

Cambrian Features Constrain Cordilleran Structures In The Central Mackenzie Valley Region

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Abstract

The region spanning the central Mackenzie Valley, centered on the communities of Norman Wells and Tulita, encompasses a variety of structural styles. Five distinct structural domains (Figure 1) can be defined in this region on the basis of involved stratigraphic intervals, dominant structural trends, dominant structure type, and pre-Cordilleran history. Pre-Cordilleran events that affect the structural styles in the region can be recognized as far back as the Cambrian. During the Cambrian, extensional faulting and deposition of an evaporitic succession in a semi-restricted basin provided key elements controlling the development of Cordilleran structures.