The Initiation of the Rift Phase of the Amerasia Basin (Arctic Ocean)

Ashton Embry¹ and Owen Anfinson²

Abstract

The timing of the initiation of the rift phase of the Amerasia Basin of the Arctic Ocean has been debated for many years. To help constrain the age of this event, ages of detrital zircons from Triassic-earliest Cretaceous sandstones from northern Sverdrup Basin have been compiled. Pre-Rhaetian sediment supply from a land area to the north of Sverdrup Basin was relatively high and included numerous zircons with a near depositional age. Such zircons indicate that the pre-Rhaetian sediments were in part derived from a distal, active margin and that a large integrated drainage system was present over the northern land area upon which the Amerasia Basin subsequently formed.

Following early Rhaetian uplift, sediment supply from the north was greatly reduced and the detrital zircons are all substantially older than the depositional age of the strata in which they occur. These data suggest that starting in early Rhaetian the northern land area was dissected by rift valleys and only local drainage from a rift shoulder reached northern Sverdrup Basin. Thus, we interpret that the rift phase of the Amerasia Basin started in earliest Rhaetian.

References Cited

Embry, A.F., 1993. Crockerland – the northern source area for the Sverdrup Basin, Canadian Arctic Archipelago. In: T. Vorren et al (eds) Arctic geology and petroleum potential. Norwegian Petroleum Society, Spec. Pub. 2, 205-216.

Embry, A.F., 2000, Counterclockwise rotation of the Arctic Alaska Plate: best available model or untenable hypothesis for the opening of the Amerasia Basin: Polarforschung, v. 68, p. 247 – 255.

Embry, A, 2011, Petroleum Prospectivity of the Triassic-Jurassic Succession of Sverdrup Basin, Canadian Arctic Archipelago. In: Spencer, A. M., Embry, A. F., Gautier, D. L., Stoupakova, A. V. and Sørensen, K. (eds) Arctic Petroleum Geology. Geological Society, London, Memoirs, 35, 545–558.

Embry, A and Johannessen, E., 1993. T-R sequence stratigraphy, facies analysis and reservoir distribution in the uppermost Triassic and Lower Jurassic succession, western Sverdrup Basin, Arctic Canada. In: T. Vorren et al (eds) Arctic Geology and Petroleum Potential. Norwegian Petroleum Society, Spec. Pub. 2, 121-146.

Embry, A.F. and Dixon, J. 1994. The Age of the Amerasia Basin. 1992 ICAM proceedings, p. 289-294.

¹Geological Survey of Canada, Calgary, Alberta, Canada (aembry@nrcan.gc.ca)

²University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX, USA (anfinson@jsg.utexas.edu)

Grantz A., and May, S.D., 1982, Rifting history and structural development of the continental margin north of Alaska, in Watkins, J.S., and Drake, C.L., eds., Studies in Continental Margin Geology: Tulsa, Oklahoma, American Association of Petroleum Geologists, Memoirs, v. 34, p.77–100.

Grantz, A., Hart, P.E., and Childers, V.A., 2011, Geology and tectonic development of the Amerasia and Canada Basins, Arctic Ocean, in Spencer, A.M., Embry, A.F., Gautier, D.L., Stoupakova, A.V., and Sørensen, K., eds., Arctic Petroleum Geology: Geological Society, London, Memoirs, v. 35, p. 771-799.

Houseknecht, D. and Bird, K., 2004. Sequence stratigraphy of the Kingak Shale (Jurassic Lower Cretaceous), National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska. AAPG Bulletin, 88, 279-302.

Harrison, J.C., and Brent, T.A., 2005, Basins and fold belts of Prince Patrick Island and adjacent areas, Canadian Arctic Islands: Geological Survey of Canada Bulletin 560, 197 pp.

Mosher, D.C., Shimeld, J., Hutchinson, D., Chian, D., Lebedova-Ivanova, N., and Jackson, R., 2012, Canada Basin Revealed: Arctic Technology Conference, OTC 23797, 11 p.

Poulton, T., Leskiw, K. and Audretsch, A., 1982, Stratigraphy and microfossils of the Bug Creek Group of northern Richardson Mountains, northern Yukon and adjacent NWT. Geological Survey of Canada Bulletin 325, 135 pp.

Worsley, D., 2008, The post-Caledonian geological development of Svalbard and the Barents Sea. Polar Research, v. 27, p. 298-317.