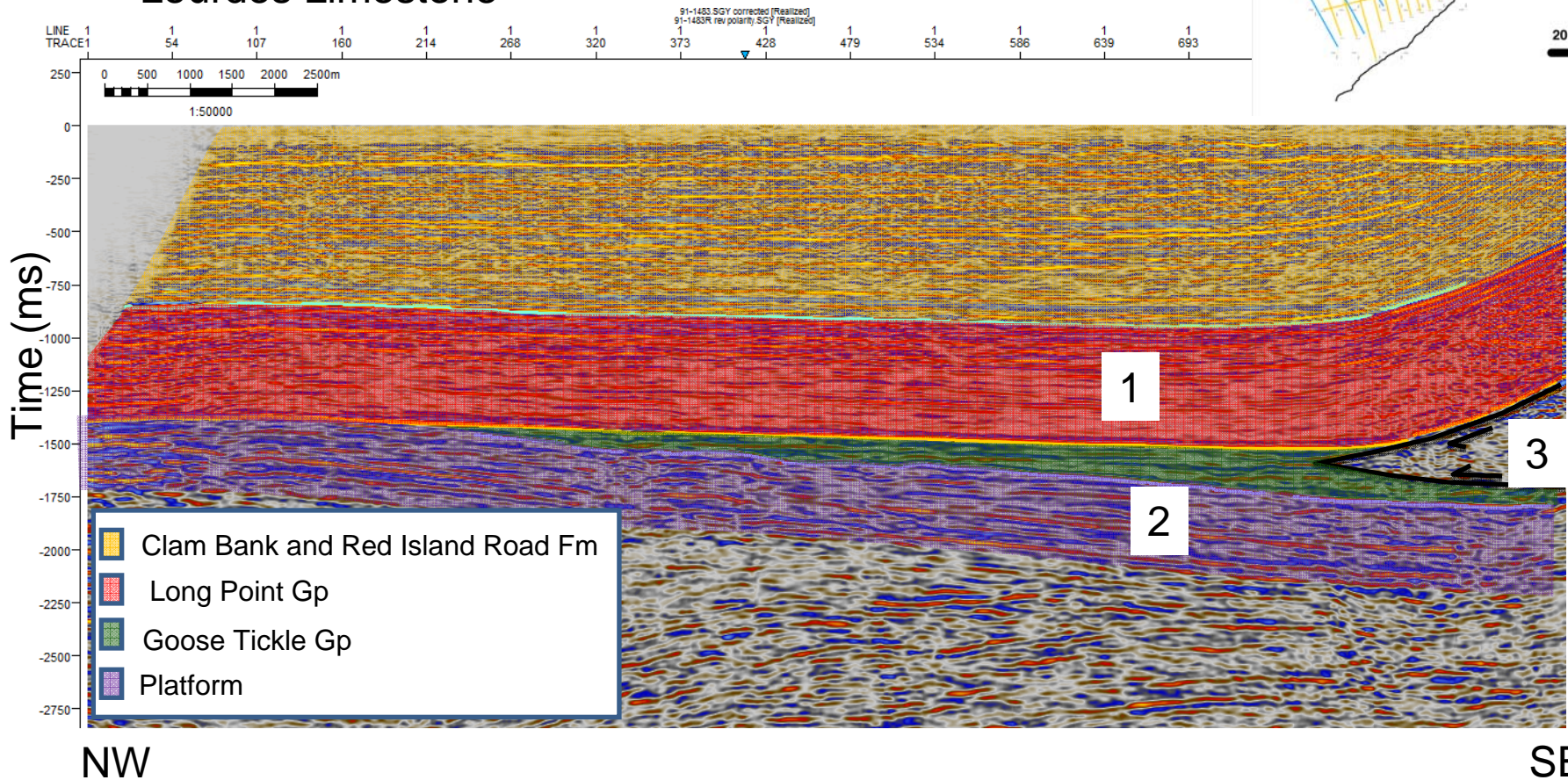
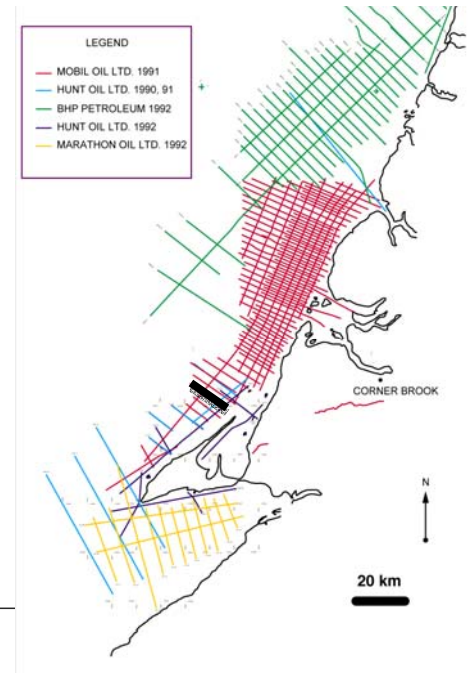
Appalachian Structural Front: South to North variation

- Base of Lourdes & base of Clam Bank are parallel.
- Goose Tickle relatively thin.
- Long Point Group relatively thick.
- Top of tectonic wedge (Tea Cove thrust) along base of Lourdes Limestone



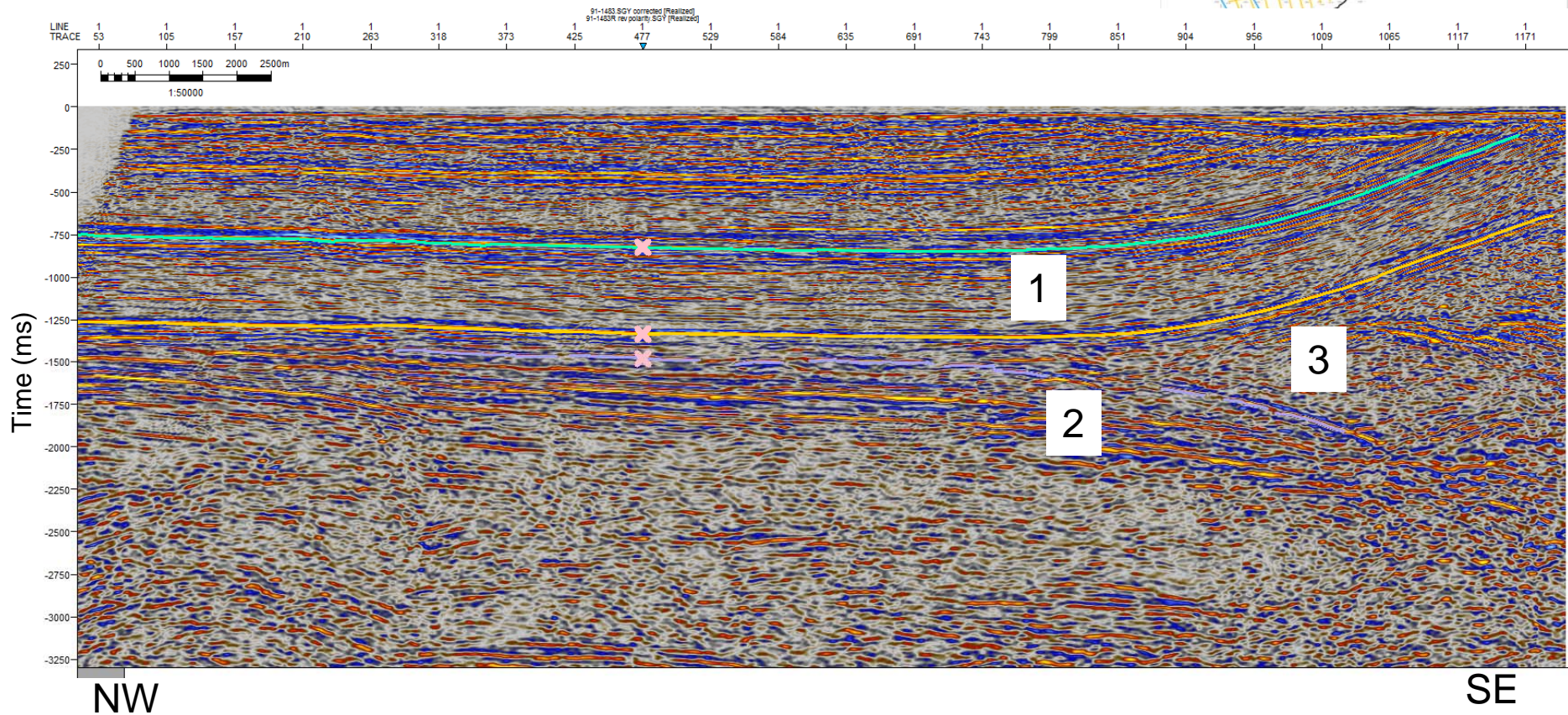
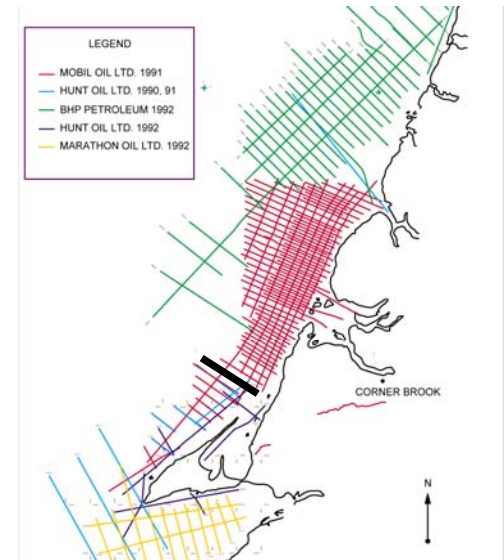
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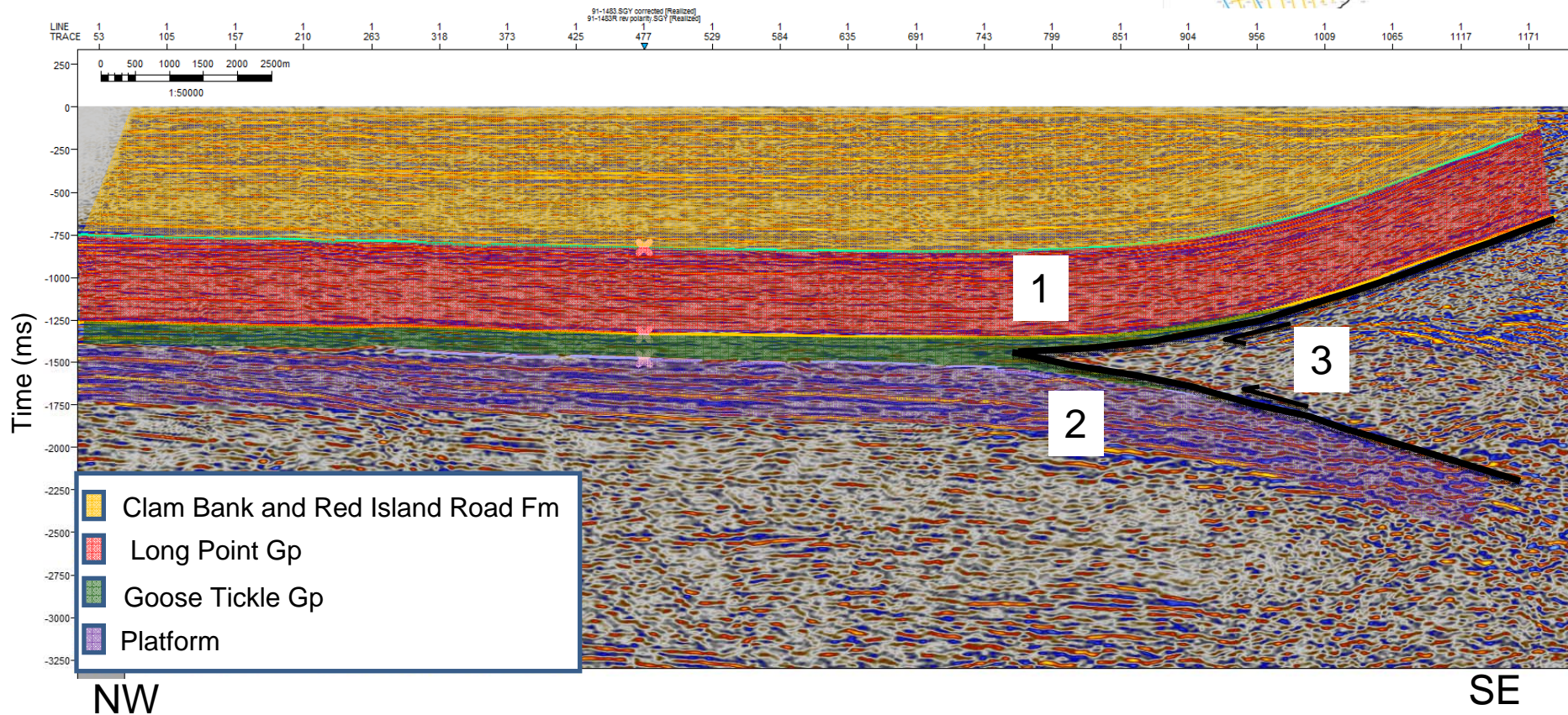
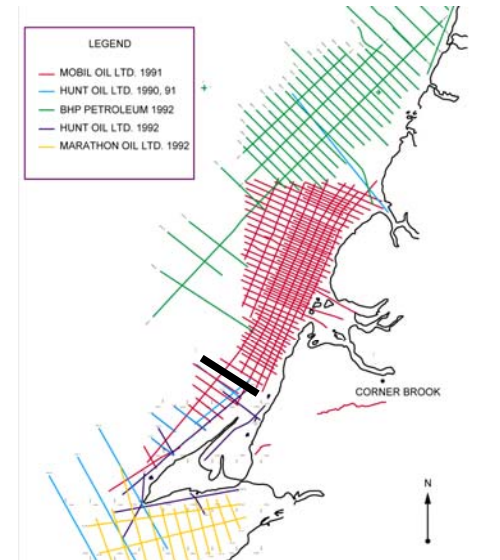
Appalachian Structural Front: South to North variation

- Tea Cove Thrust along base of Lourdes Limestone
- Parallel reflectors in upper package "1"
- Wedge within Goose Tickle Group



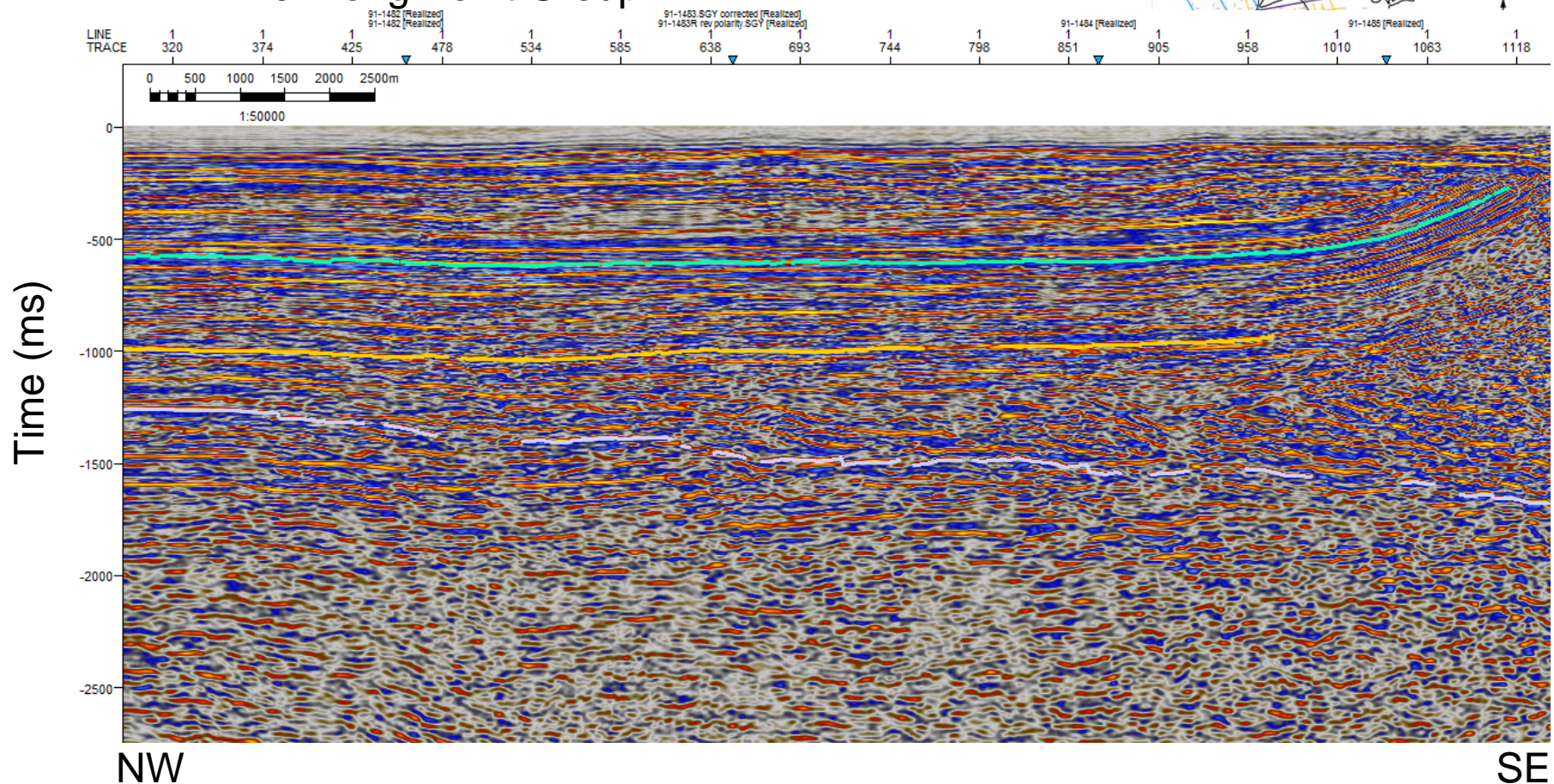
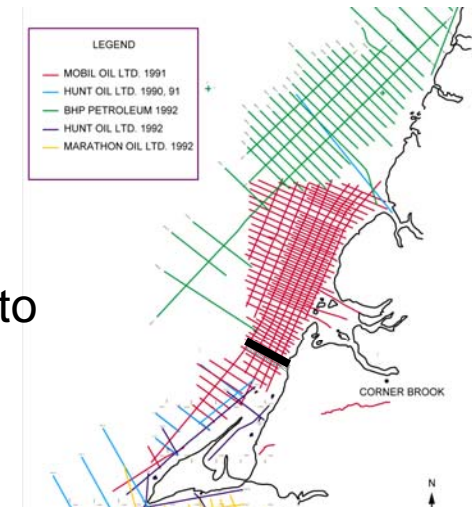
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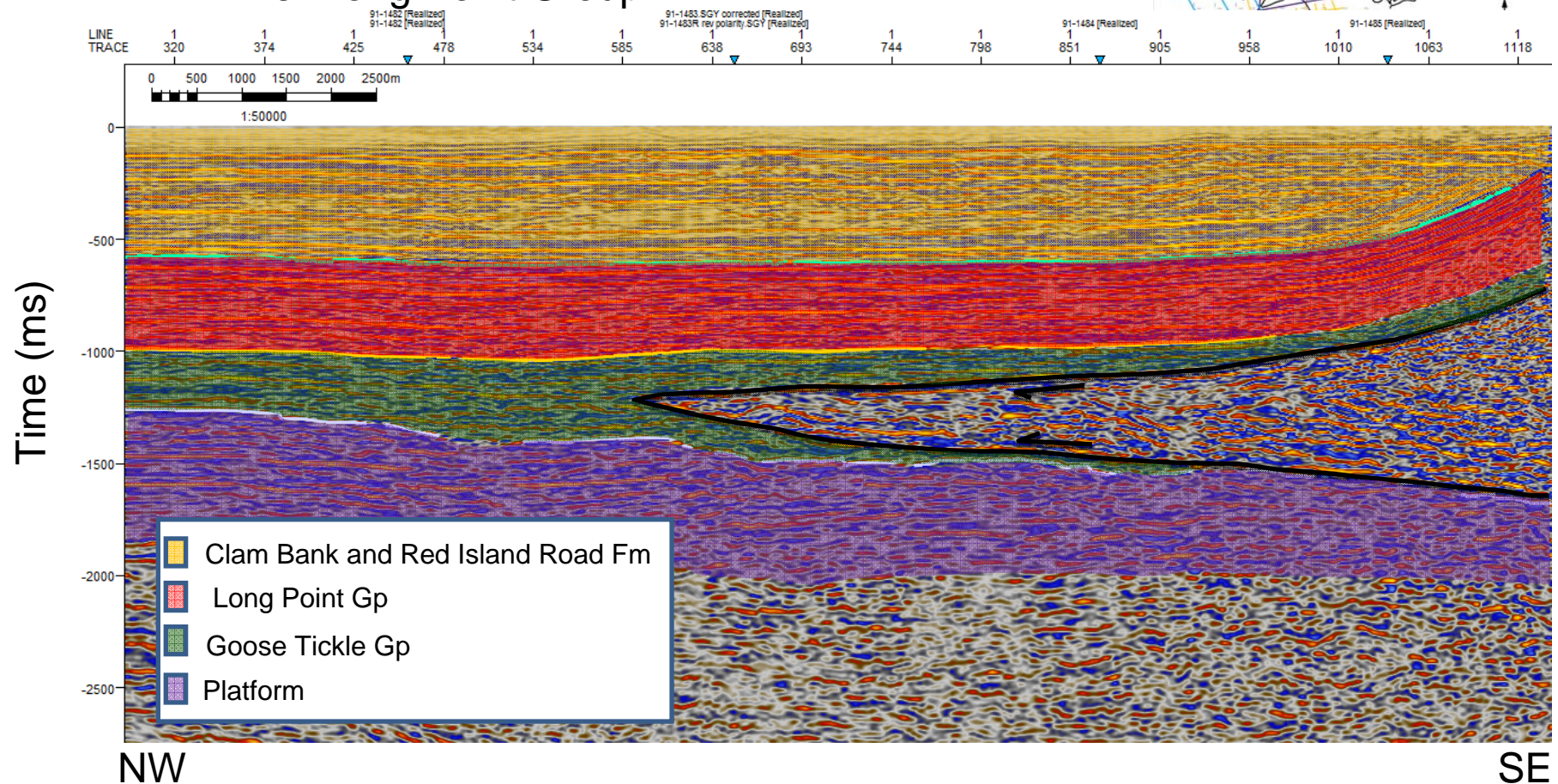
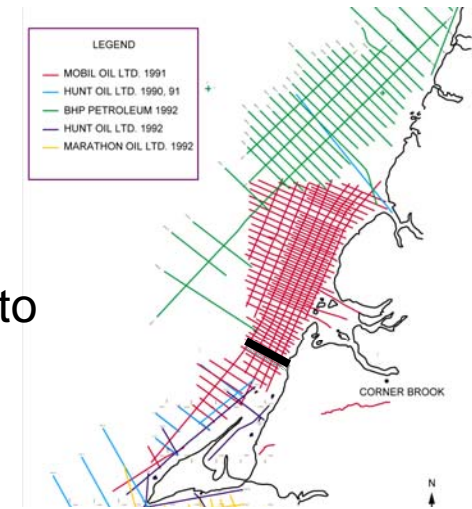
Appalachian Structural Front: South to North variation

- Top of tectonic wedge (Tea Cove Thrust) no longer coincides with Lourdes Limestone: wedge inserted into Goose Tickle Group?
- Thicker Goose Tickle Group
- Thinner Long Point Group



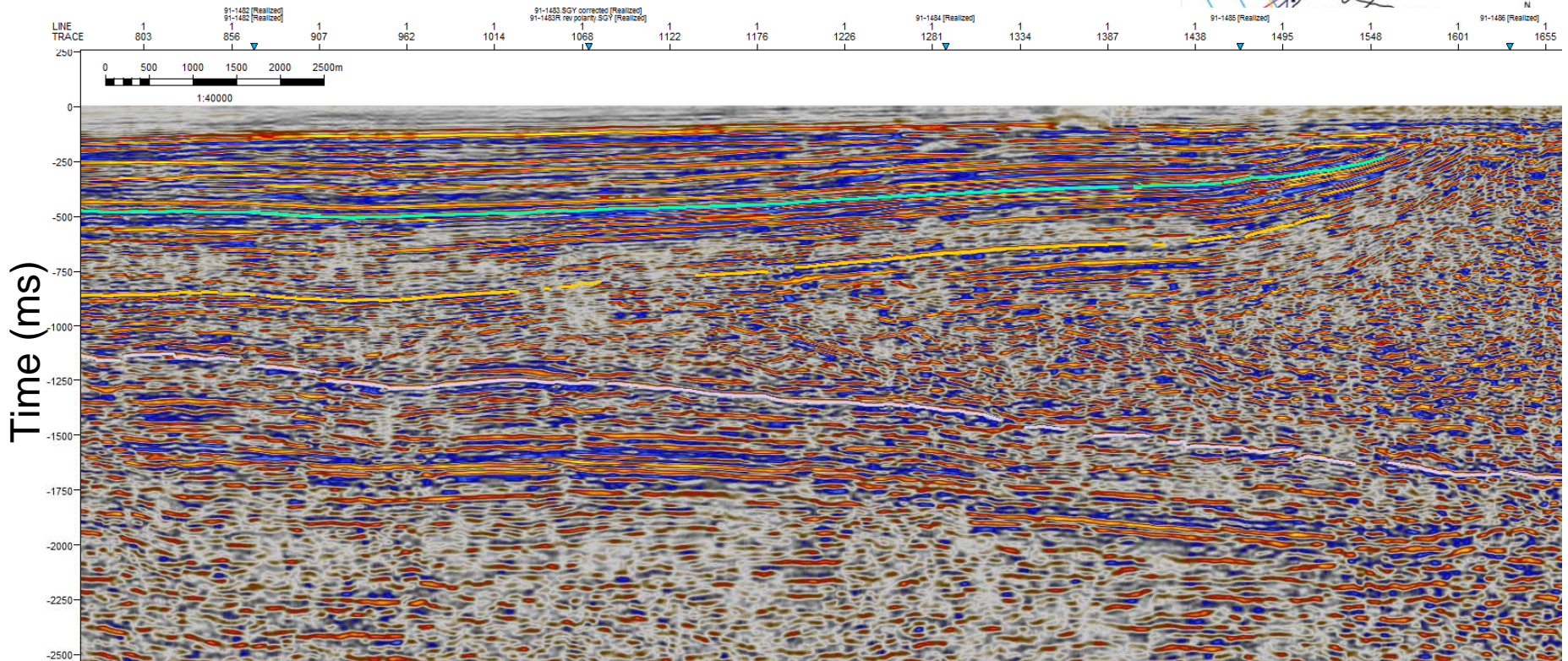
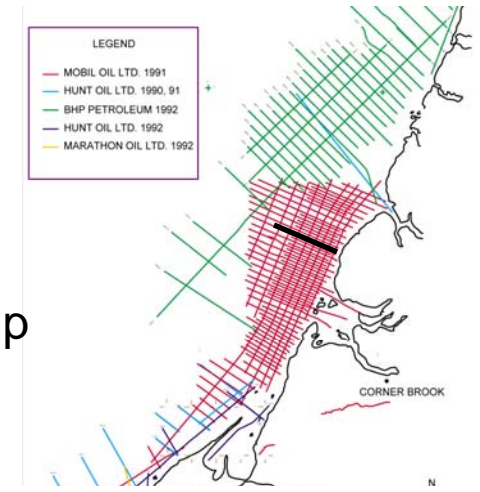
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Appalachian Structural Front: South to North variation

- Goose Tickle Group continues to thin northward
- Tectonic wedge inserted lower in ? Goose Tickle Group
- Long Point Group noticeably thinner
- E-W thickness variation within Long Point Group

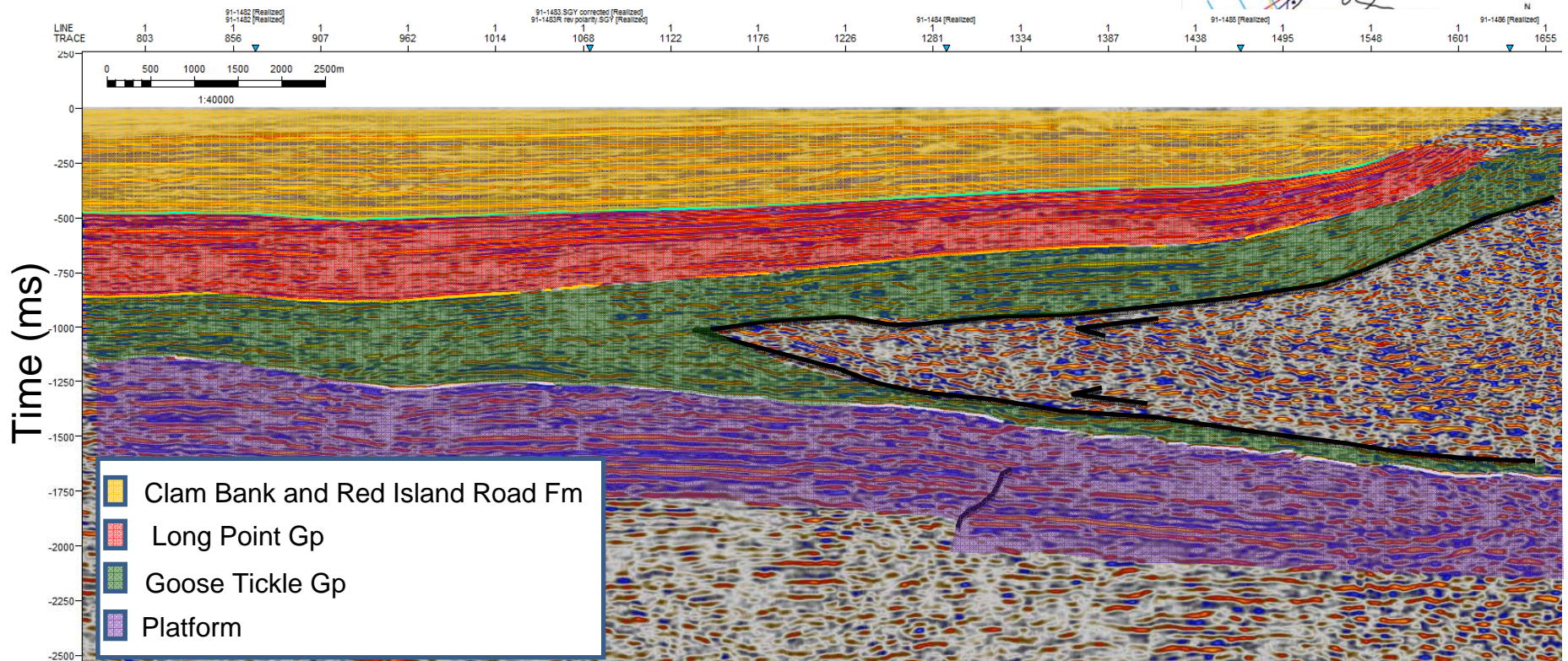
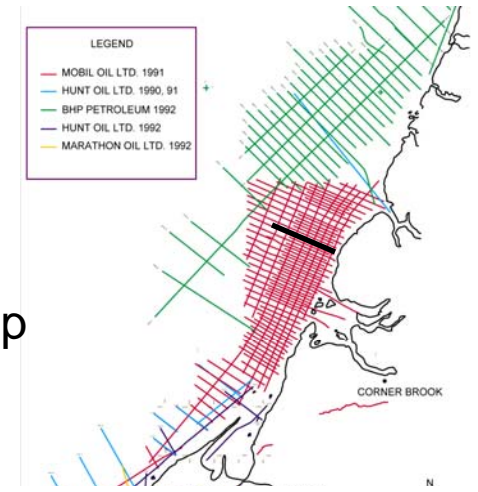


NW

SE

Appalachian Structural Front: South to North variation

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- Tectonic wedge inserted lower in ? Goose Tickle Group
- Long Point Group noticeably thinner
- W-E thinning of Long Point Group

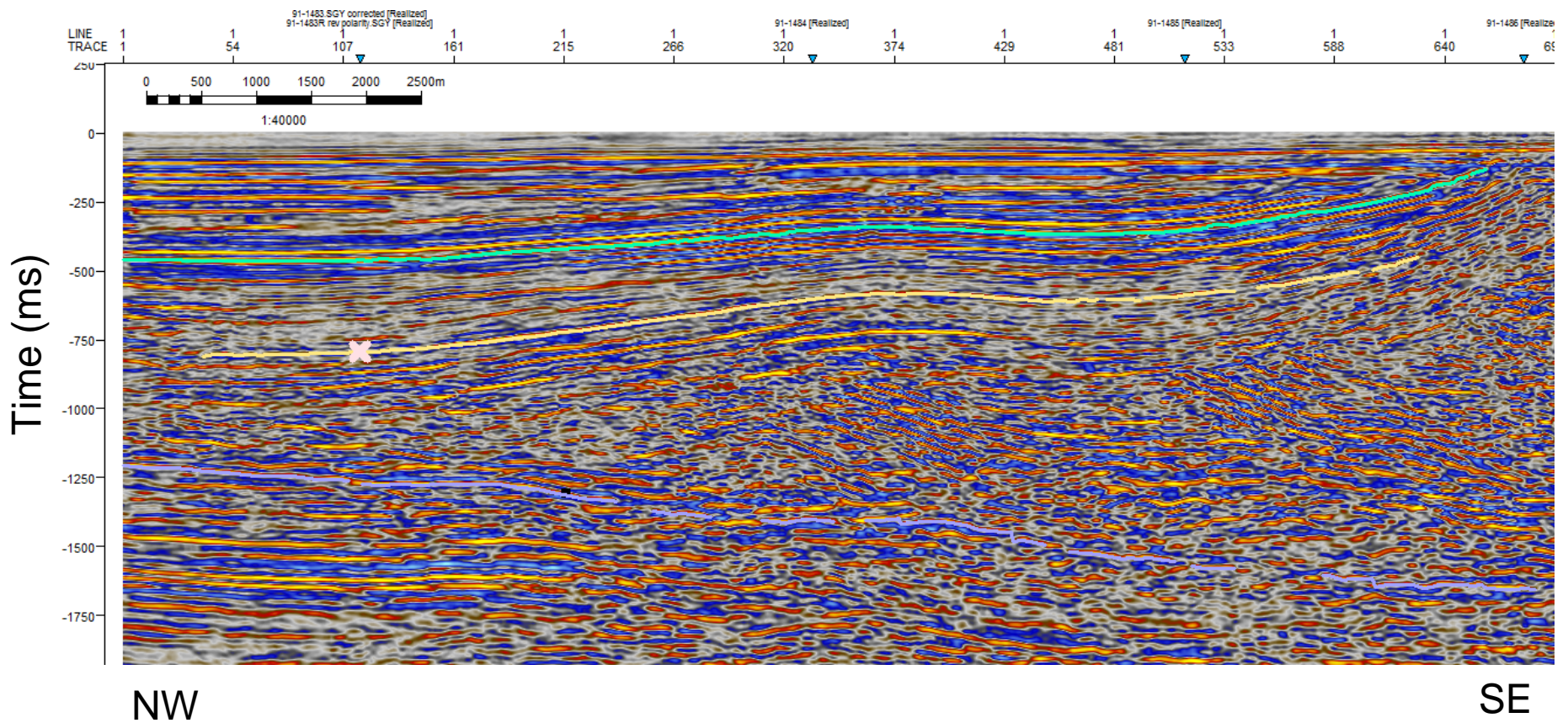
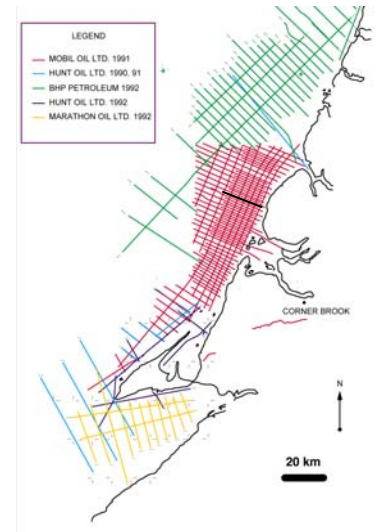


NW

SE

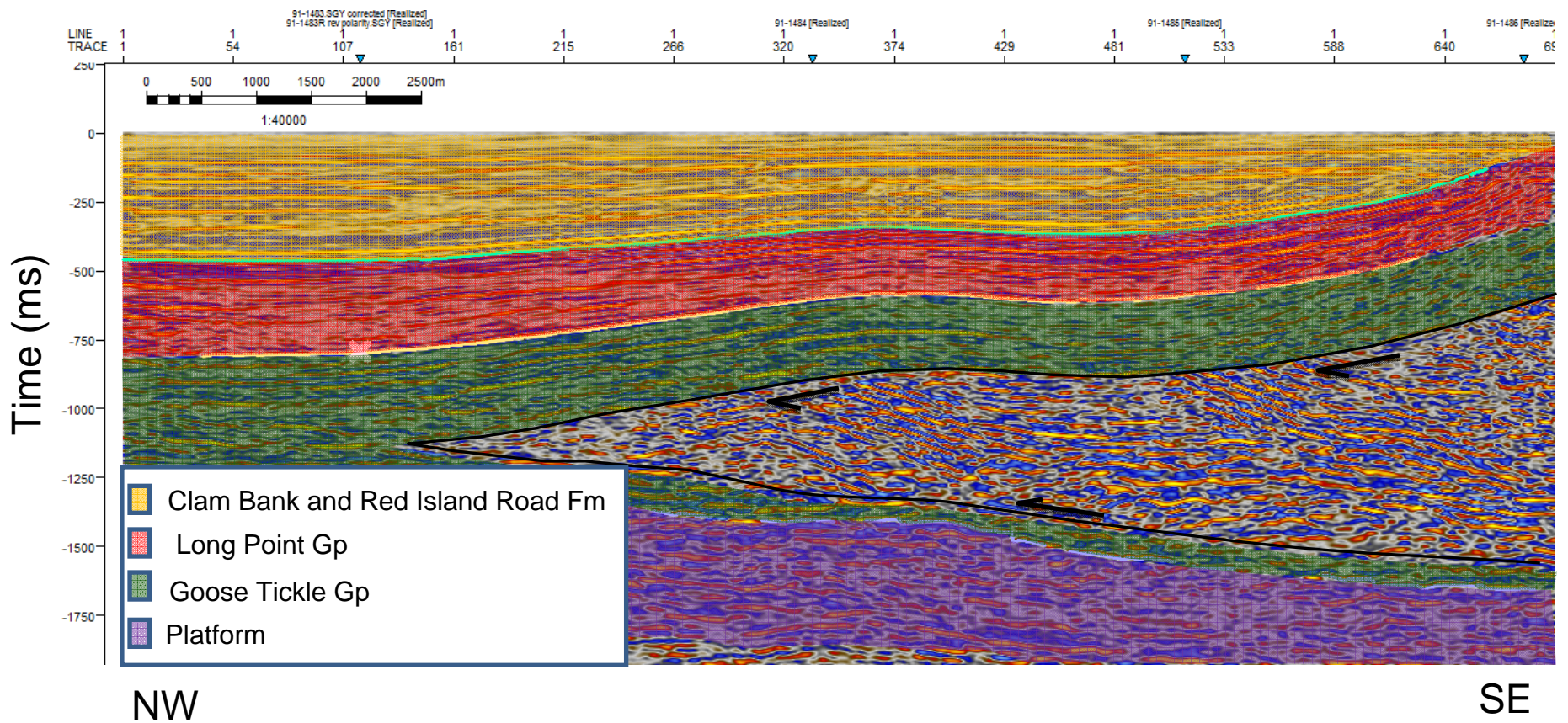
Appalachian Structural Front: South to North variation

- Antiformal structure formed above wedge



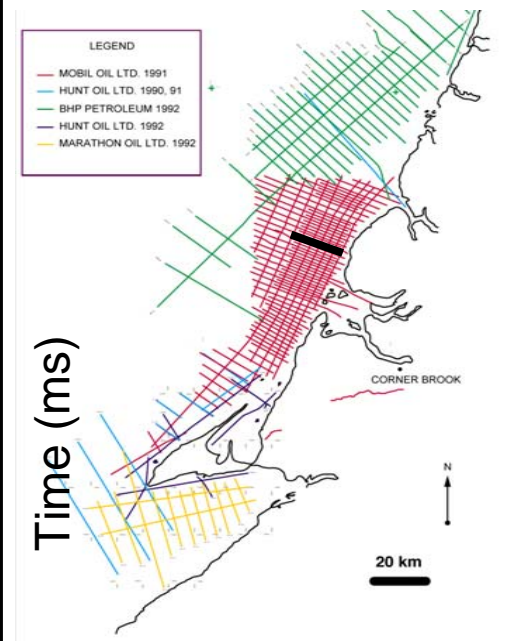
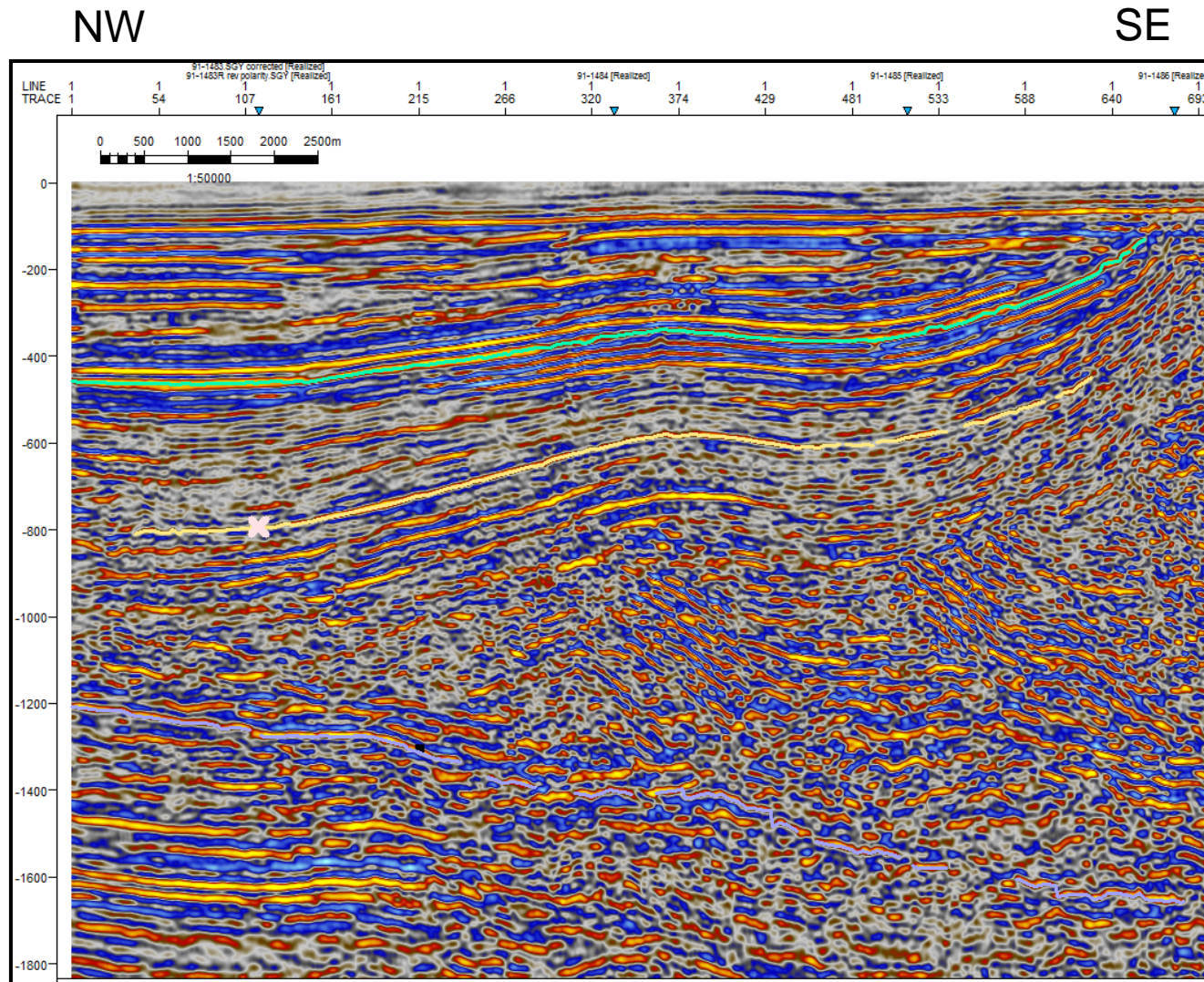
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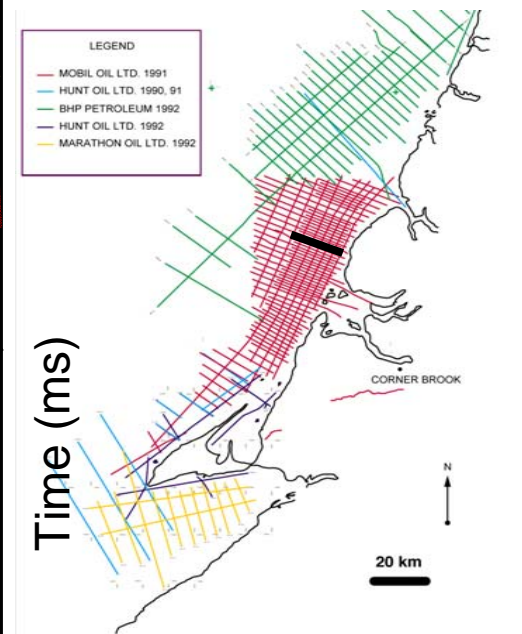
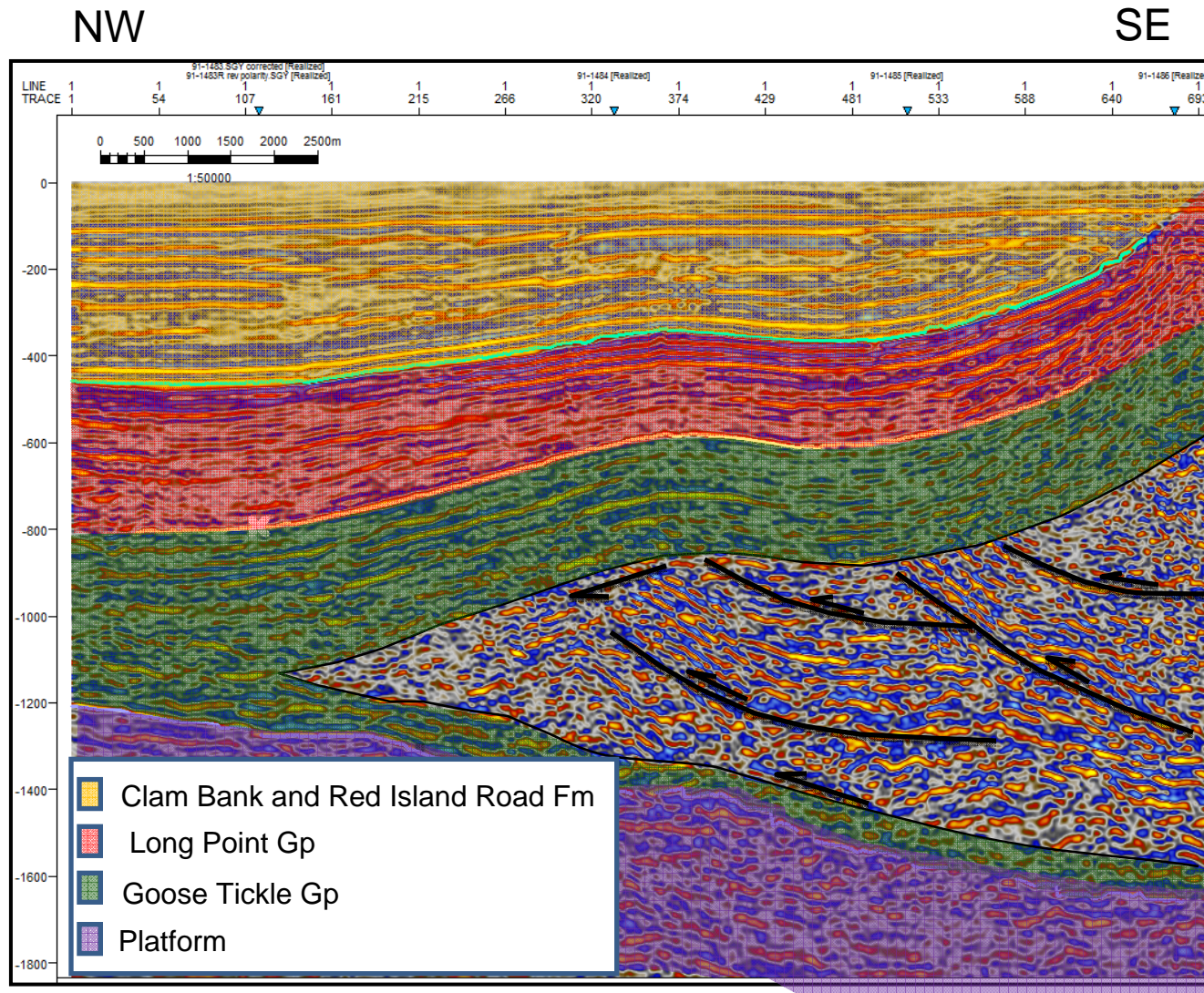
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Antiformal Structure Above Wedge

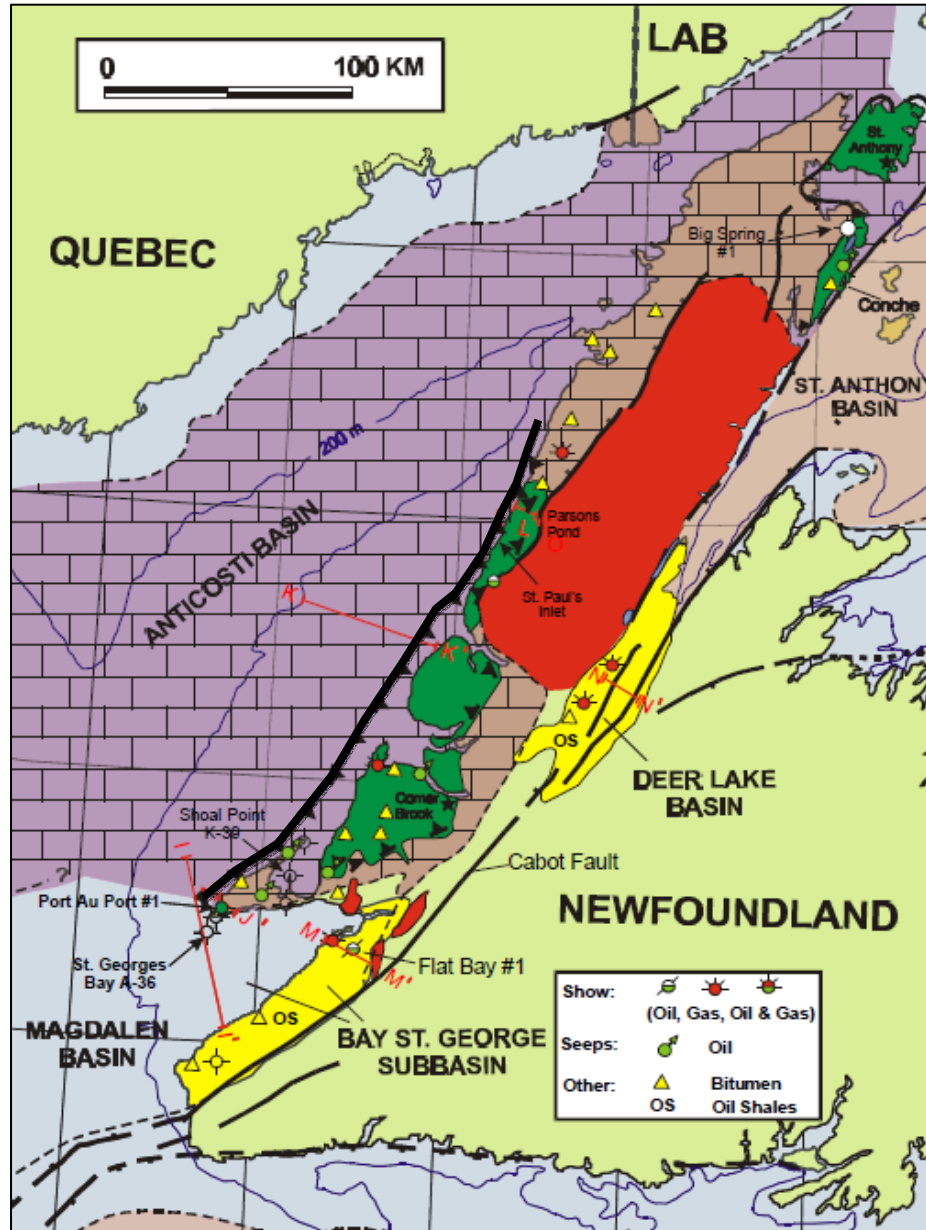


Appalachian Structural Front: South to North variation

Antiformal Structure Above Wedge



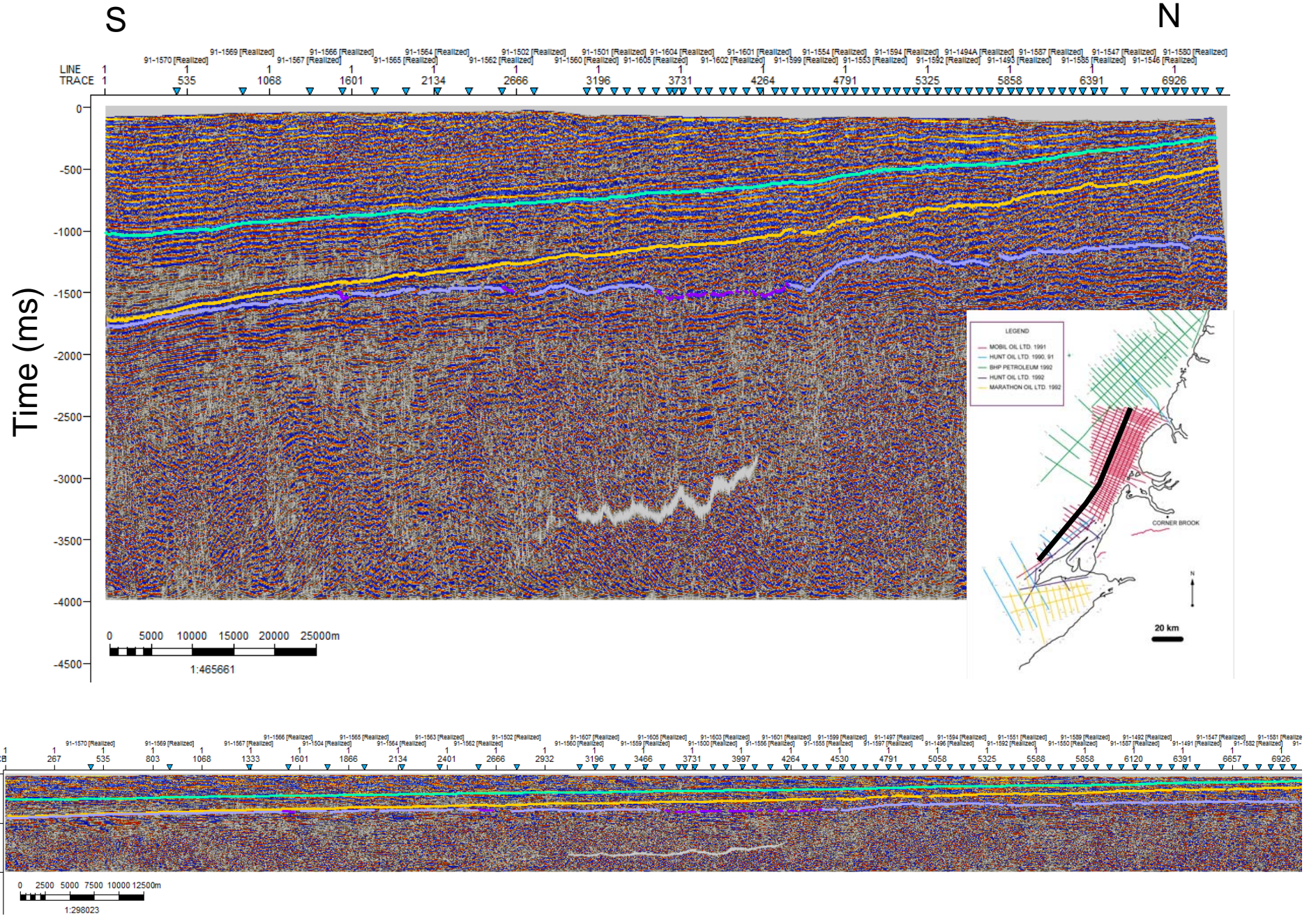
Along-strike variations



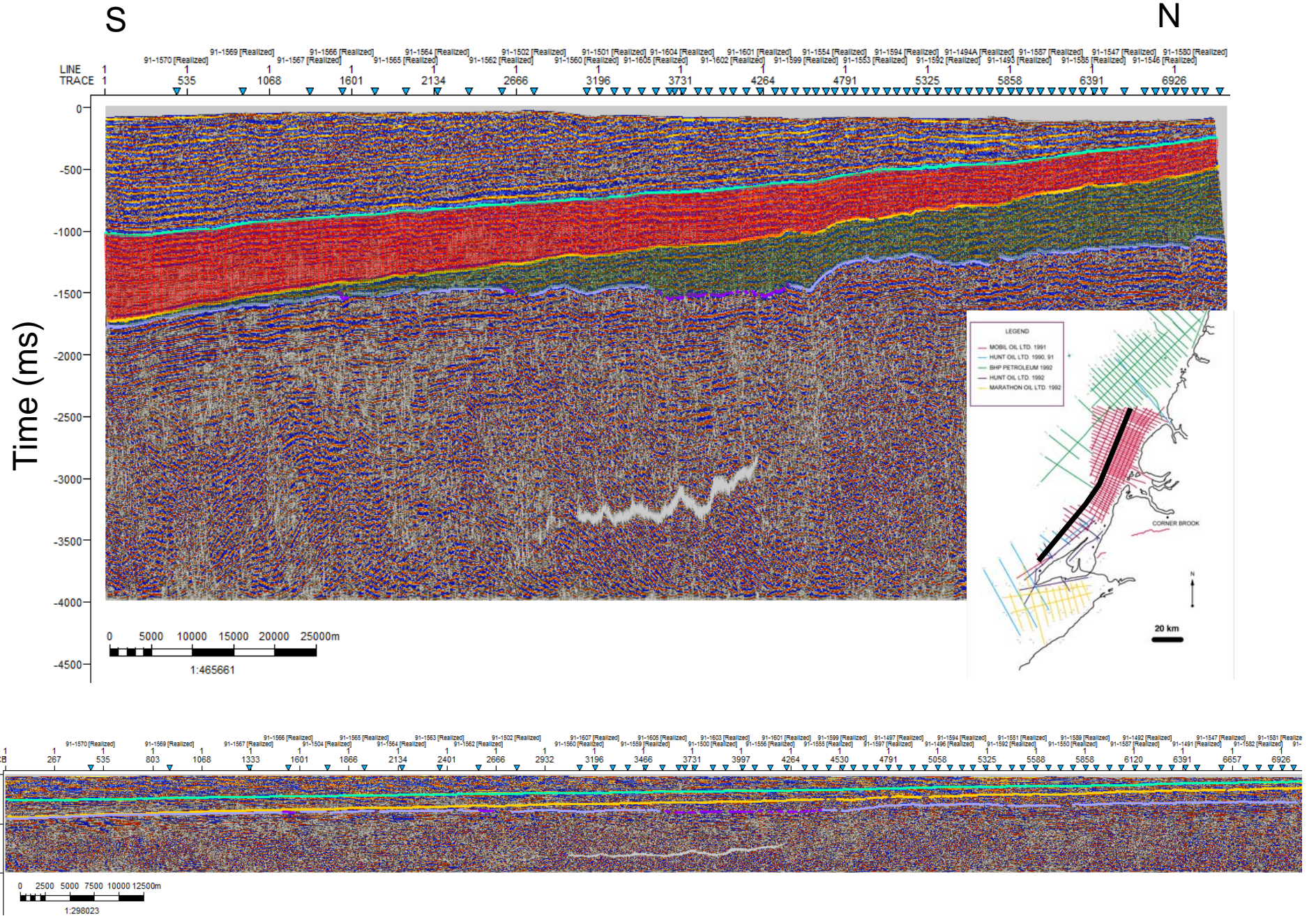
NL Dept. of Mines and Ener:
Report 2000-01

Figure shows approximate surface trace of Tea Cove thrust.

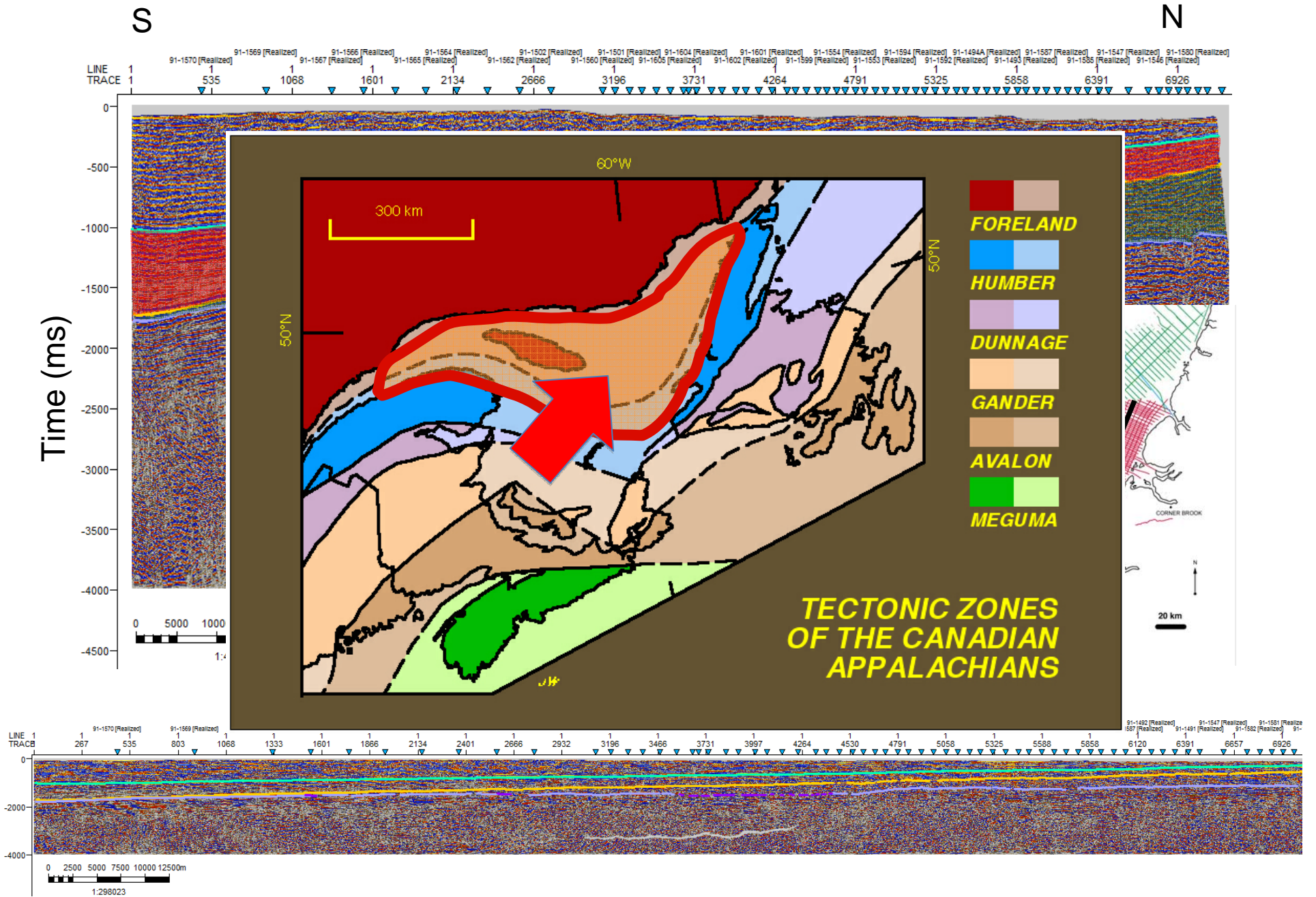
Along-strike variations



Along-strike variations



Along-strike variations





Conclusions

- Seismic profiles across the Appalachian deformation front image a tectonic wedge emplaced into sediments of the Taconian Foreland basin.
- The upper, east-verging thrust of the tectonic wedge (Tea Cove thrust) cuts down through stratigraphy towards the north, indicating a progressively lower insertion of the wedge (lateral ramp).
- In the south: constant thickness demonstrated by parallel reflectors, suggesting Acadian emplacement.
- In the north: thinning of the Late Ordovician Long Point Group atop the wedge suggests syn-tectonic deposition, implying earlier wedge movement.
- Movement along the deformation front was diachronous.
- Thickening of the Long Point Group towards the south may be related to a loading event in Québec reentrant.



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Acknowledgments

- University of Alberta
- Petroleum Exploration Enhancement Program / NALCOR
- Leprechaun Resources



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