

Late Early and Middle Jurassic Sequence Stratigraphy and Depositional History, Sverdrup Basin, Arctic Canada*

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Abstract

Late Early and Middle Jurassic (Pliensbachian -Callovian) strata of Sverdrup Basin comprise two 2nd order sequences which share a major 1st order boundary of latest Aalenian age. The Pliensbachian-Aalenian 2nd order sequence contains three 3rd order sequences and the strata consist of shallow to deep shelf siliciclastics. The shield areas to the east and south were the main source areas and sediment supply was moderate to low. The most extensive sandstone unit occurs in the upper portion of the Aalenian, 3rd order sequence and it prograded northwards. Crockerland, a source area which lay to the north, also contributed sediment and a Crockerland-derived, Aalenian sandstone occurs along the northwest margin of the basin.

Significant uplift occurred along the basin flanks in latest Aalenian and was associated with the final progradation of the Aalenian sandstone unit. In the far southwest portion of the basin, extensional faults which parallel the current Amerasia Ocean Basin developed for the first time. The oldest strata overlying the unconformity are earliest Bajocian.

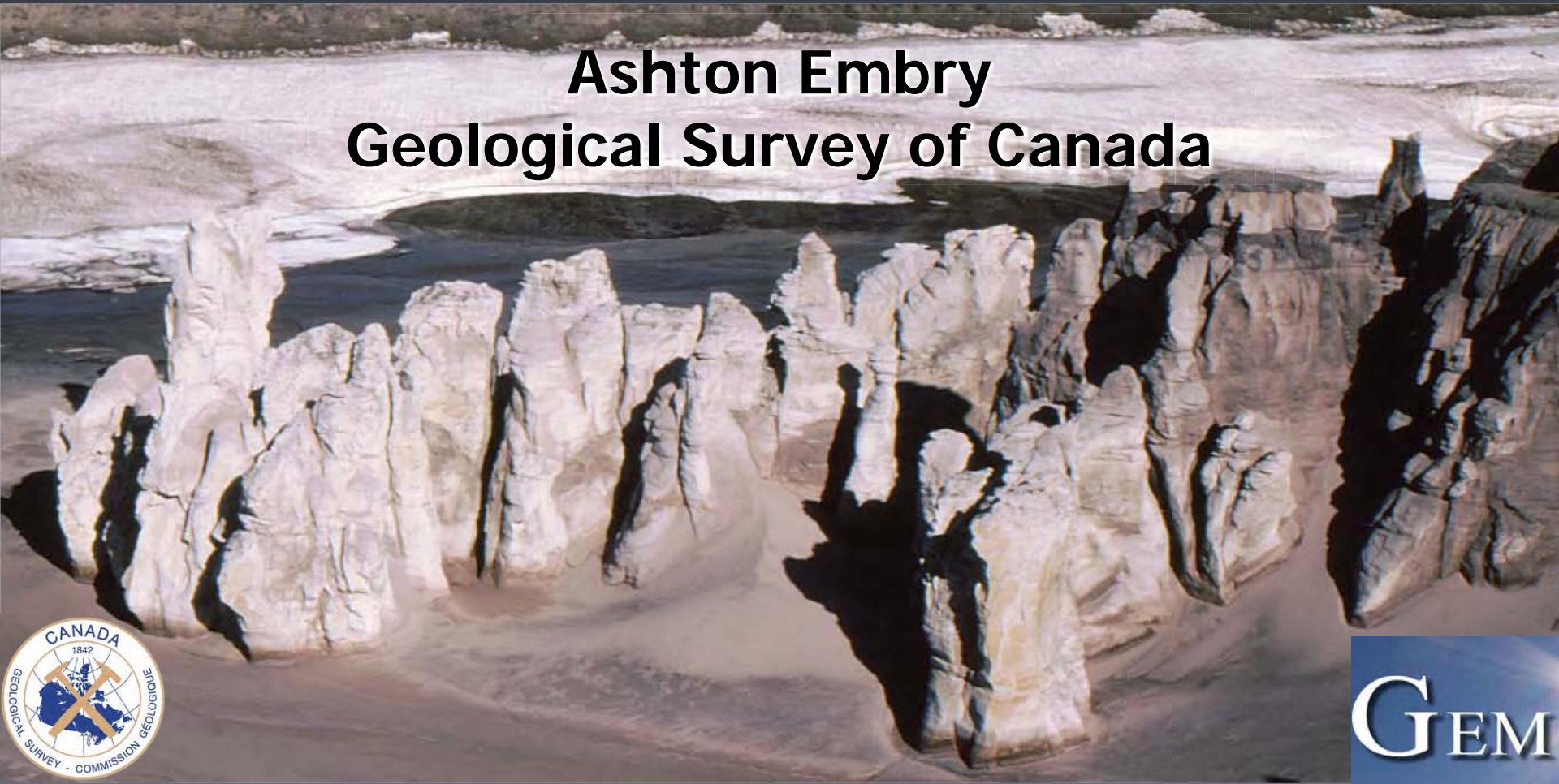
The Bajocian-Callovian, 2nd order sequence consists of three 3rd order sequences which approximate the Bajocian, Bathonian and Callovian stages. Sediment supply to the basin was greatly reduced following the latest Aalenian, 1st order boundary. One input centre during the Bajocian-Callovian interval occurred in the southwestern corner of the basin and thick marine sandstone units derived from the south were deposited, with thicknesses partly controlled by north-south extensional faults. A small input centre occurred on northern Ellef Ringnes Island and Bajocian and Bathonian sandstones prograded southwards from the rift shoulder of the newly formed Amerasia rift system. Over most of the basin, Bajocian and Bathonian strata are thin, often condensed sediments. There is no evidence of sediments of this age having been derived from the south or east over most of the basin.

A unit of Callovian shale, derived mainly from the south, occurs over much of the basin and equivalent shallow marine sandstone units are rarely preserved. The Callovian strata are separated from the overlying Upper Jurassic, Oxfordian strata by a 2nd order sequence boundary. Following this brief tectonic episode, sediment supply greatly increased from the south and east and no northerly-derived Oxfordian sediments have been identified.

The latest Aalenian sequence boundary is interpreted to coincide with the onset of rifting in the adjacent Amerasia Basin. The Aalenian strata appear to be the final sedimentary wedge derived from Crockerland which was subsequently broken up and buried as the Amerasia Basin evolved from Bajocian through Albian. The Middle Jurassic is a time of greatly reduced sediment supply for the western Arctic from the Barents Shelf to the Alaskan North Slope.

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Ashton Embry
Geological Survey of Canada



BATHYMETRY OF THE ARCTIC OCEAN
NAVAL RESEARCH LABORATORY - ACOUSTICS DIVISION
ACOUSTIC MEDIA CHARACTERIZATION BRANCH



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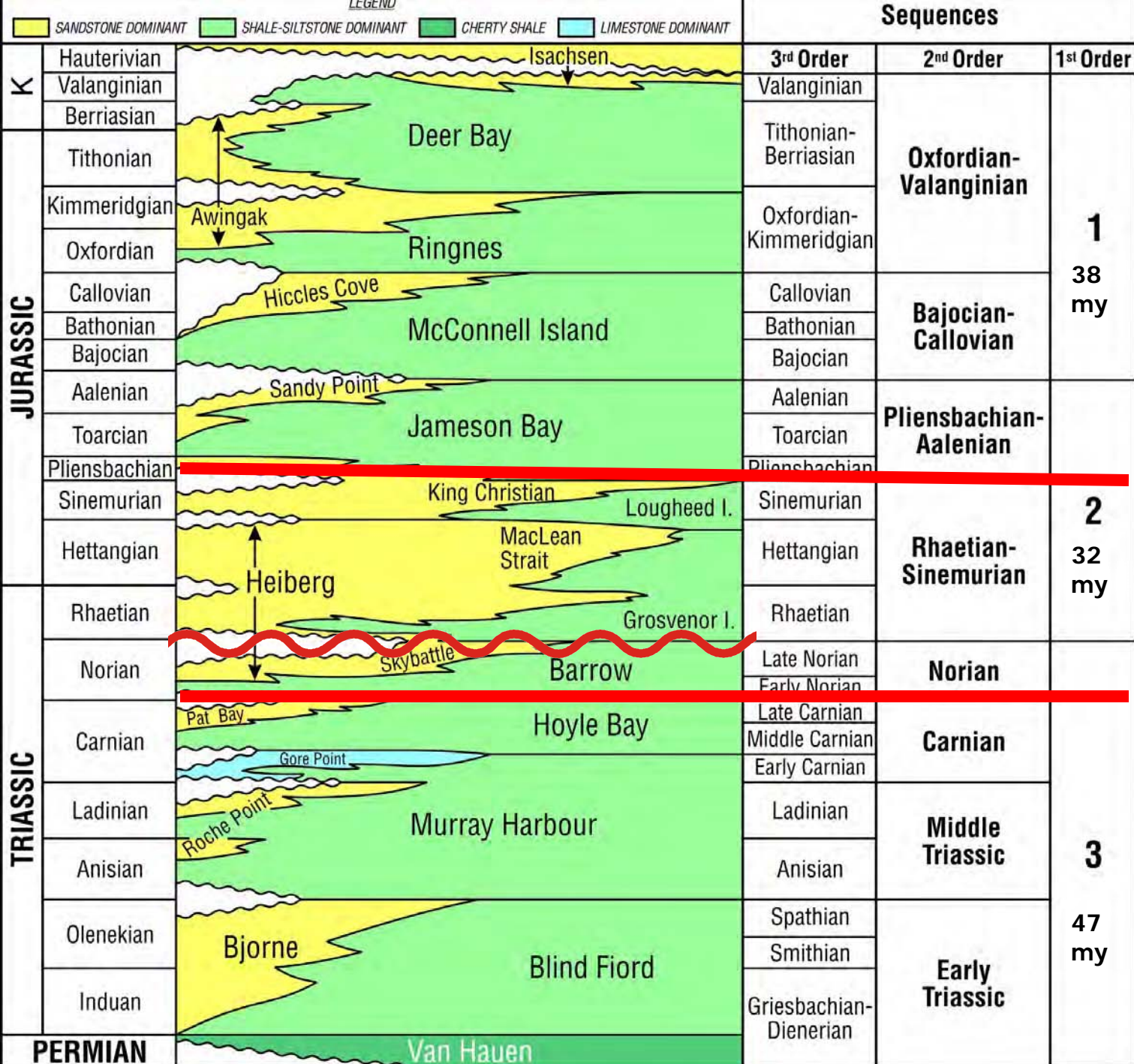
J. S. Pousley
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Naval Research Laboratory
Washington, D.C. 20375

Scale 1:5,000,000
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East Longitude 10°E

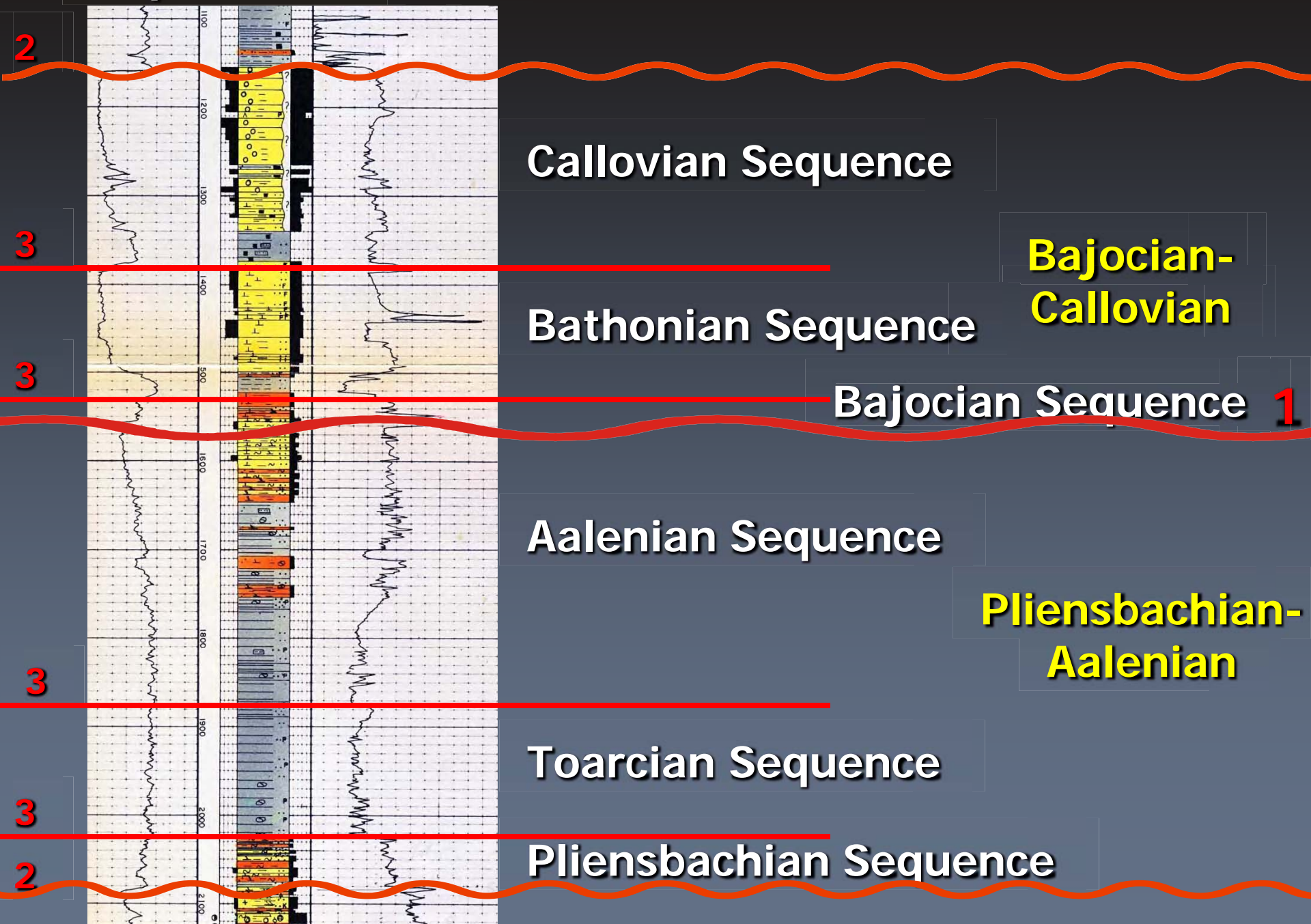


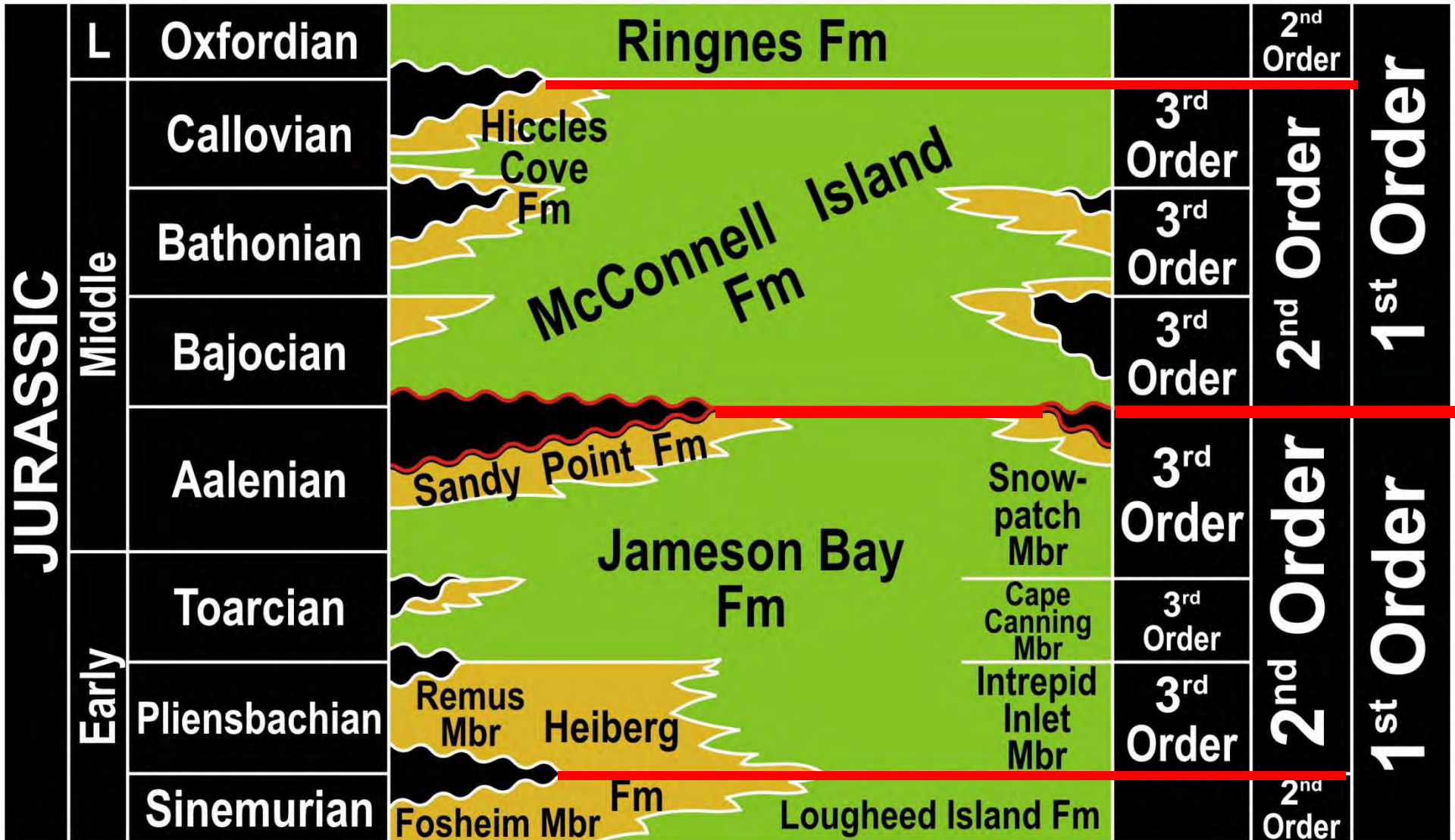
**Sverdrup
★ Basin**



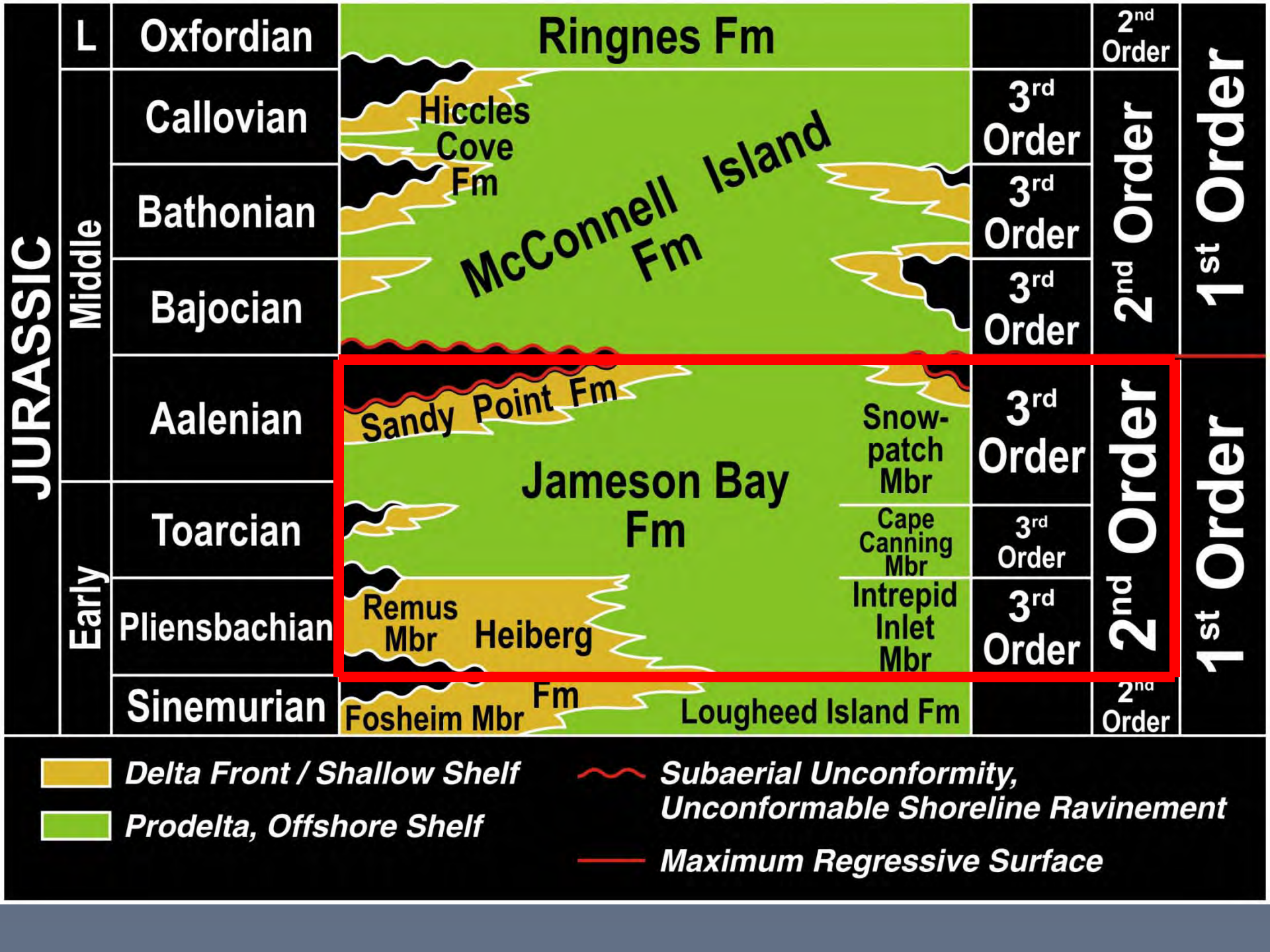
Previous
Talk

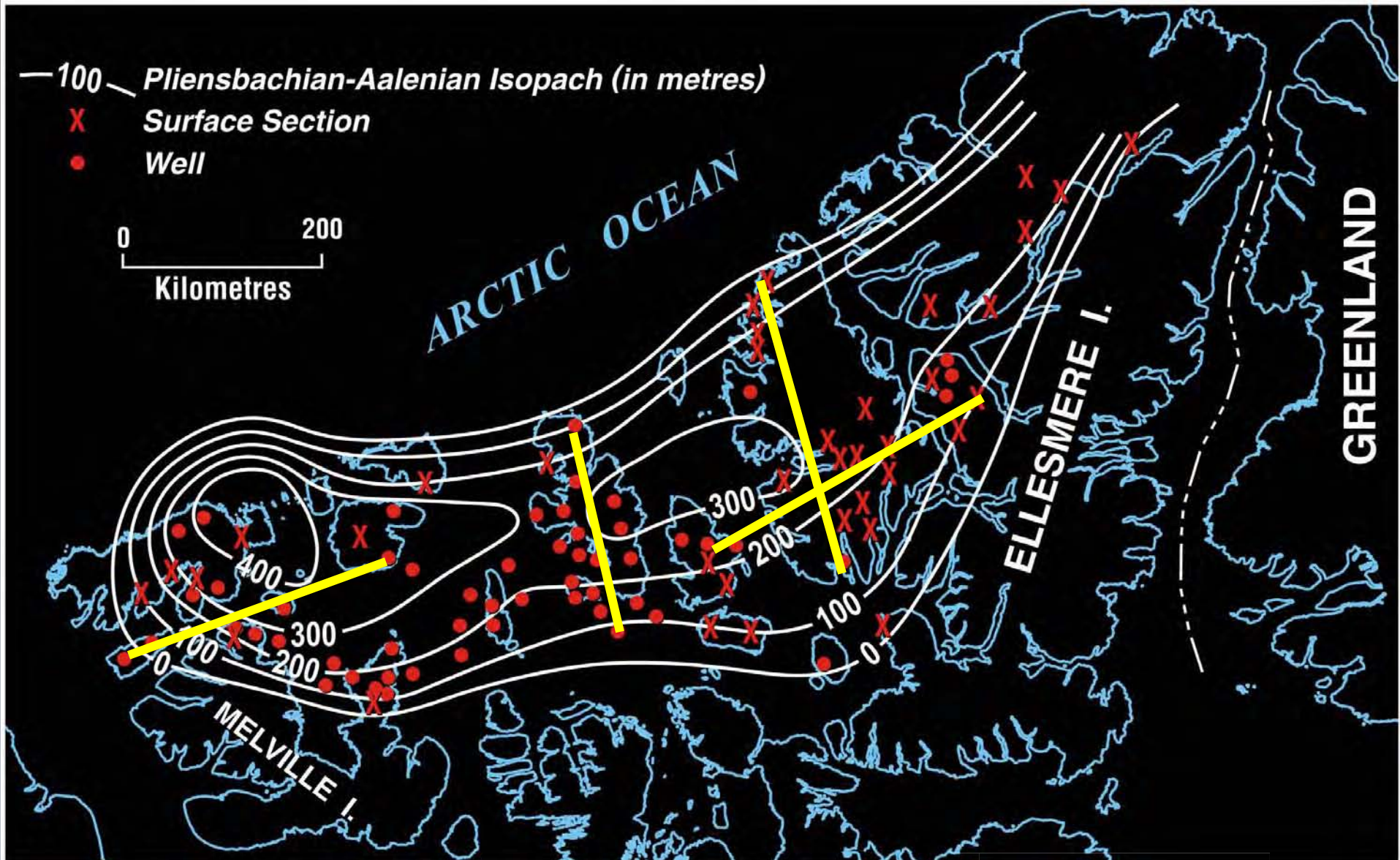
Depot Island C-44



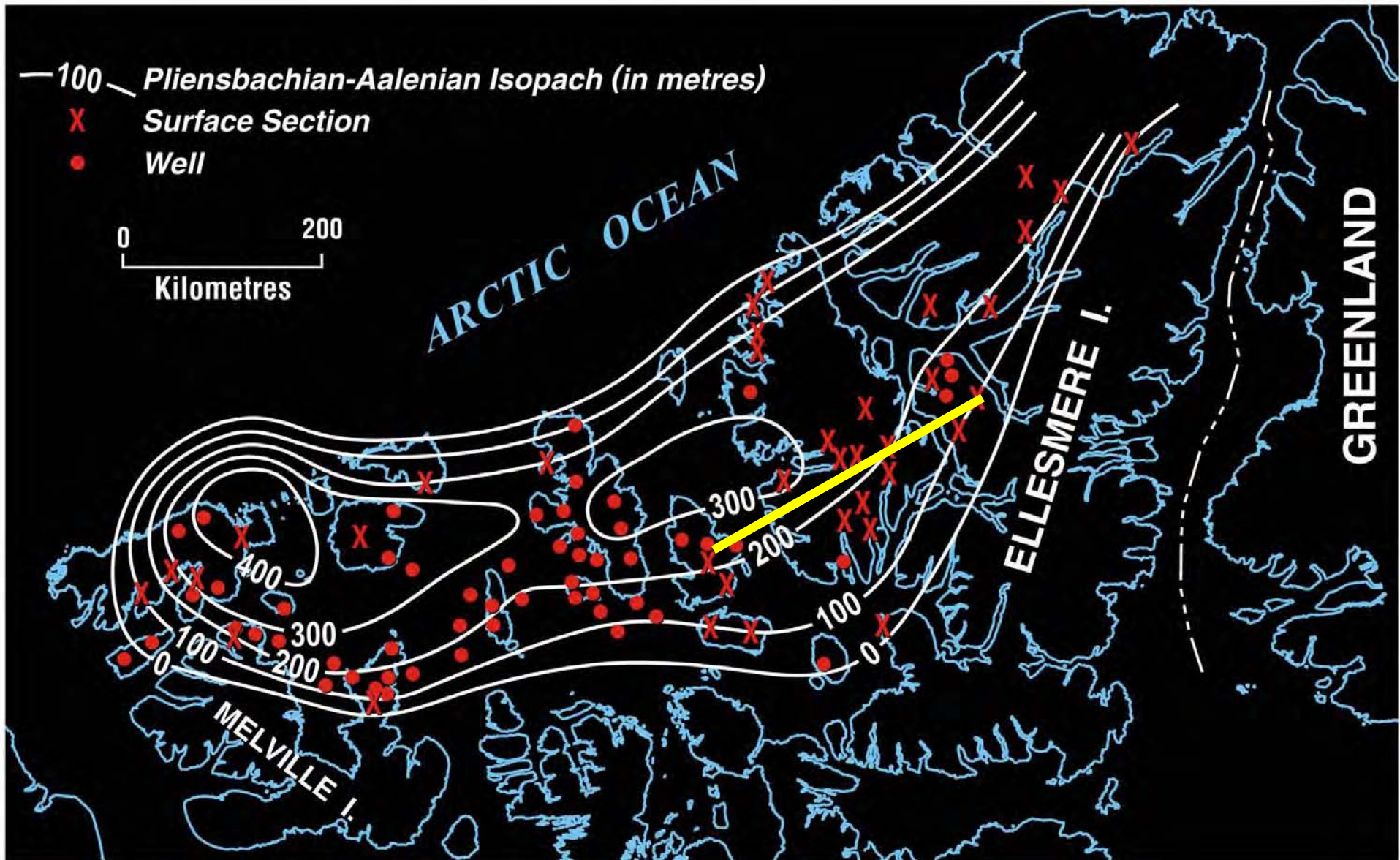


- Delta Front / Shallow Shelf
- Prodelta, Offshore Shelf
- Subaerial Unconformity, Unconformable Shoreline Ravinement
- Maximum Regressive Surface

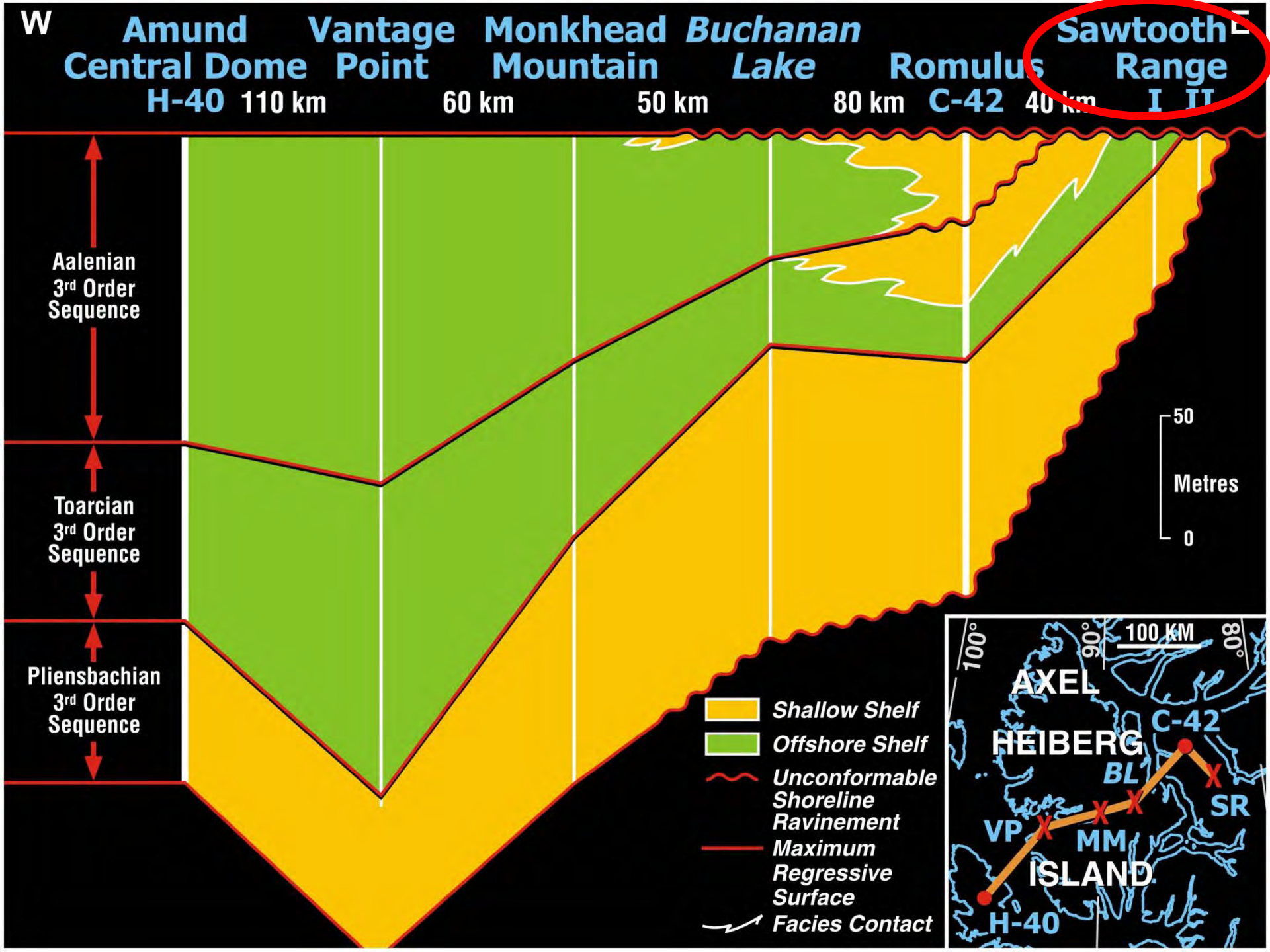




Isopach Pliensbachian-Aalenian 2nd Order Sequence



**Eastern Margin to Basin Centre Cross Section
Pliensbachian-Aalenian 2nd Order Sequence**

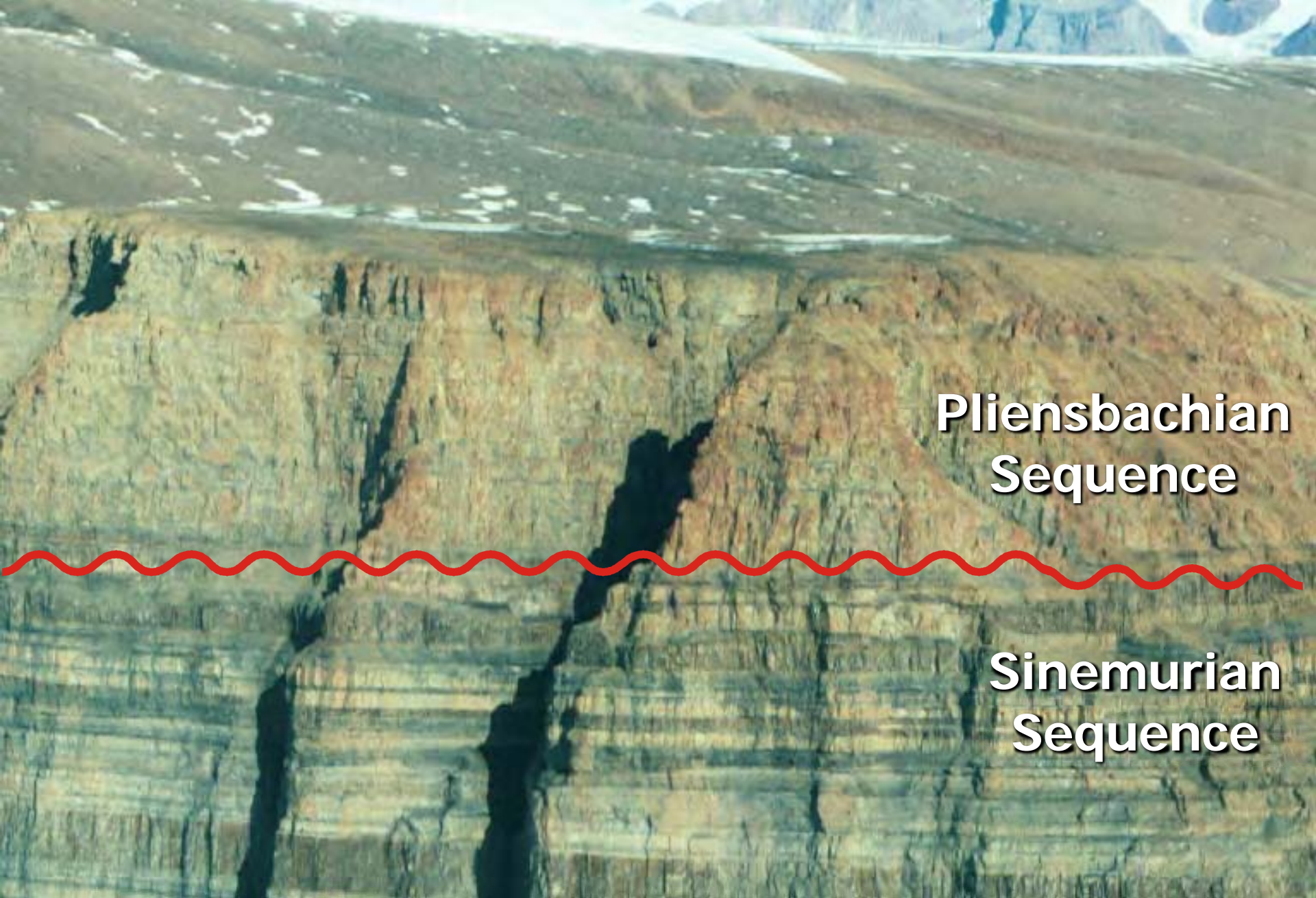




Pliensbachian Sequence

Oxfordian Sequence

NE Sawtooth Range, Ellesmere Island

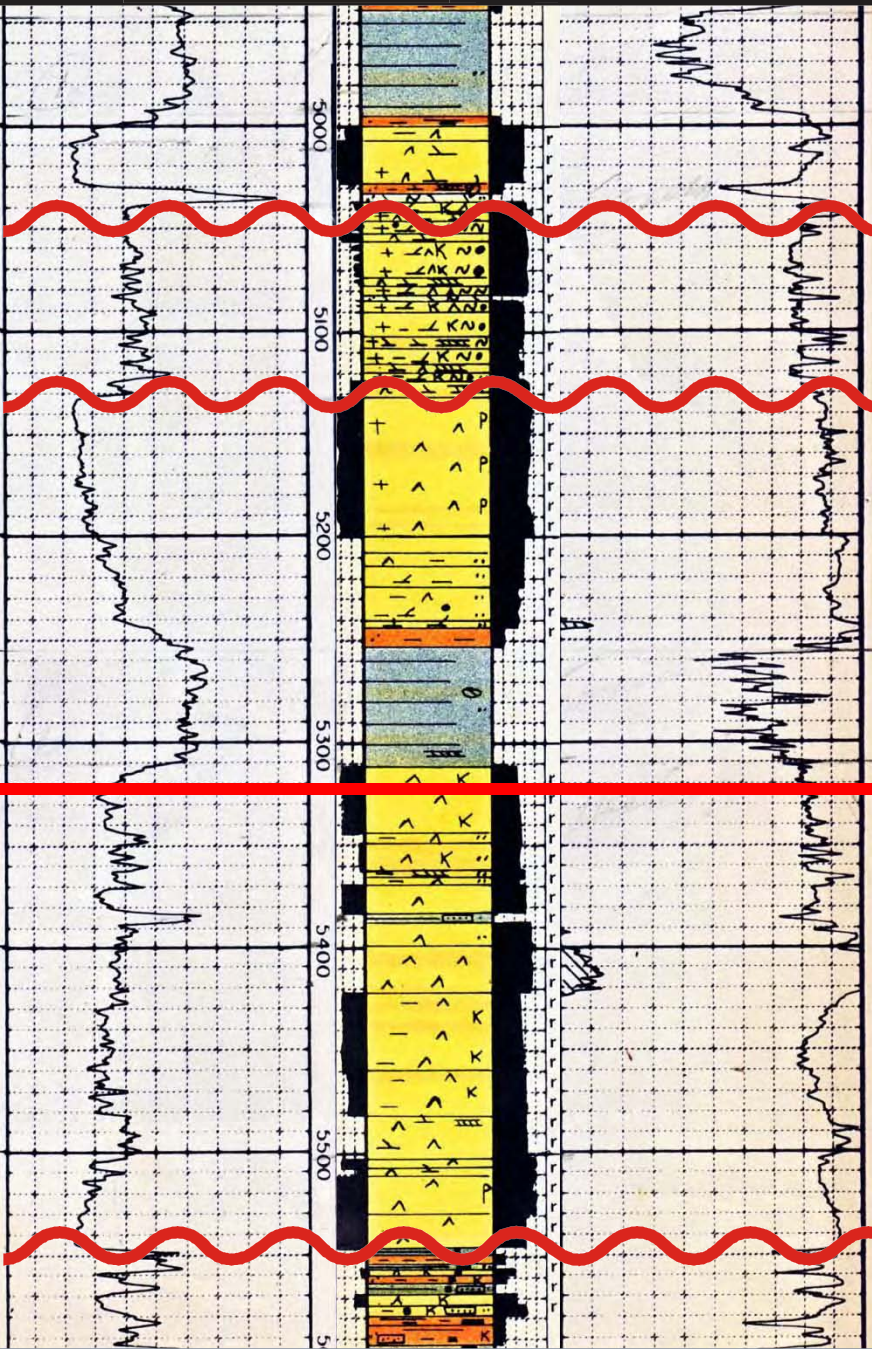


**Pliensbachian
Sequence**

**Sinemurian
Sequence**

Yelverton Pass, NE Ellesmere Island

Taleman J-34

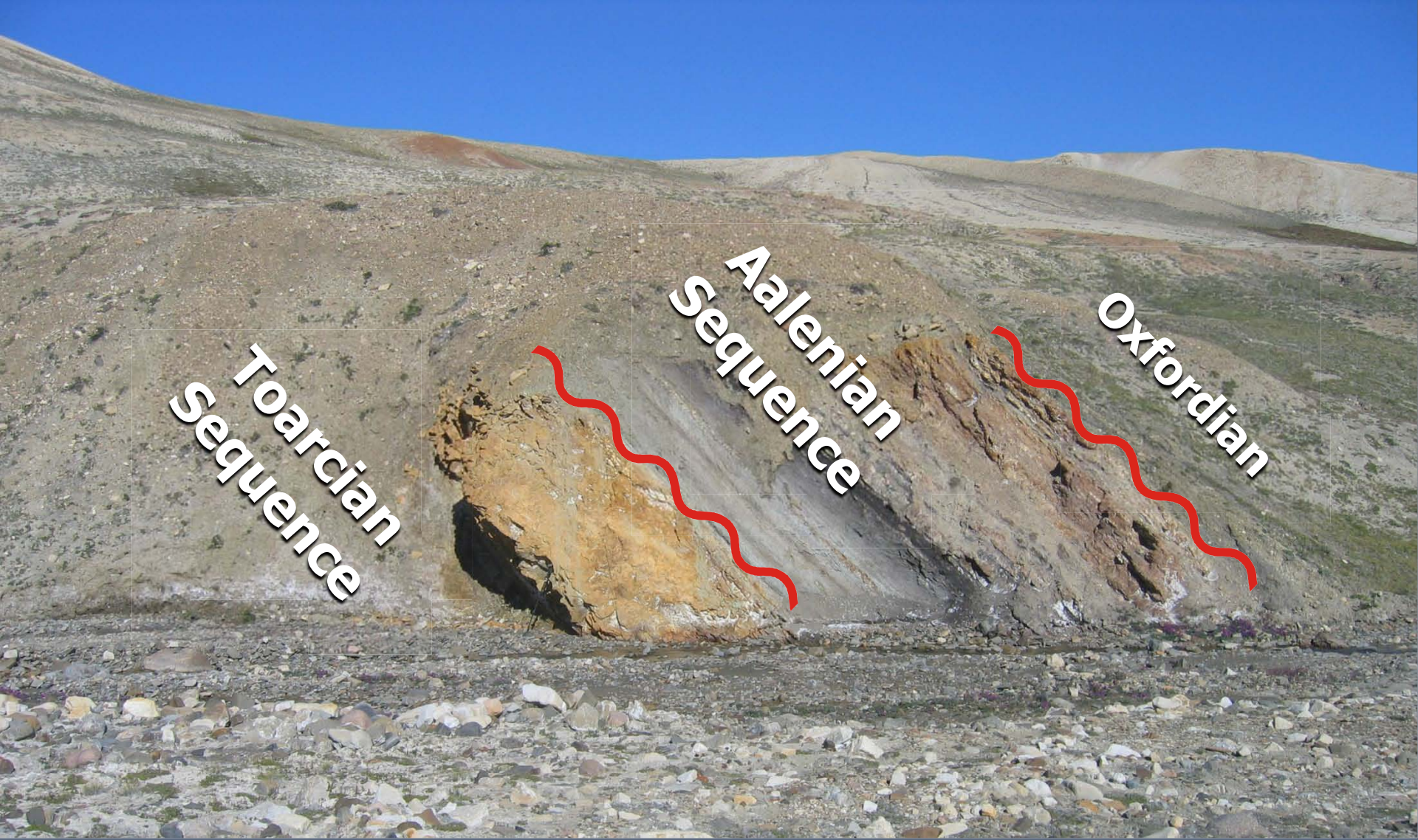


Oxfordian
Sequence

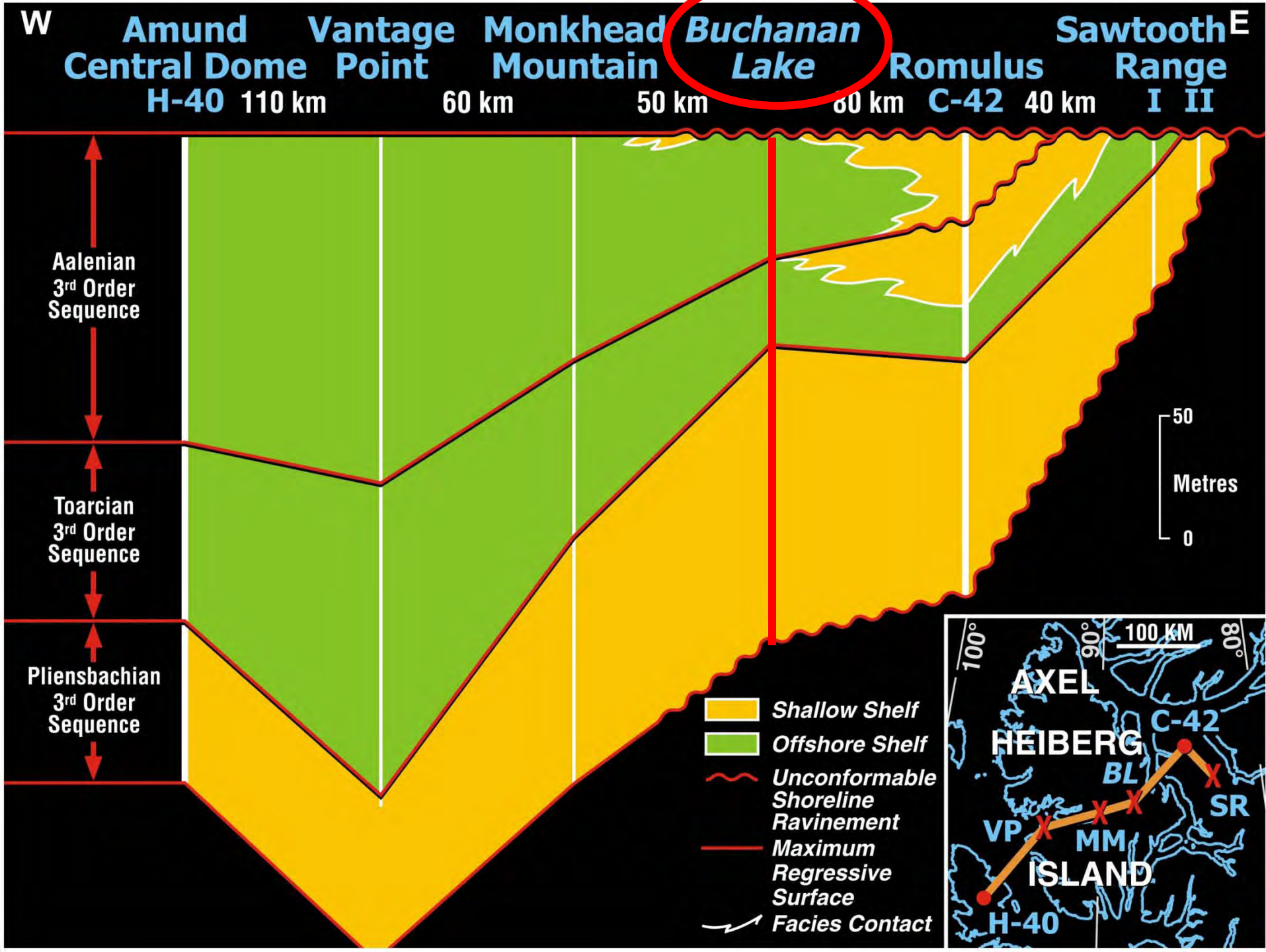
Aalenian
Sequence

Toarcian
Sequence

Pliensbachian
Sequence



Depot Point Creek, Eastern Axel Heiberg Island





Oxfordian

Aalenian Sequence

Toarcian Sequence

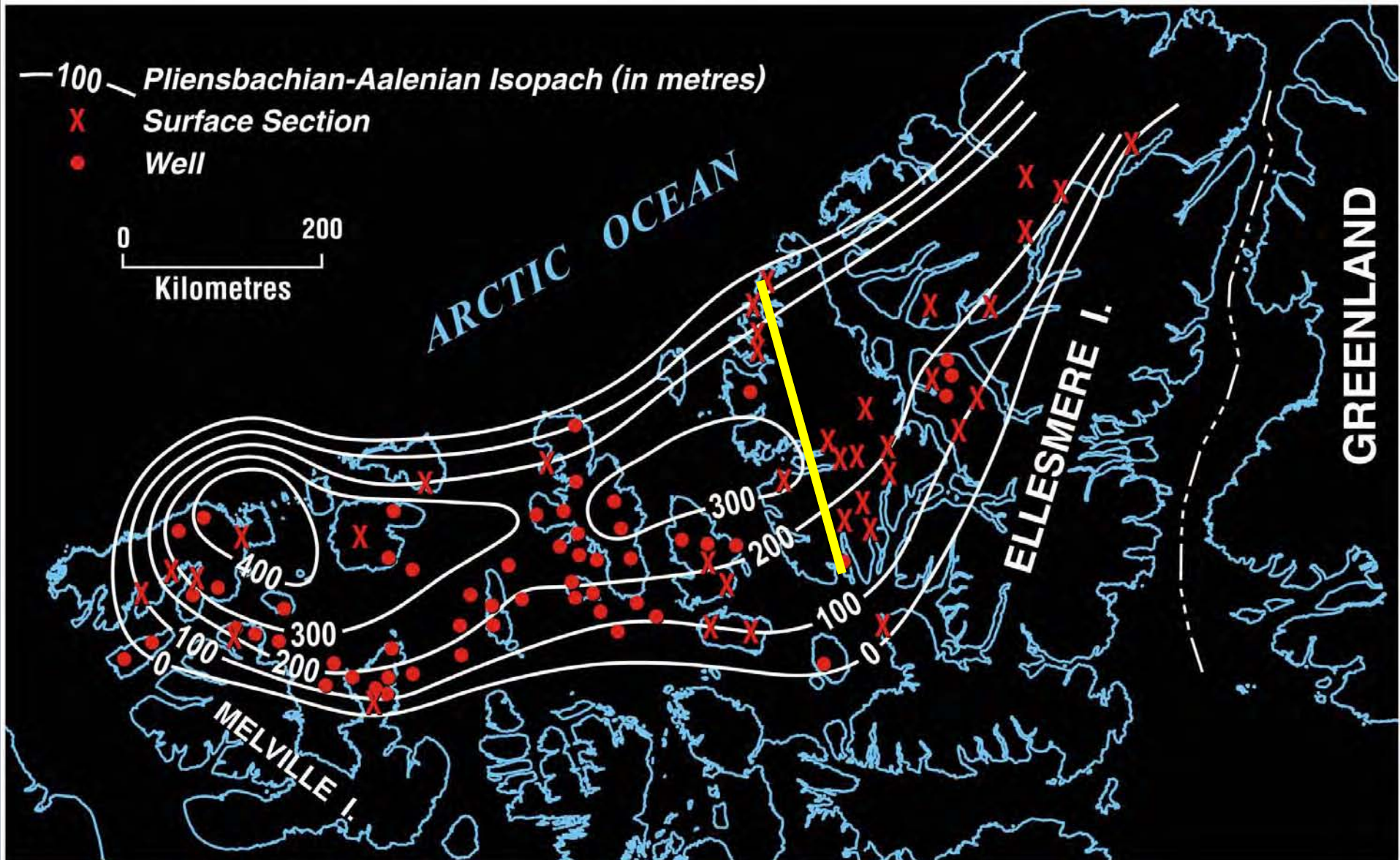
Pliensbachian Sequence

A photograph of a geological outcrop on a ridge. The outcrop shows two distinct rock sequences. The upper sequence, labeled 'Bajocian Sequence', is a lighter-colored, more horizontally bedded rock. The lower sequence, labeled 'Aalenian Sequence', is a darker, more massive rock. A red line is drawn across the image, separating the two sequences. The sky is blue with some clouds.

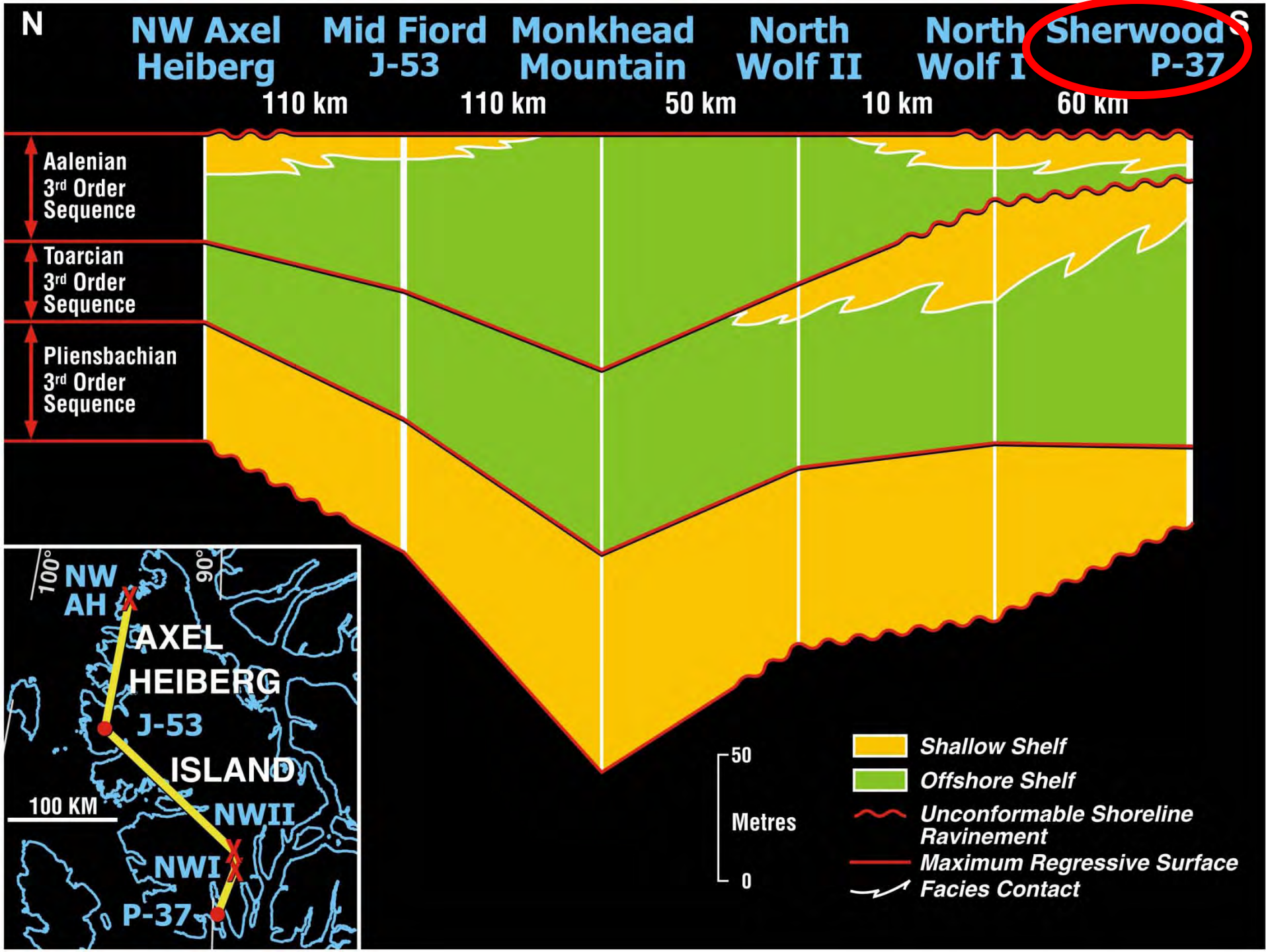
Bajocian Sequence

Aalenian Sequence

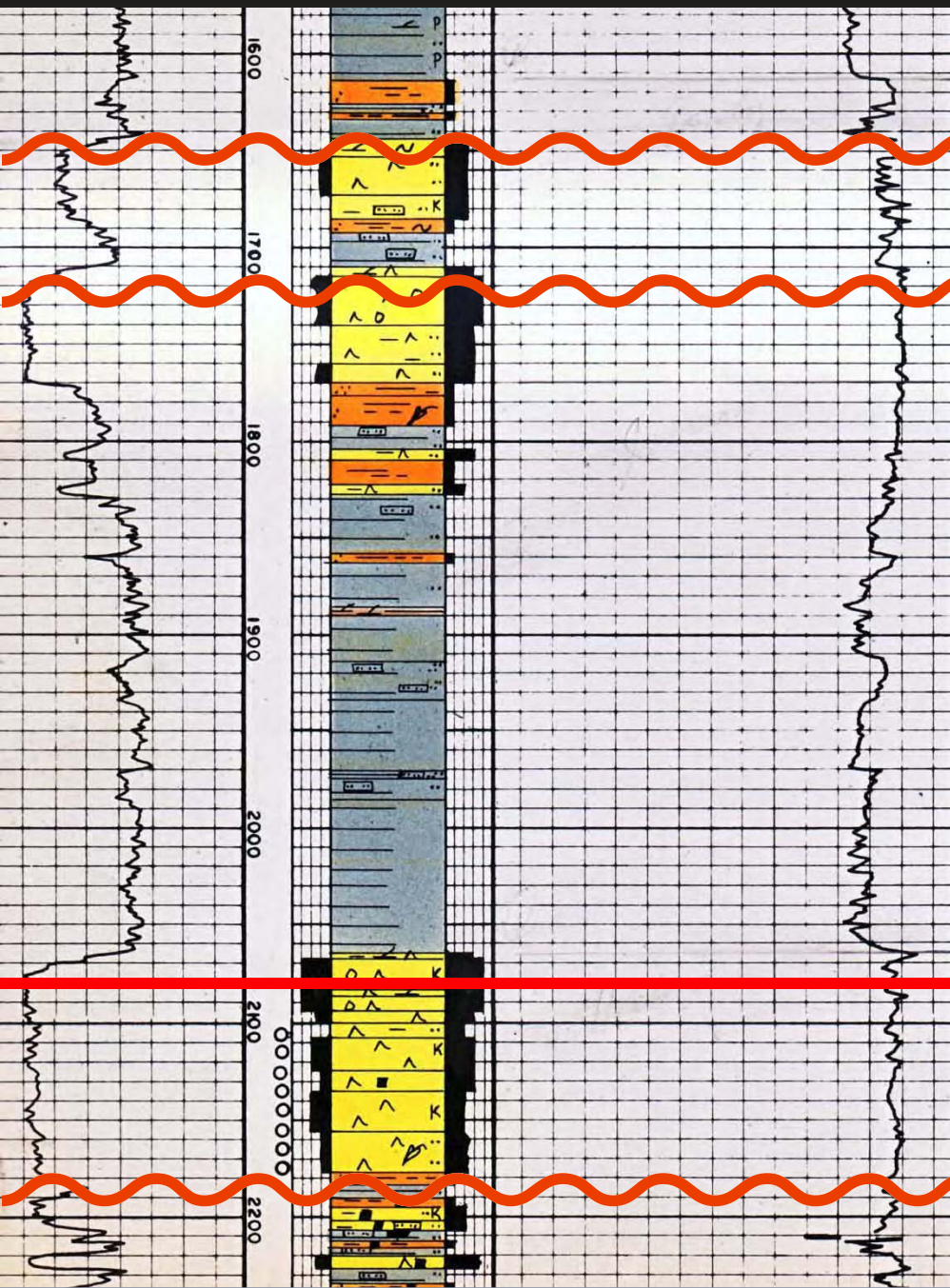
Ermine Ridge, west central Axel Heiberg Island



Axel Heiberg Cross Section
Pliensbachian-Aalenian 2nd Order Sequence



Sherwood P-37



Bajocian

Aalenian Sequence

Toarcian
Sequence

Pliensbachian
Sequence

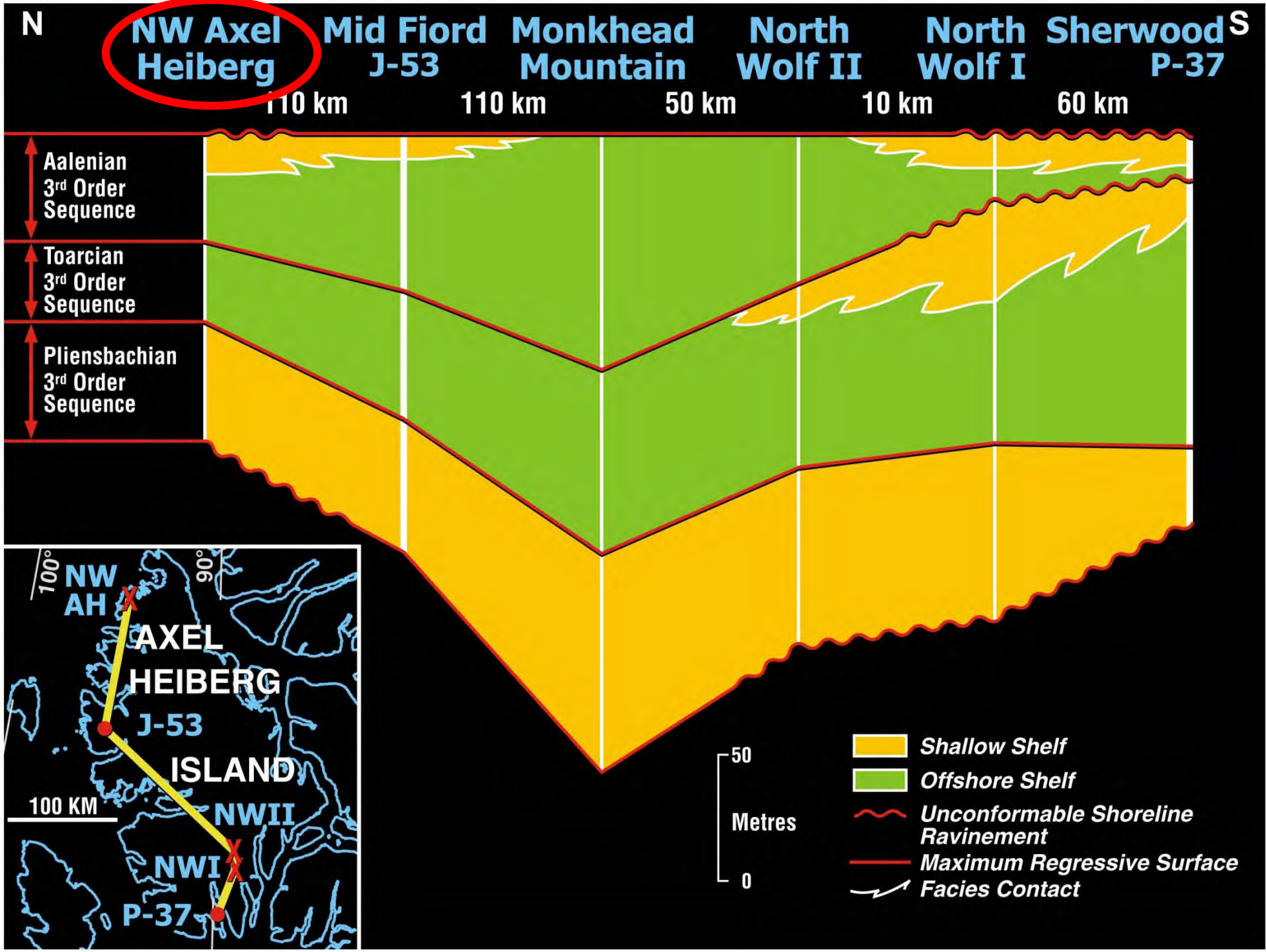
Bajocian

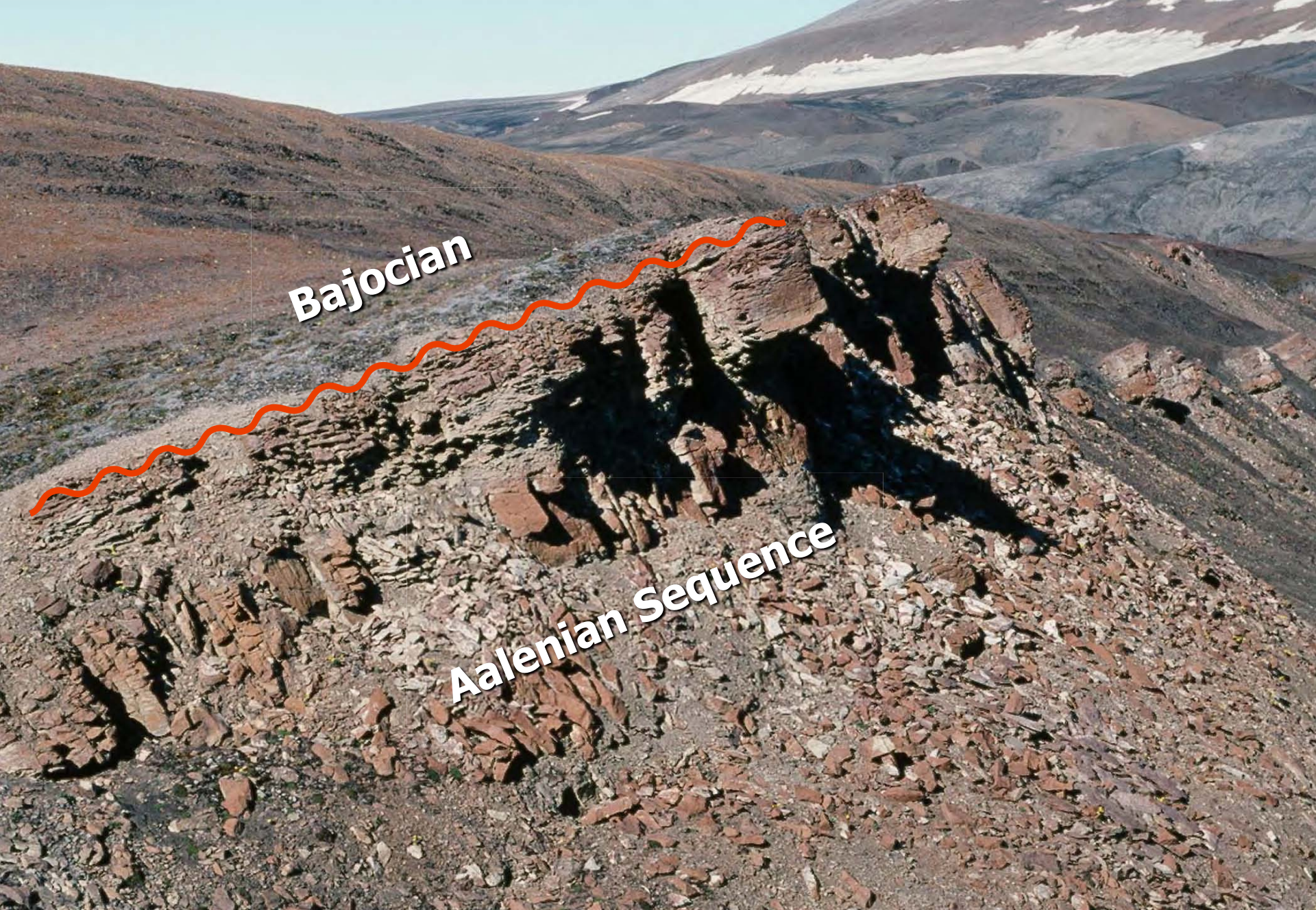
Aalenian Sequence

Toarcian Sequence

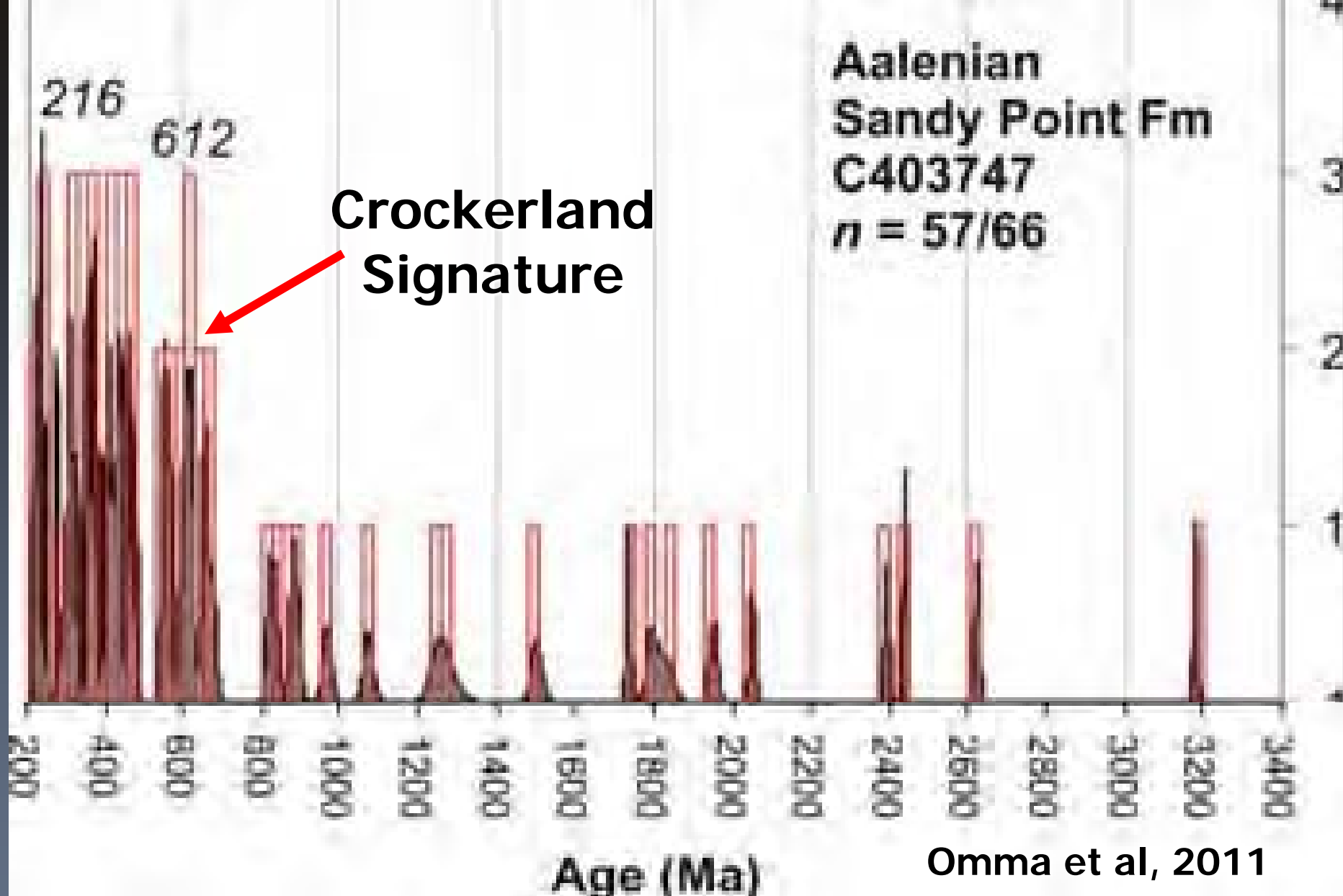
Pliens

Skaare Fiord, SE Axel Heiberg Island

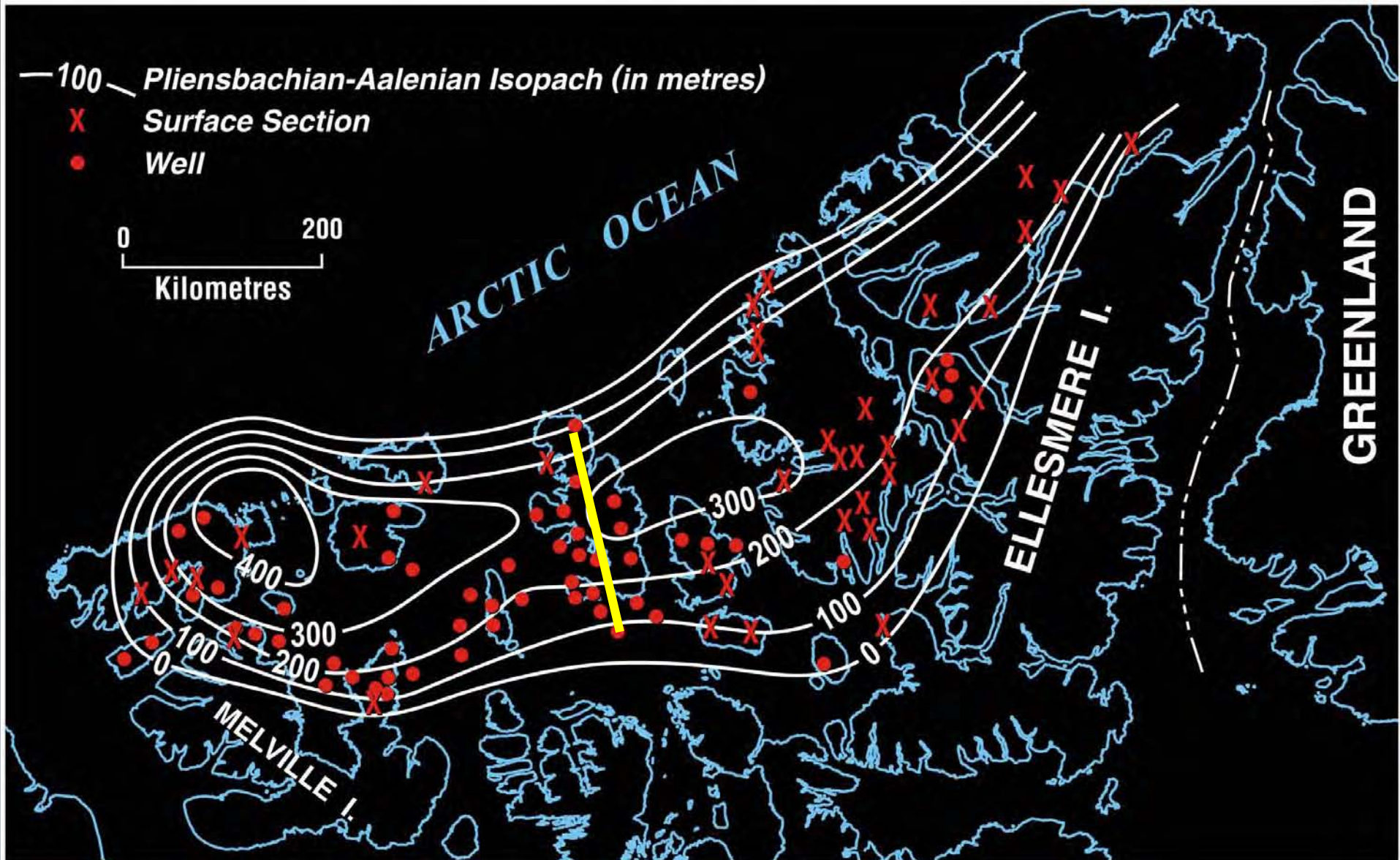




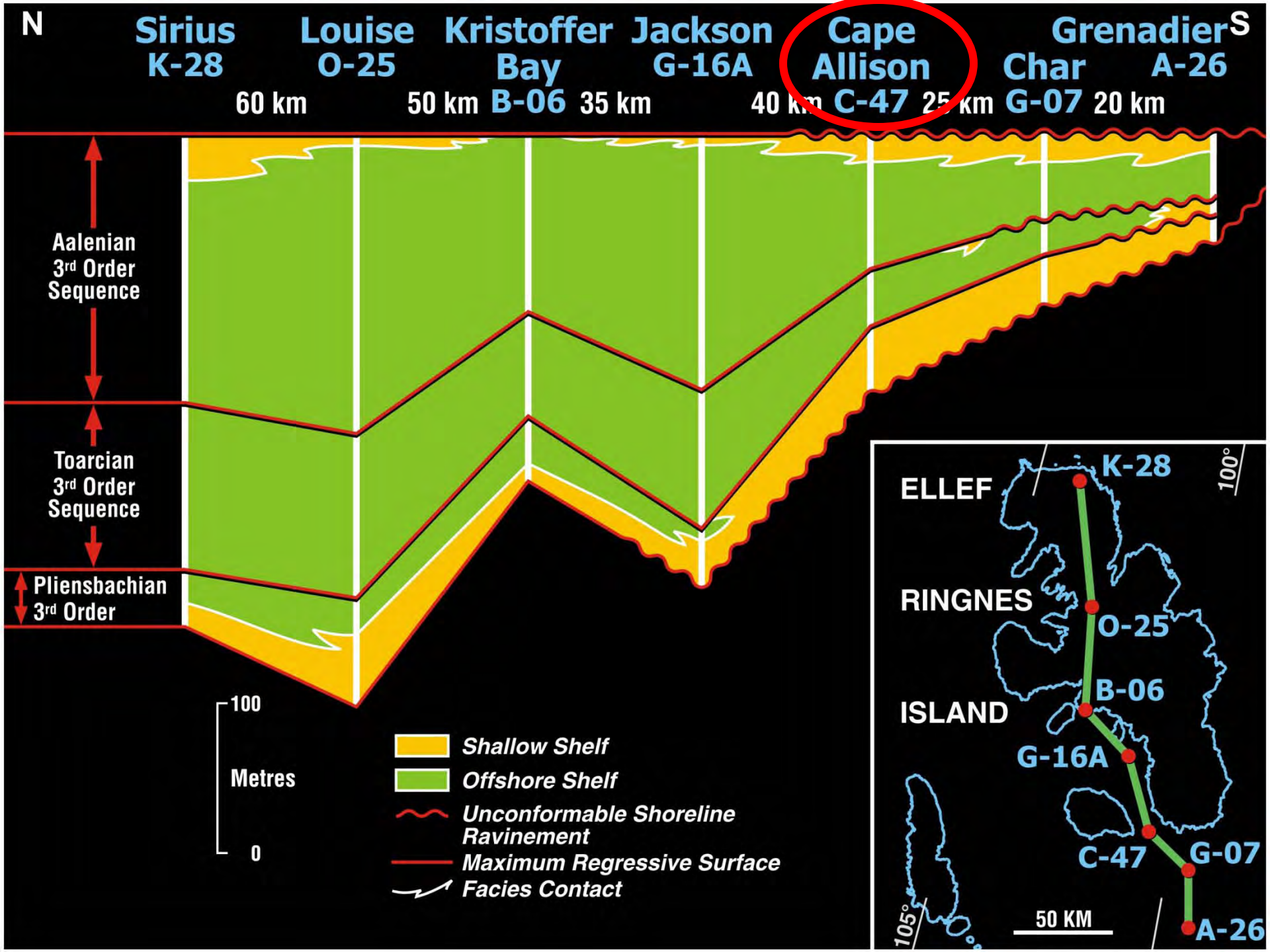
Northwest Axel Heiberg Island



**Detrital Zircon Ages, Aalenian Sandstone
Northwest Axel Heiberg Island**



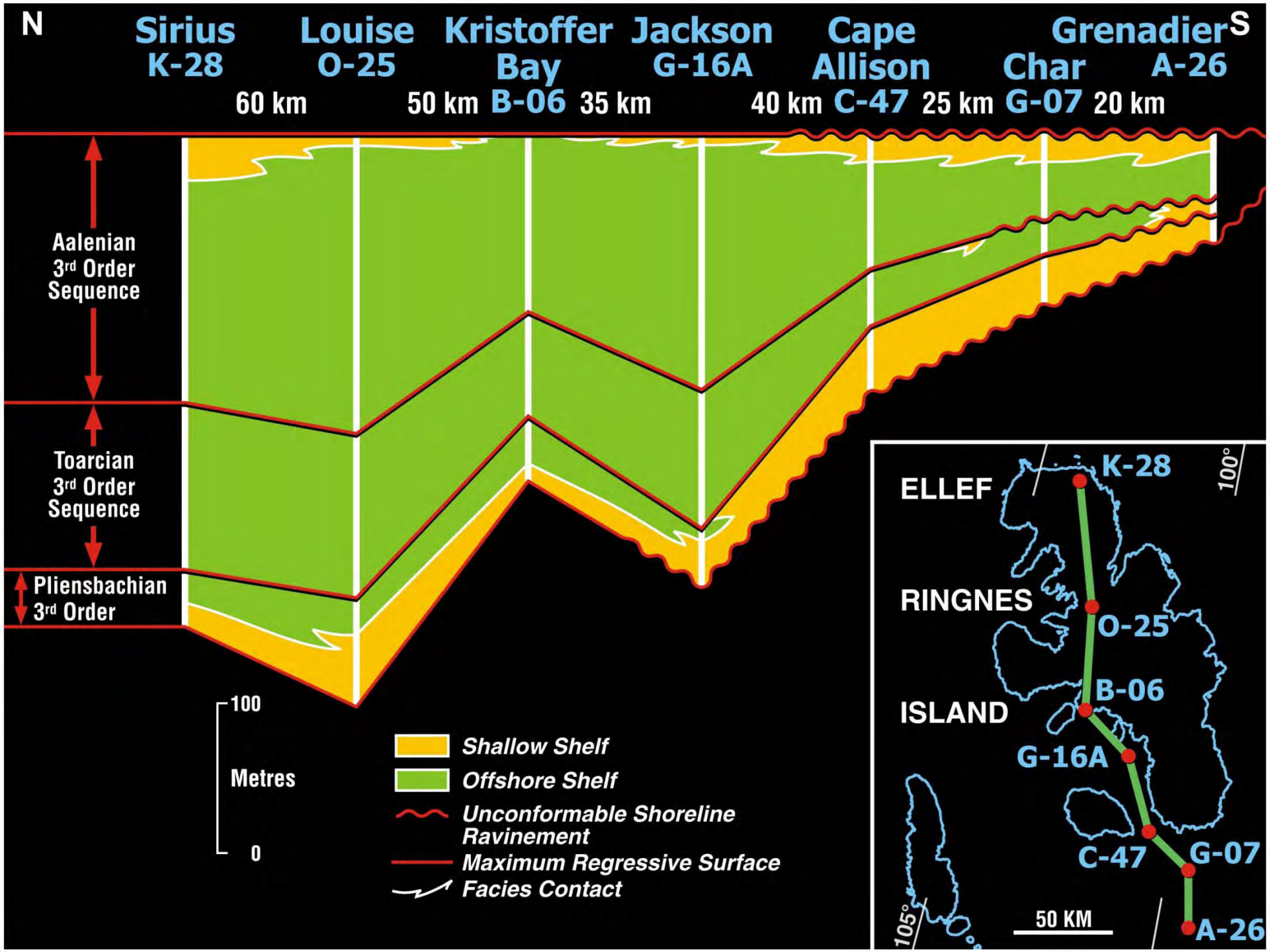
Ellef Ringnes Cross Section
Pliensbachian-Aalenian 2nd Order Sequence



Aalenian Sequence

Toarcian Sequence

Pliensbachian Sequence





Bathonian Sequence

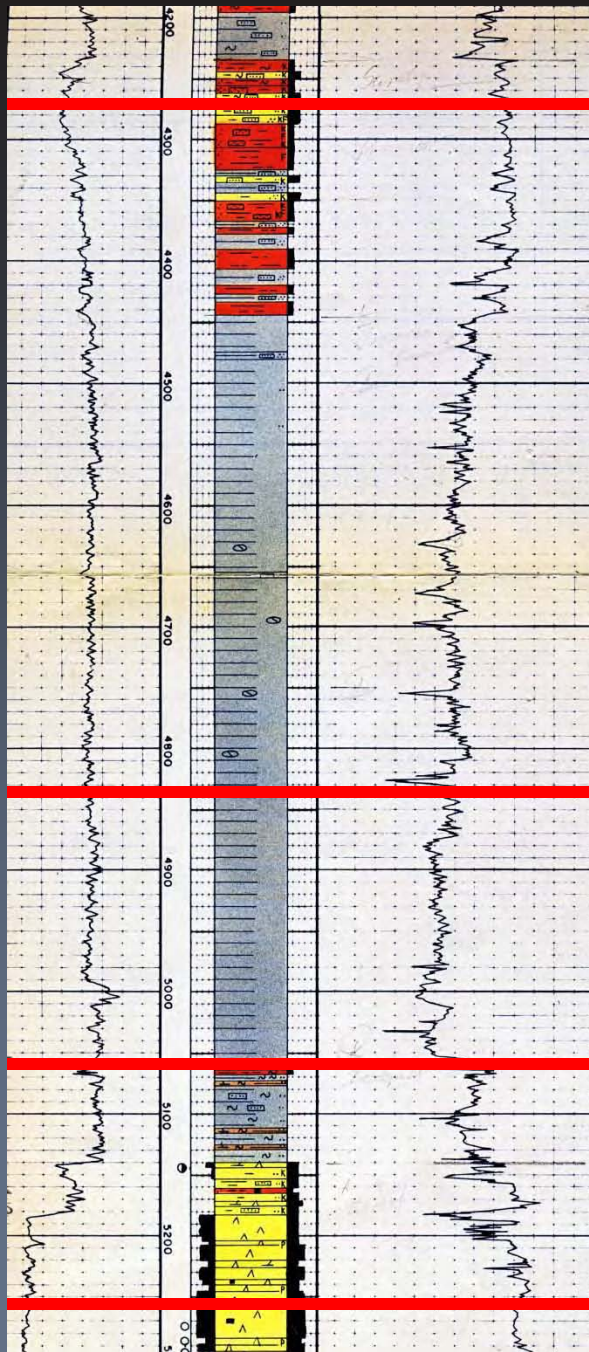
A photograph of a geological outcrop on a hillside. The top part of the image shows a dark, steep slope with patches of snow. Below this, a lighter-colored, more eroded rock face is visible. A red wavy line is drawn across the rock face, separating the upper 'Bathonian Sequence' from the lower 'Aalenian Sequence'. The bottom of the image shows a grey, rocky area with some green moss or lichen. The sky is blue with some clouds.

Aalenian Sequence

Reindeer Peninsula, NW Ellef Ringnes Island

Mocklin Point D-23

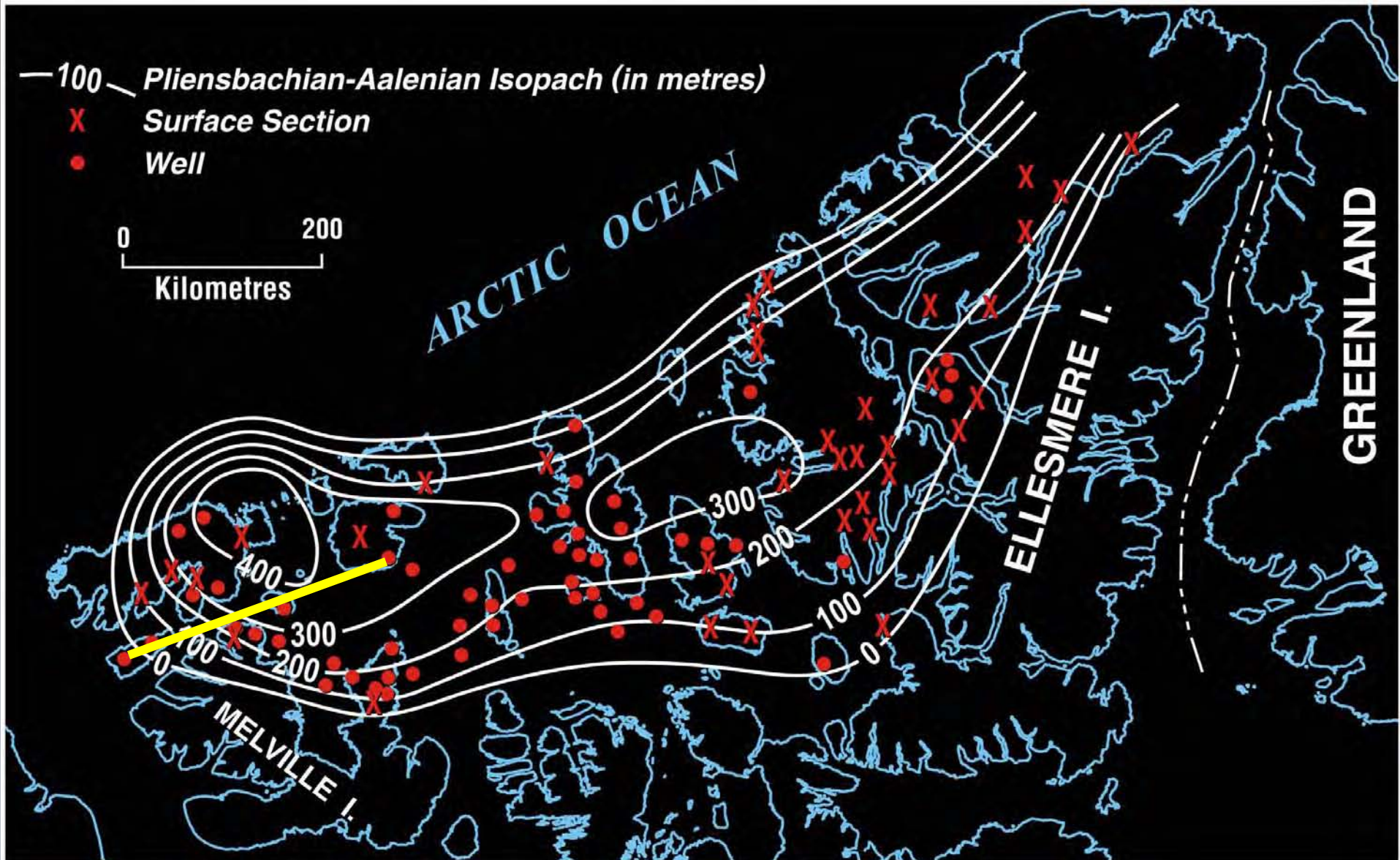
Bajocian Sequence



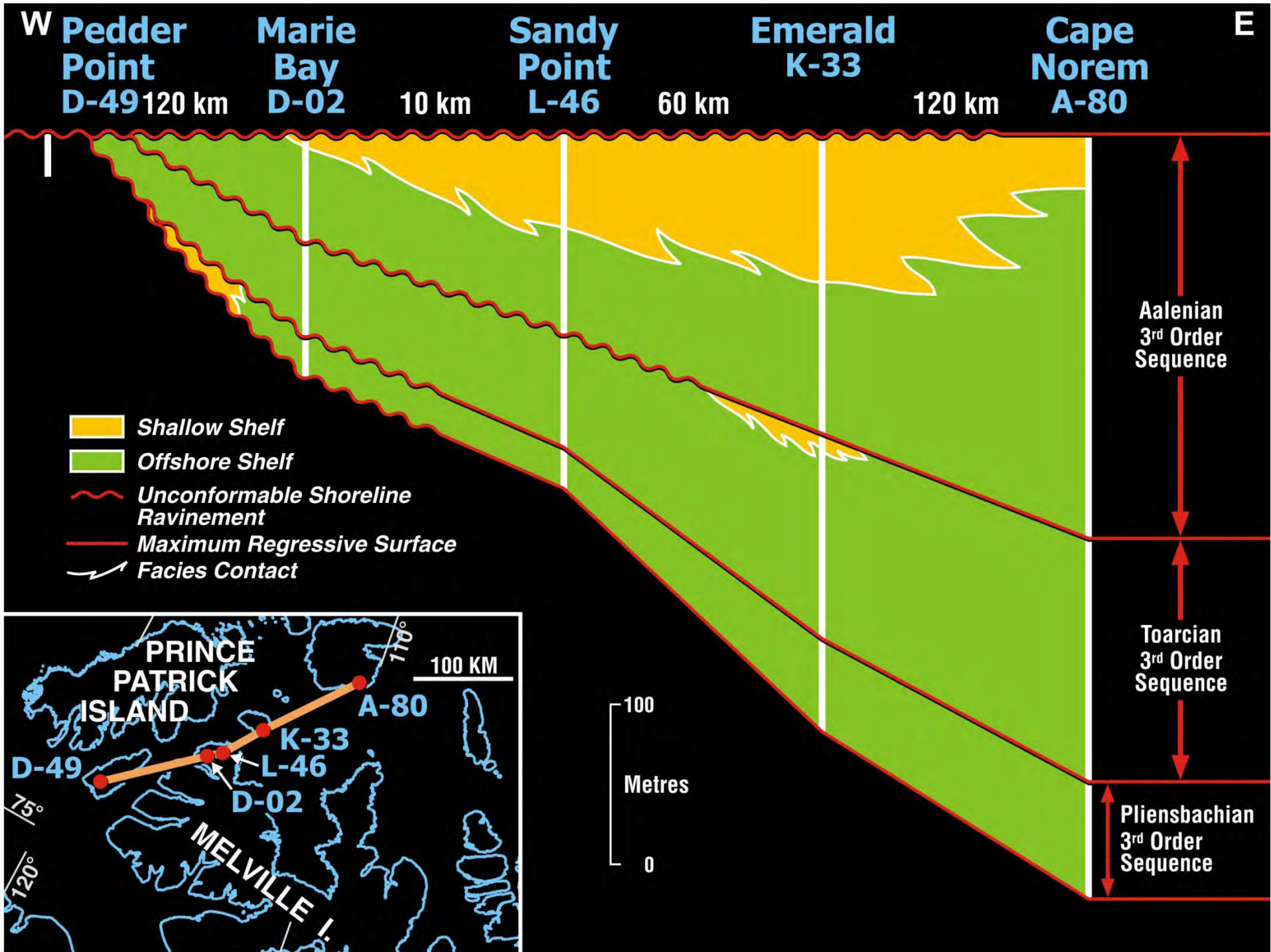
Aalenian Sequence

Toarcian Sequence

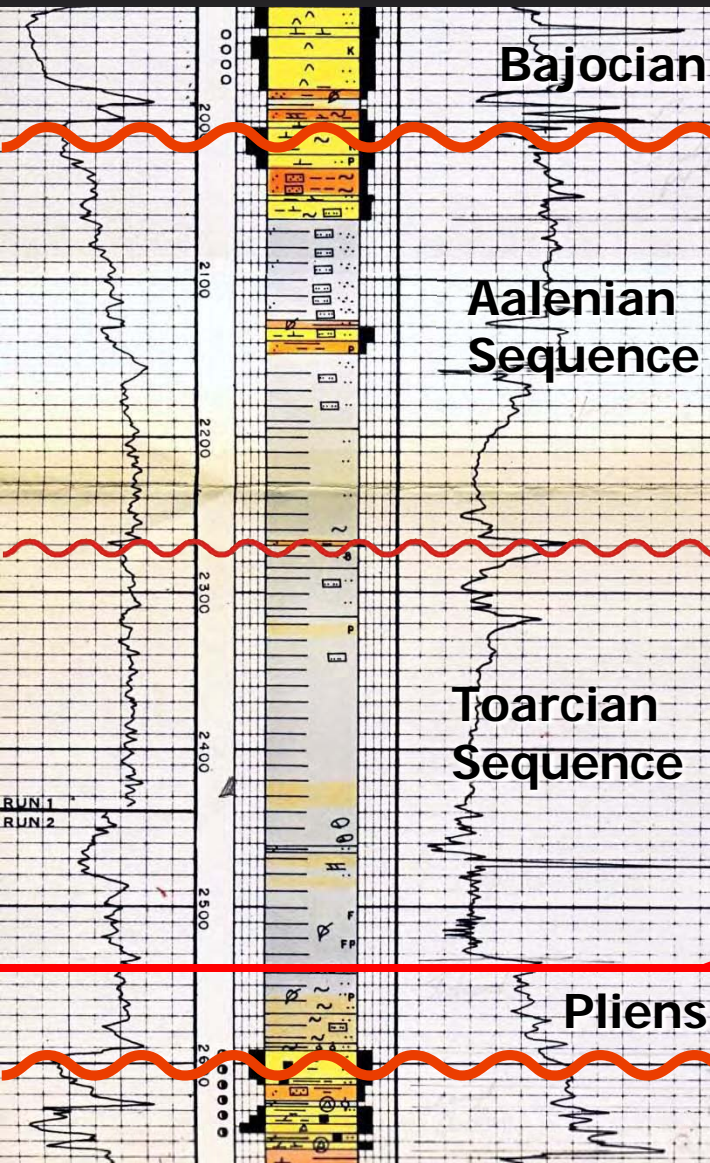
Pliensbachian Sequence



Southwest Basin Cross Section
Pliensbachian-Aalenian 2nd Order Sequence

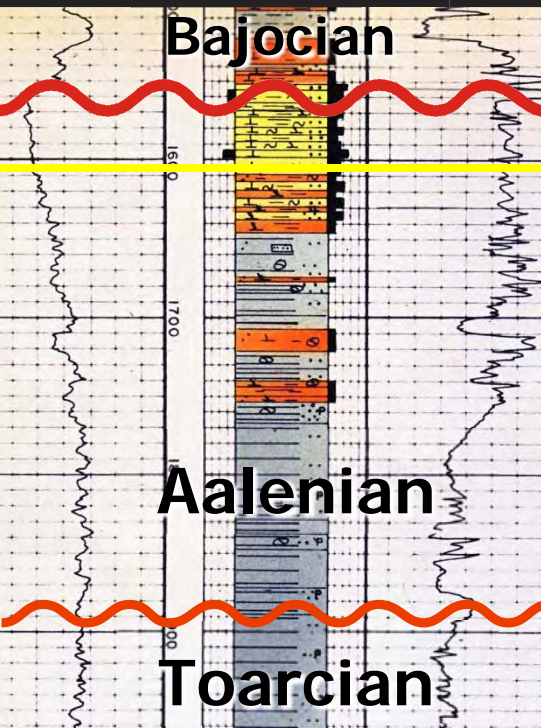


Grassy I-34

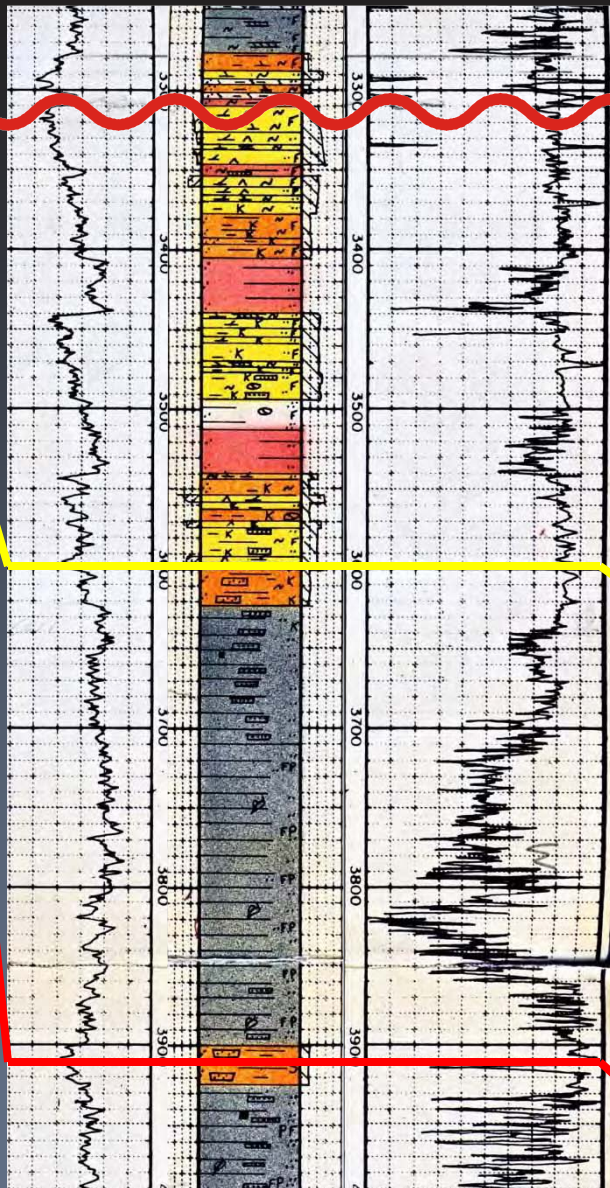


Sproule Peninsula, NW Melville Island

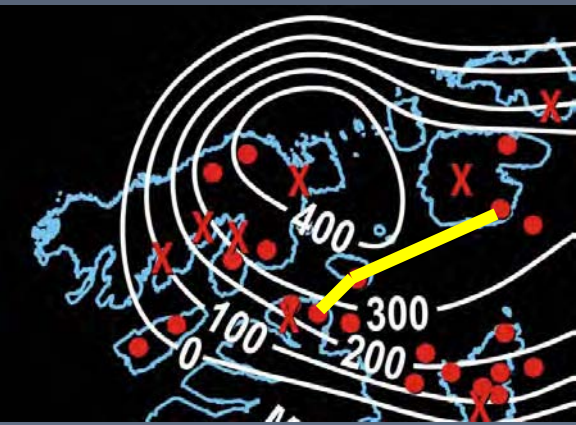
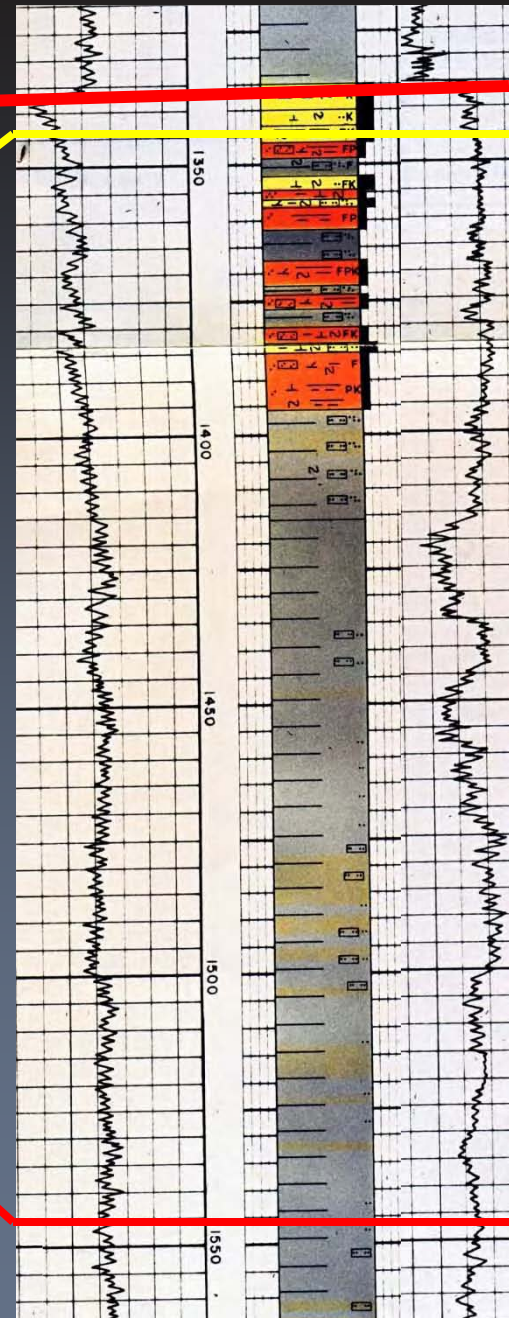
Depot Island C-44



Emerald K-33



Cape Mamen F-24

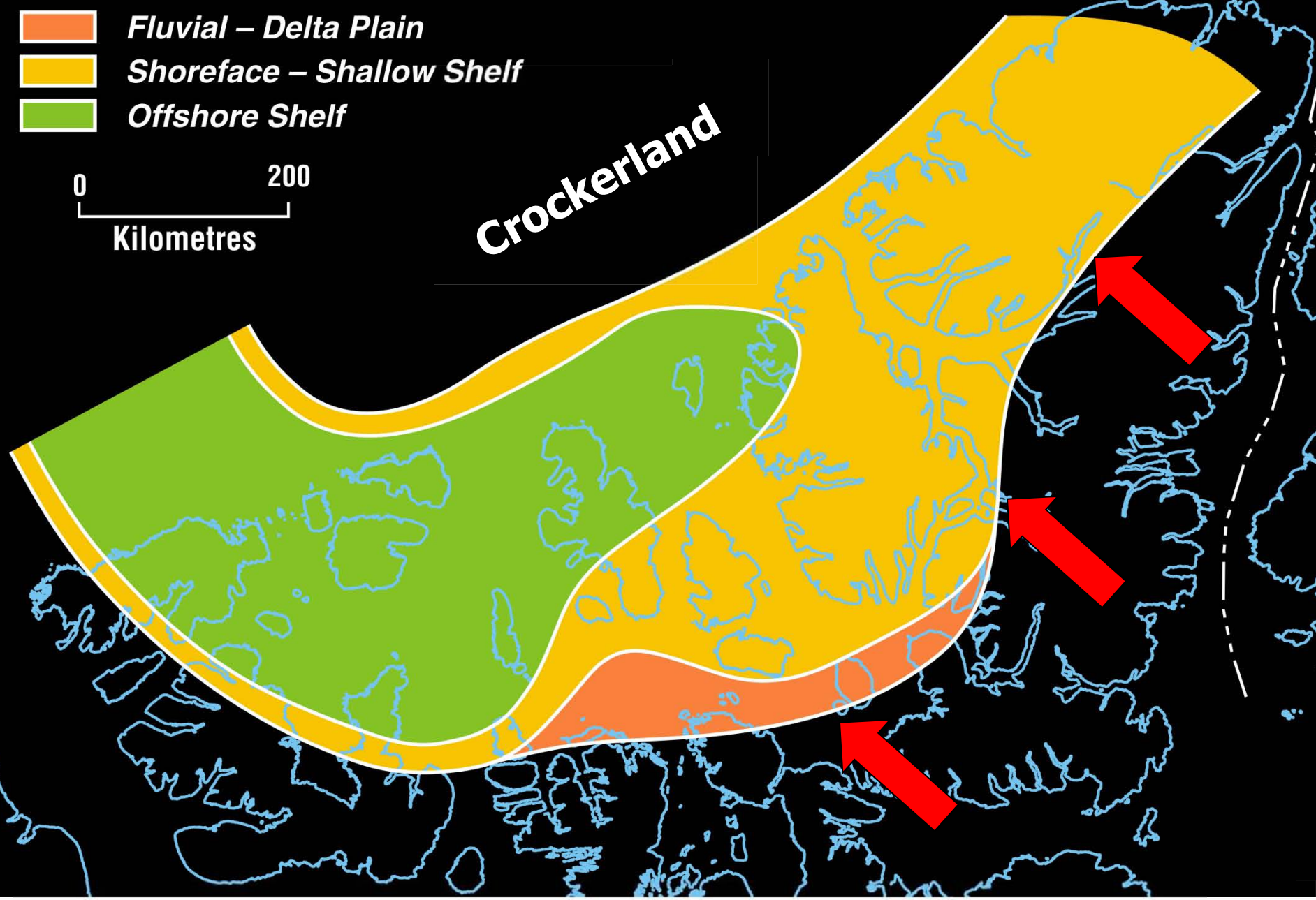


20 m

-  *Fluvial – Delta Plain*
-  *Shoreface – Shallow Shelf*
-  *Offshore Shelf*

0 200
Kilometres

Crockerland



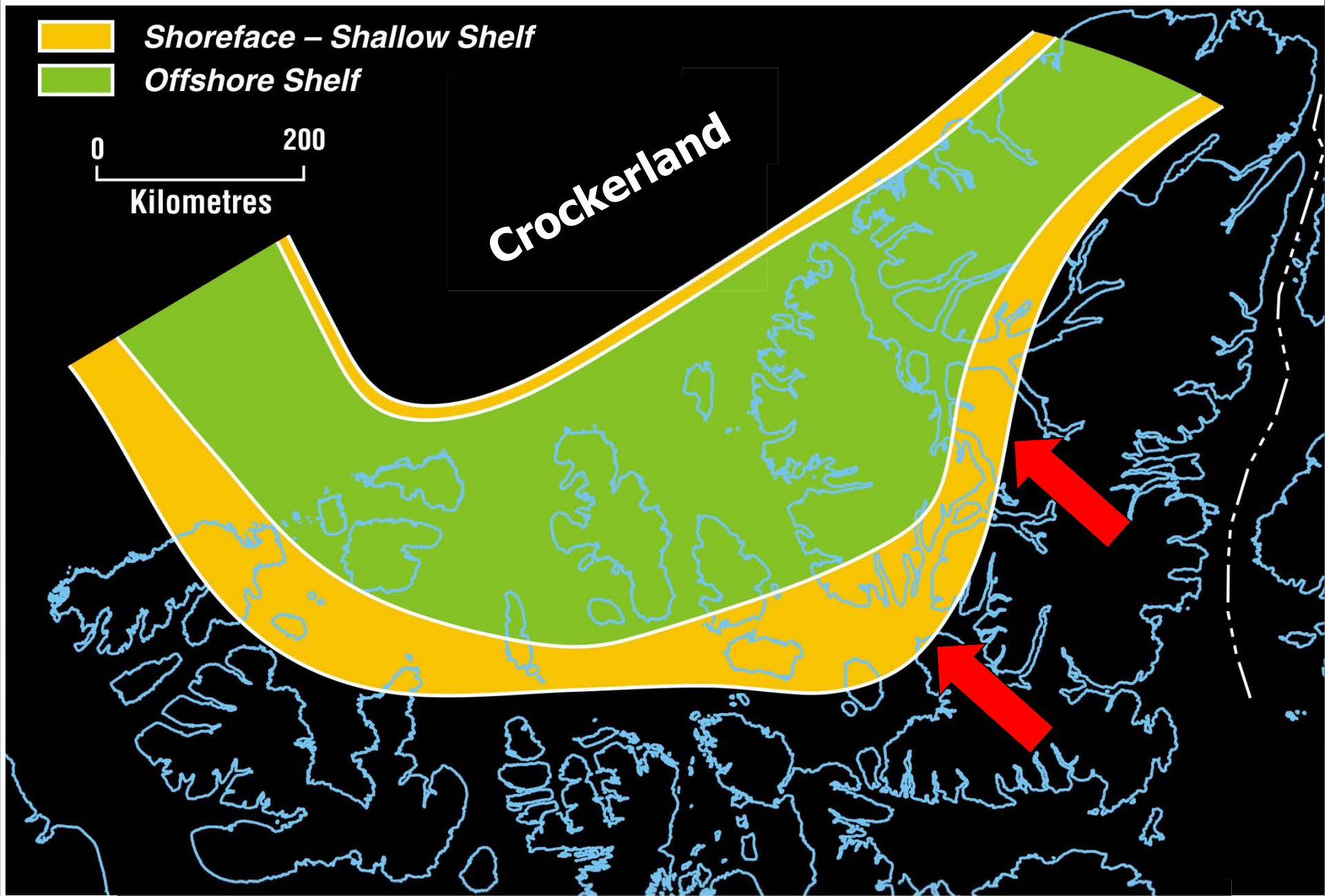
Late Pliensbachian Paleogeography

 *Shoreface – Shallow Shelf*

 *Offshore Shelf*

0 200
Kilometres

Crockerland



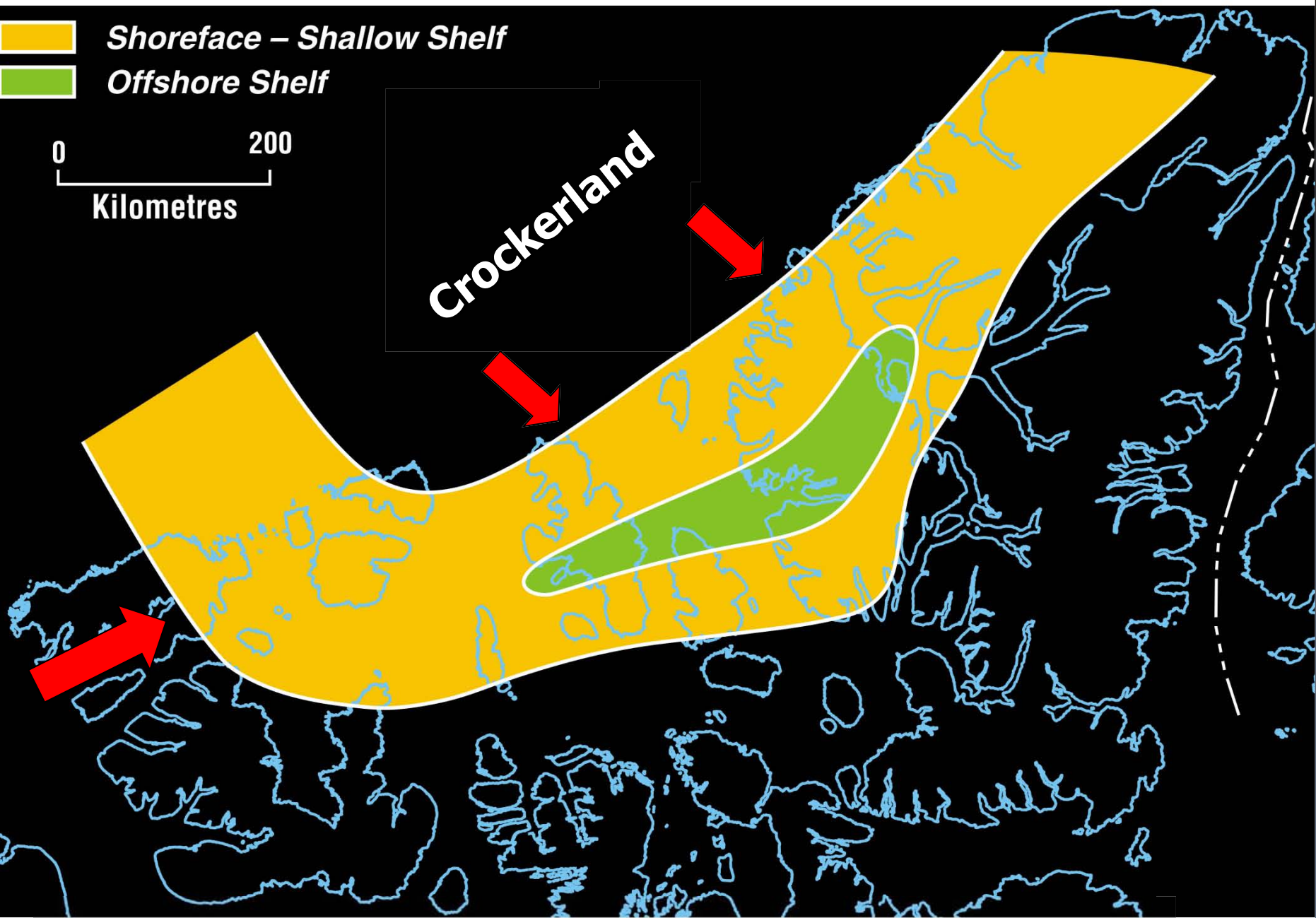
Late Toarcian Paleogeography

 *Shoreface – Shallow Shelf*

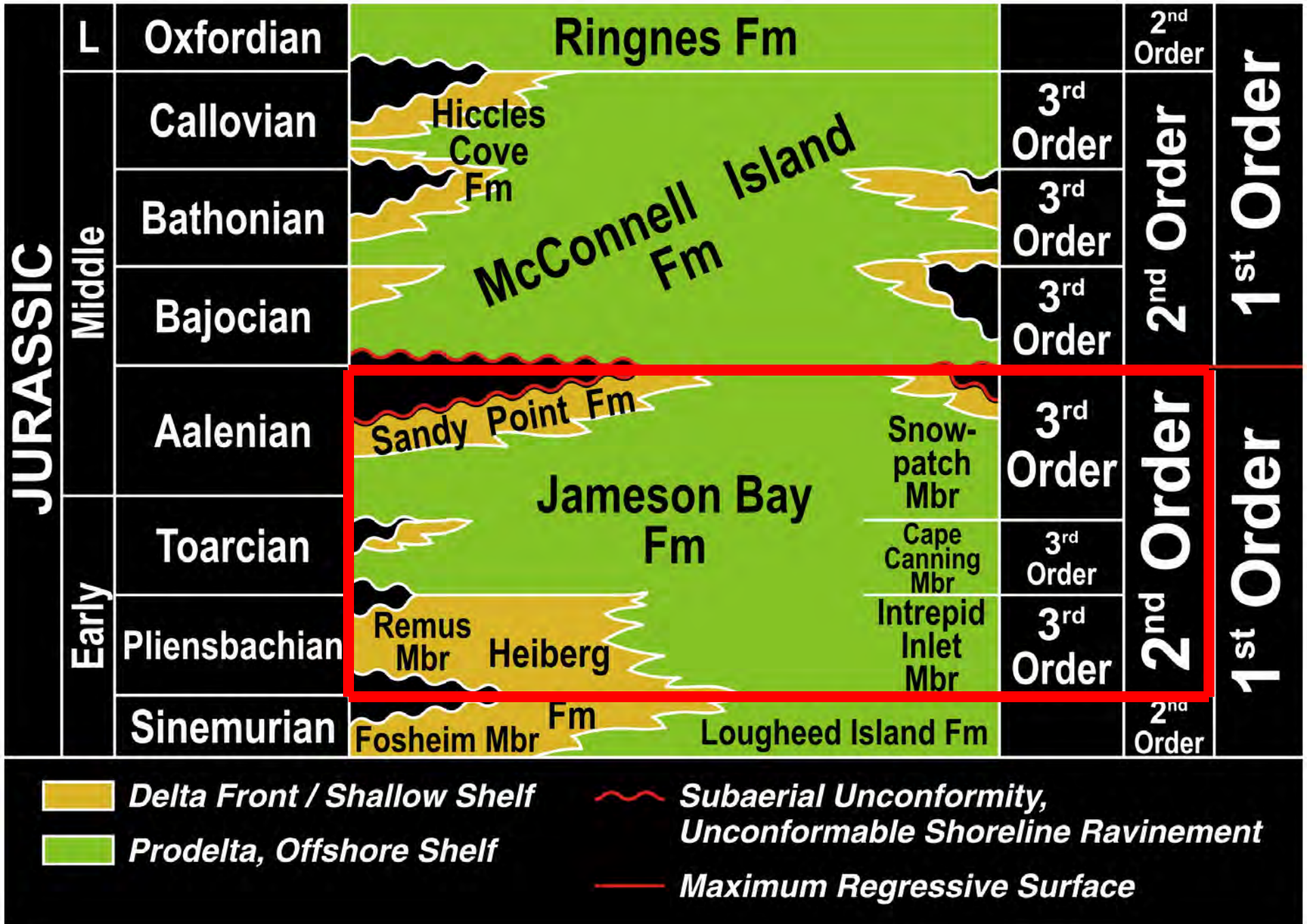
 *Offshore Shelf*

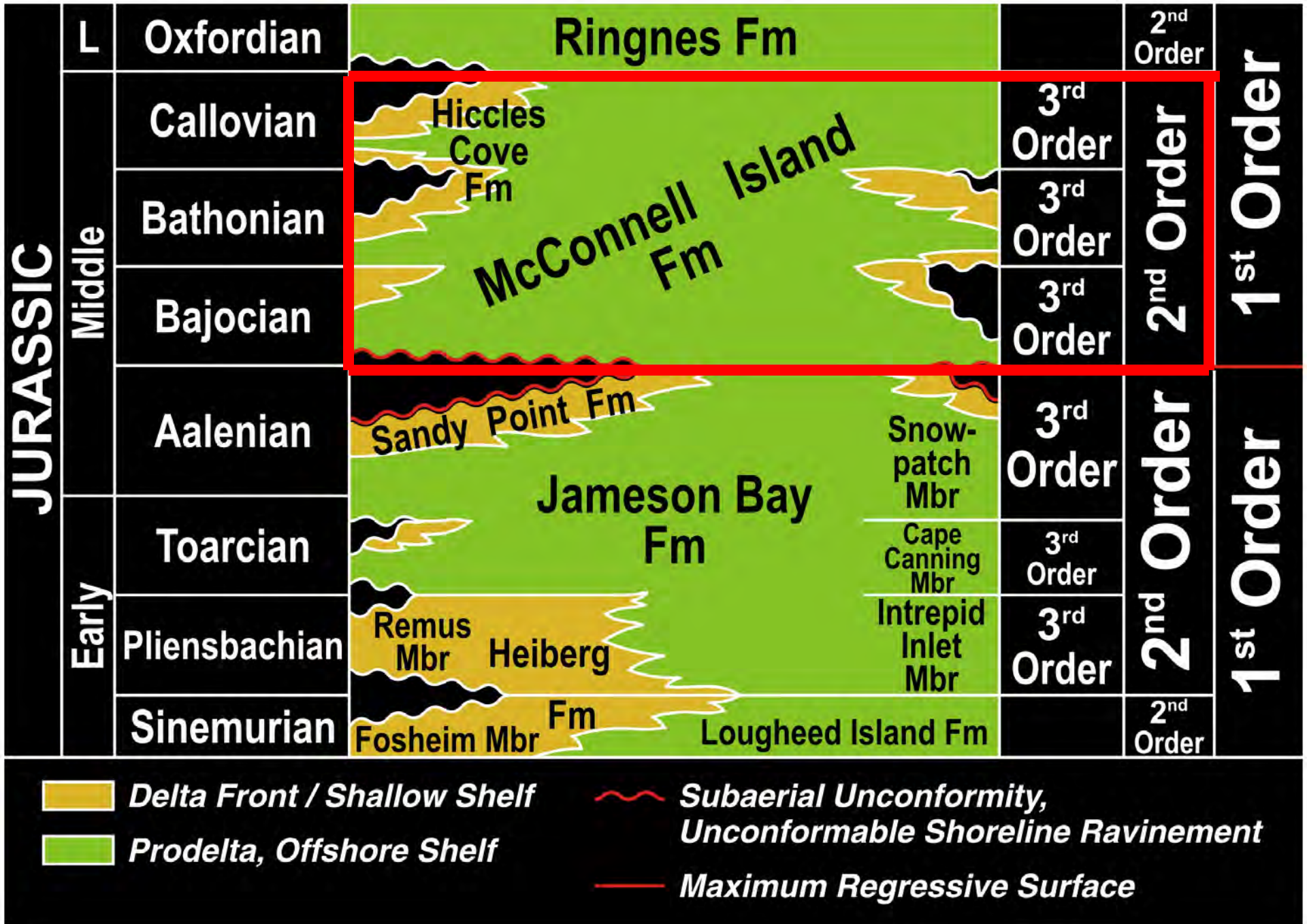
0 200
Kilometres

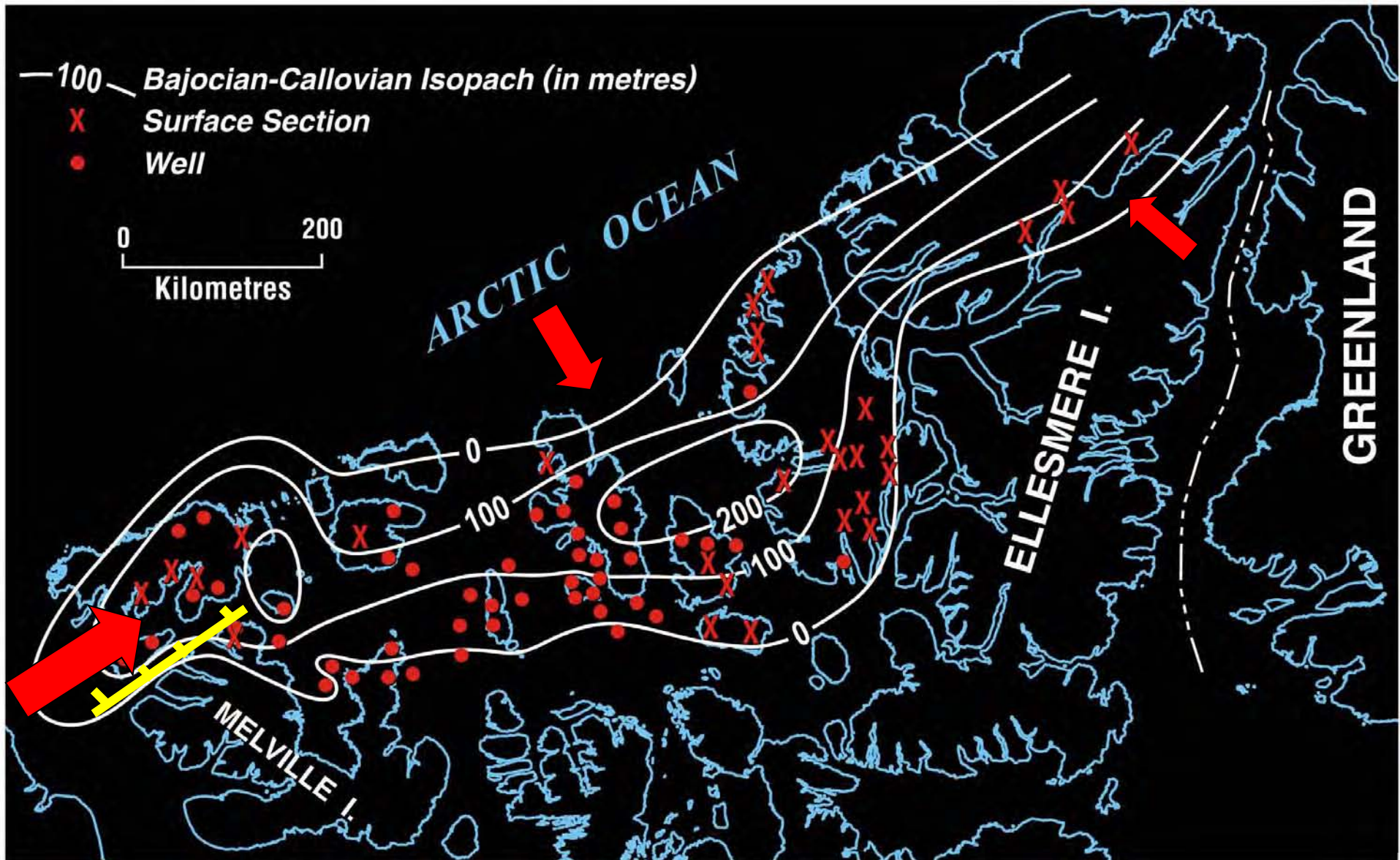
Crockerland



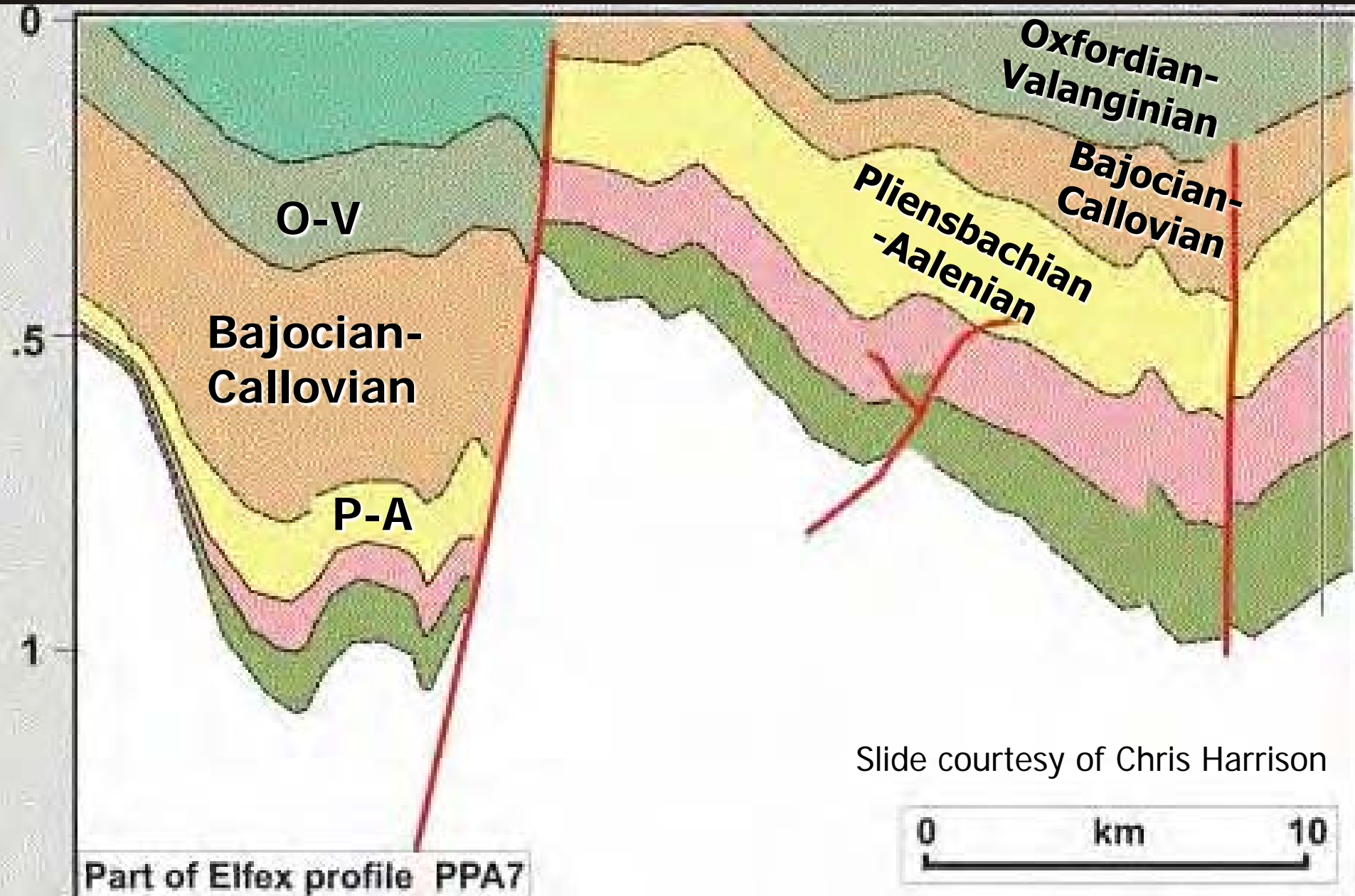
Late Aalenian Paleogeography



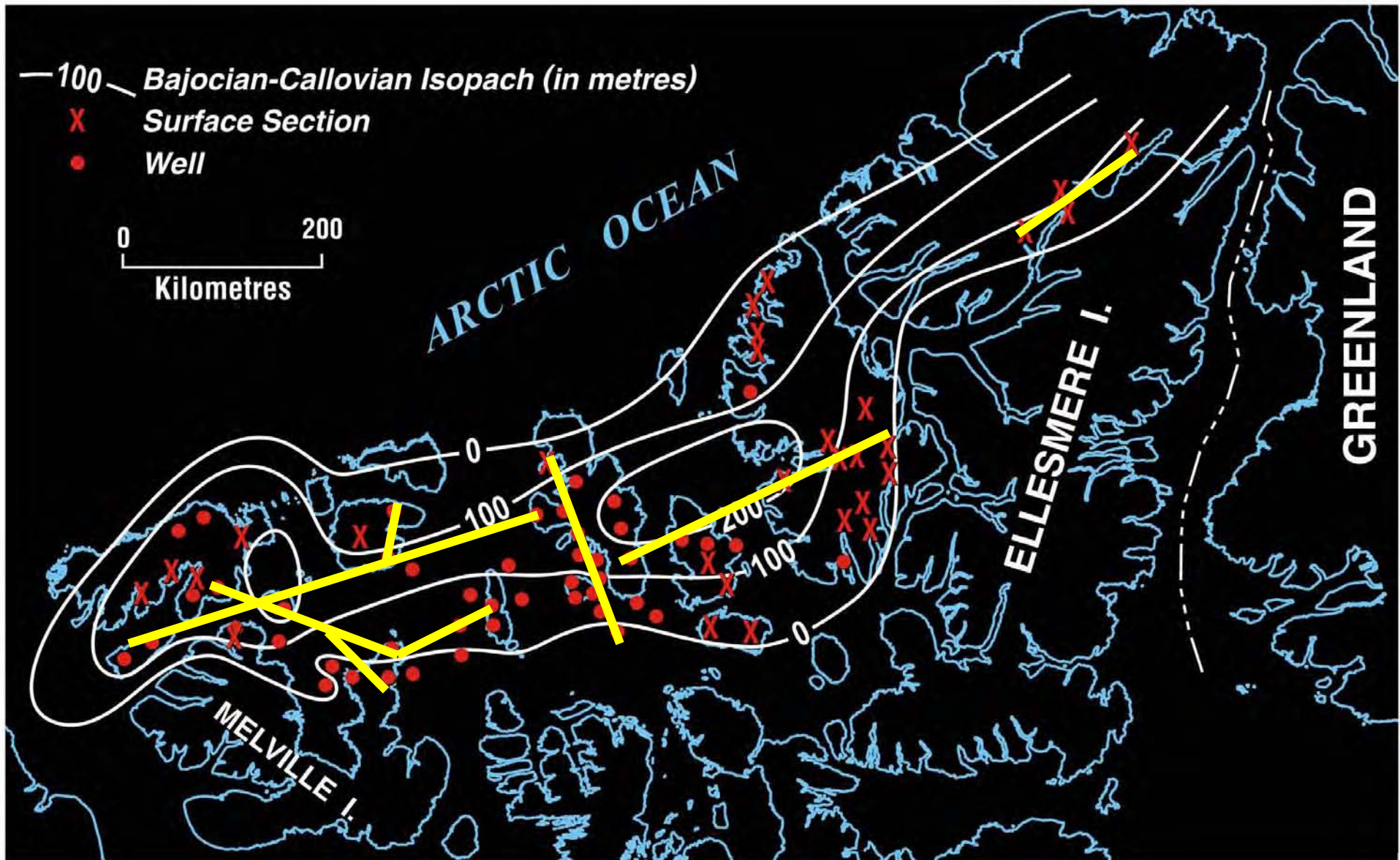




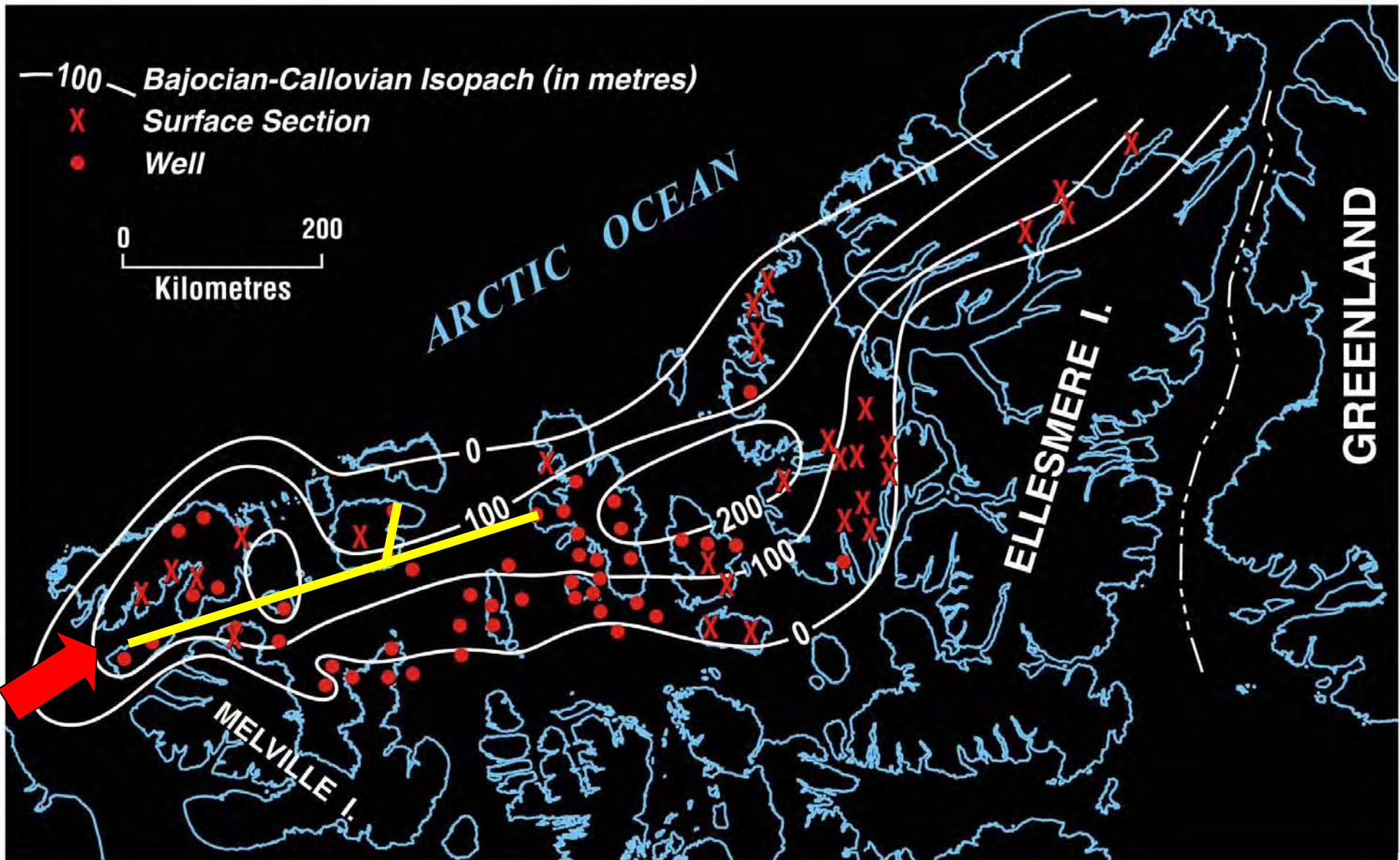
Isopach and Input Centres Bajocian - Callovian 2nd Order Sequence



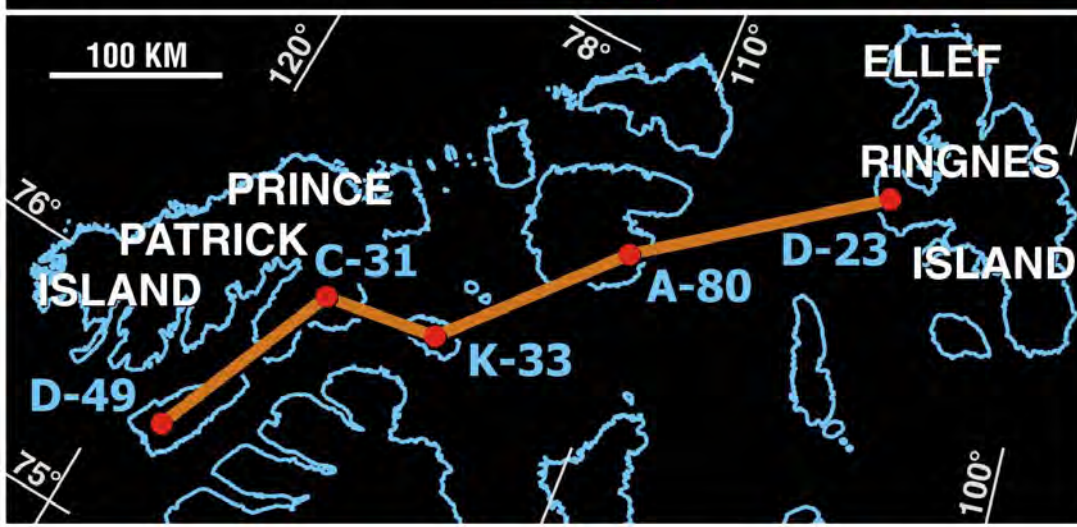
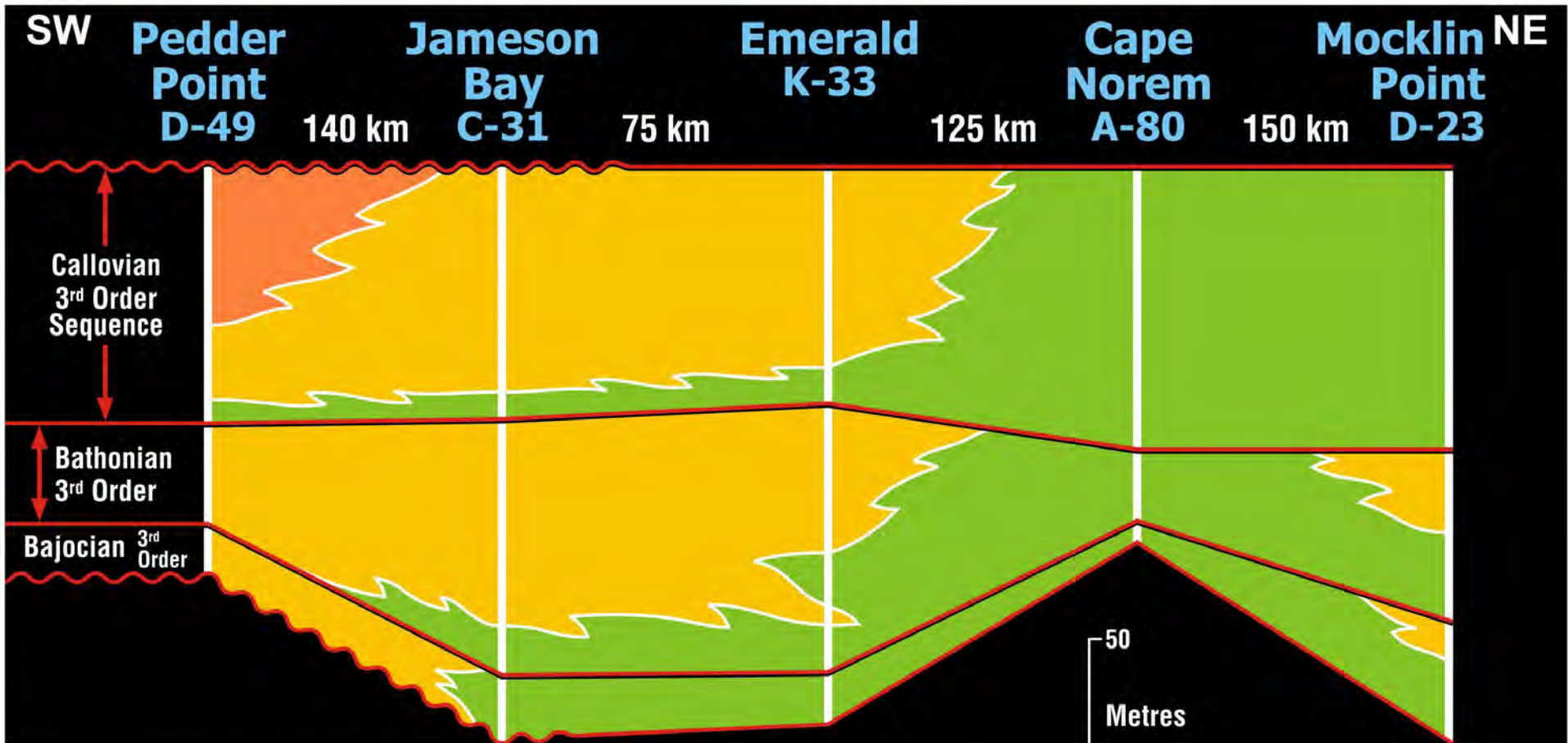
North-South Rifting Began at base Bajocian on Prince Patrick Island



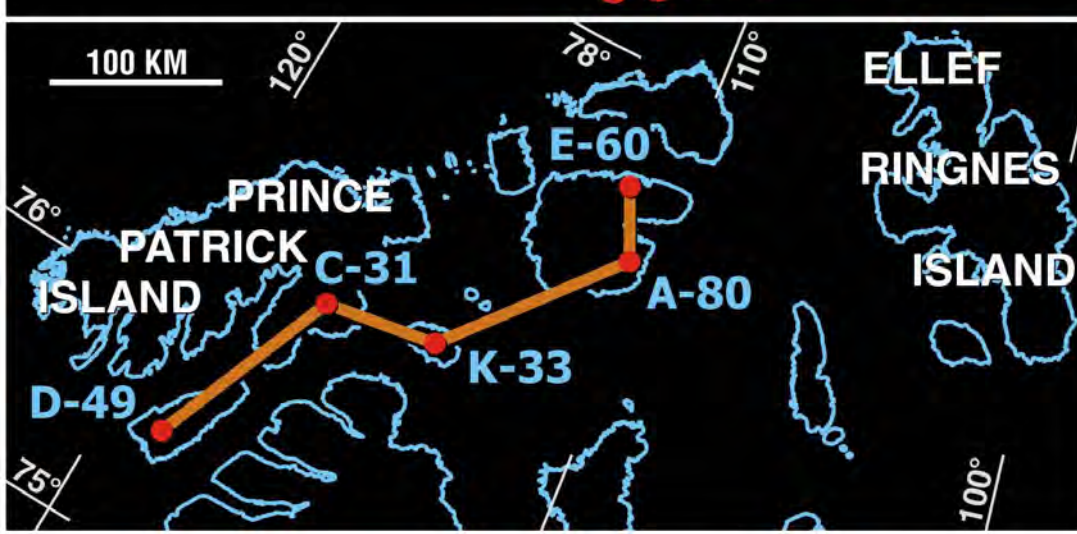
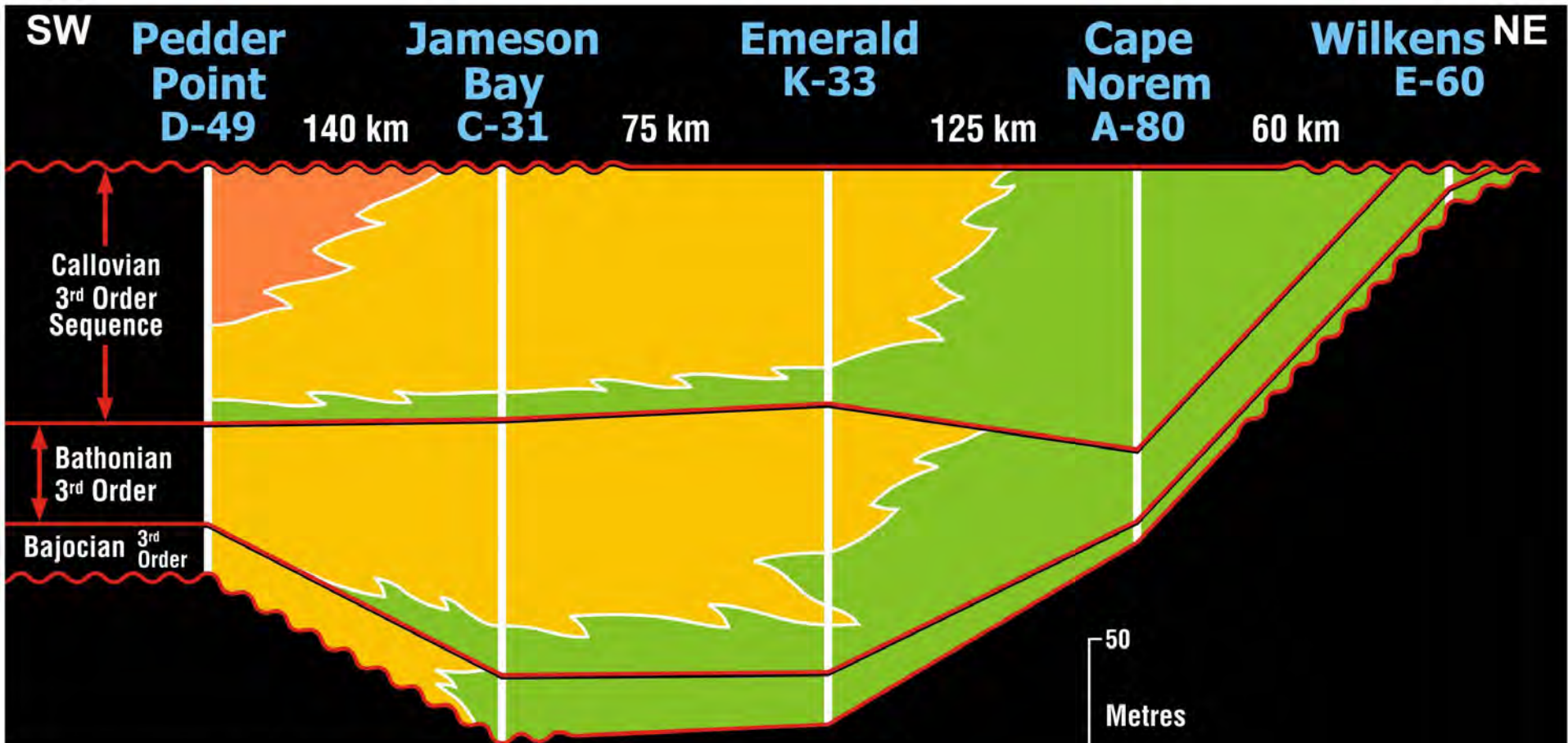
Cross Sections for Bajocian - Callovian 2nd Order Sequence



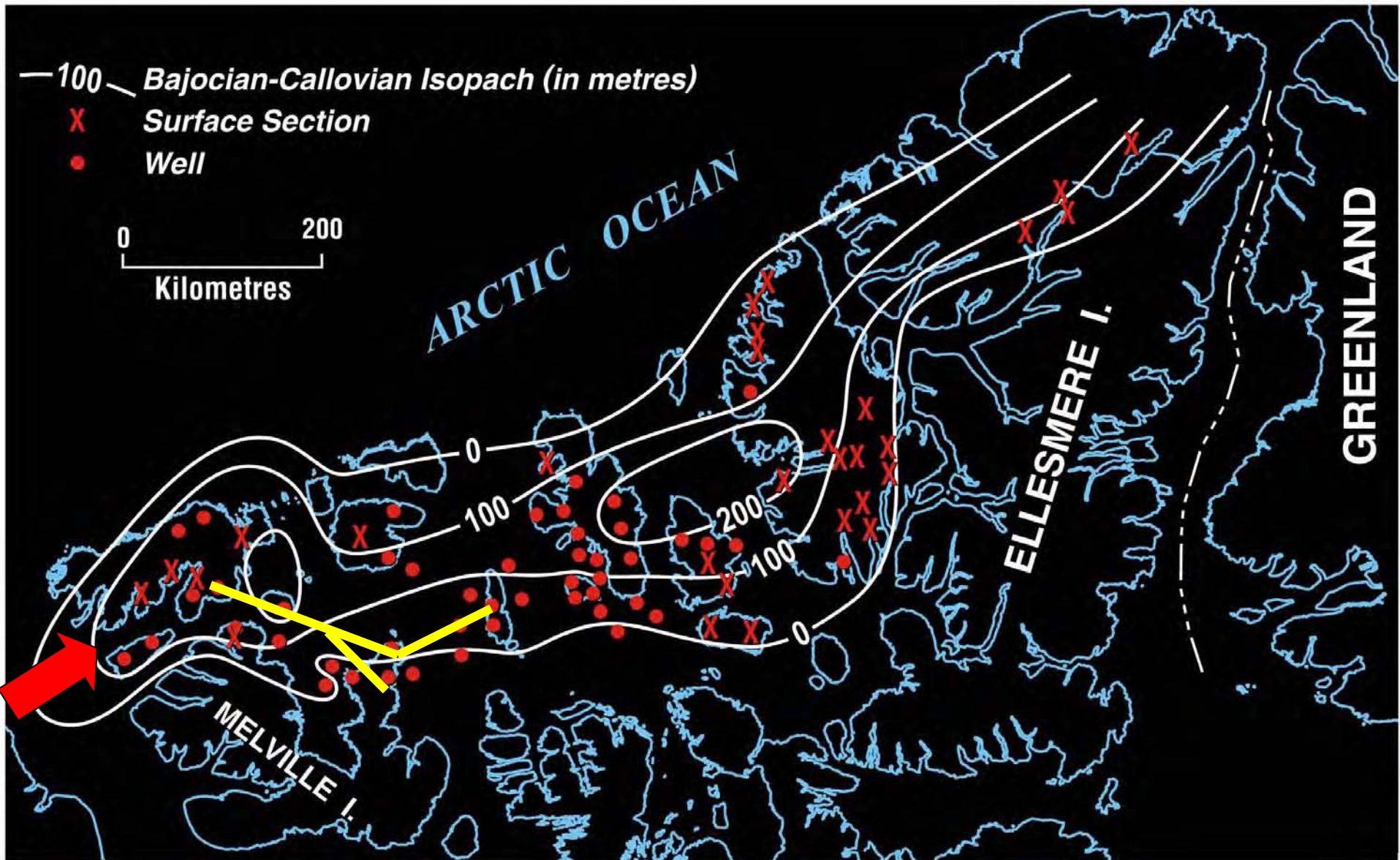
Southwestern Cross Section
Bajocian - Callovian 2nd Order Sequence



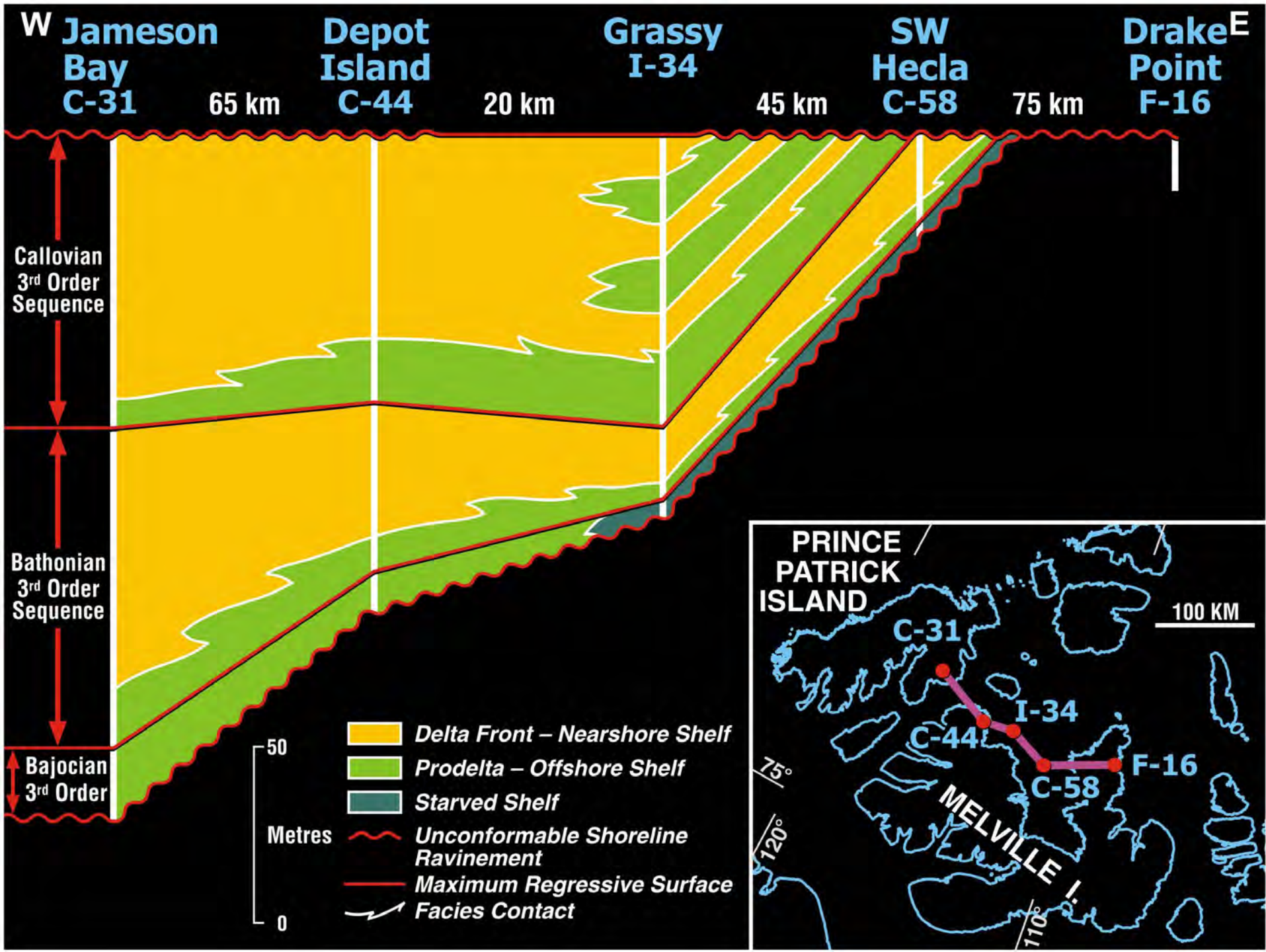
- Delta Plain
- Delta Front / Shallow Shelf
- Prodelta / Offshore Shelf
- Unconformable Shoreline Ravinement
- Maximum Regressive Surface
- Facies Contact

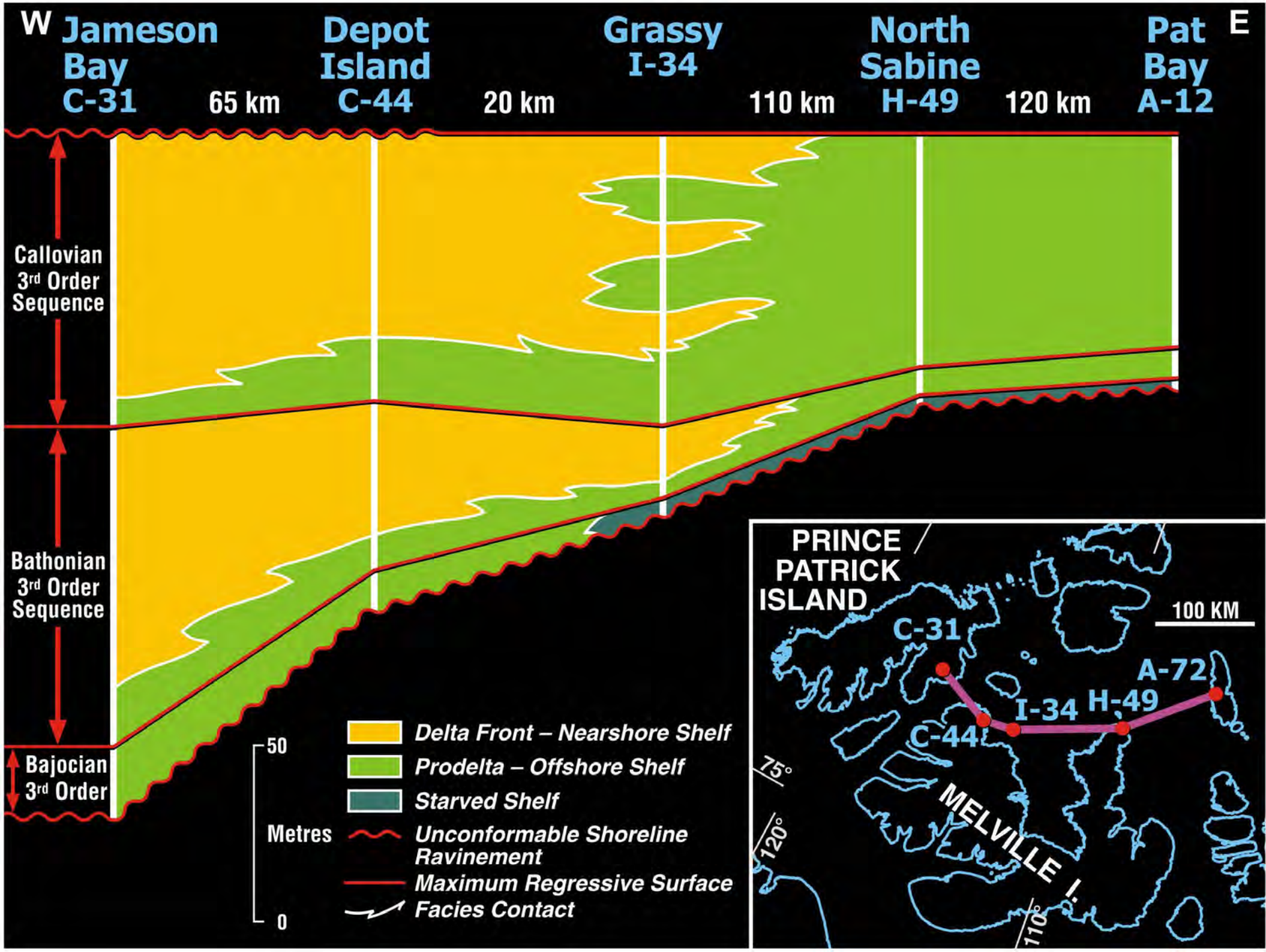


- Delta Plain*
- Delta Front / Shallow Shelf*
- Prodelta / Offshore Shelf*
- Unconformable Shoreline Ravinement*
- Maximum Regressive Surface*
- Facies Contact*



**Southwestern Margin Cross Section
Bajocian - Callovian 2nd Order Sequence**





A photograph of a geological outcrop showing distinct sedimentary layers. The top layer is labeled 'Bathonian Sequence' and is separated from the middle layer by a solid red line. The middle layer is labeled 'Bajocian Sequence (30m)' and is separated from the bottom layer by a wavy orange line. The bottom layer is labeled 'Aalenian Sequence'. The rock faces show various textures and colors, including dark grey, light grey, and brownish tones.

Bathonian Sequence

**Bajocian Sequence
(30m)**

Aalenian Sequence

Intrepid Inlet, Prince Patrick Island



Callovian Sequence

A photograph of a geological outcrop on Sproule Peninsula, Northwest Melville Island. The image shows a clear stratigraphic boundary between two geological sequences. The upper sequence, labeled 'Callovian Sequence', consists of light-colored, horizontally bedded rock layers. The lower sequence, labeled 'Bathonian Sequence', is a darker, more massive rock. A red wavy line is drawn across the image to highlight the boundary between the two sequences. The background shows a hilly, eroded landscape under a clear blue sky.

Bathonian Sequence

Sproule Peninsula, Northwest Melville Island



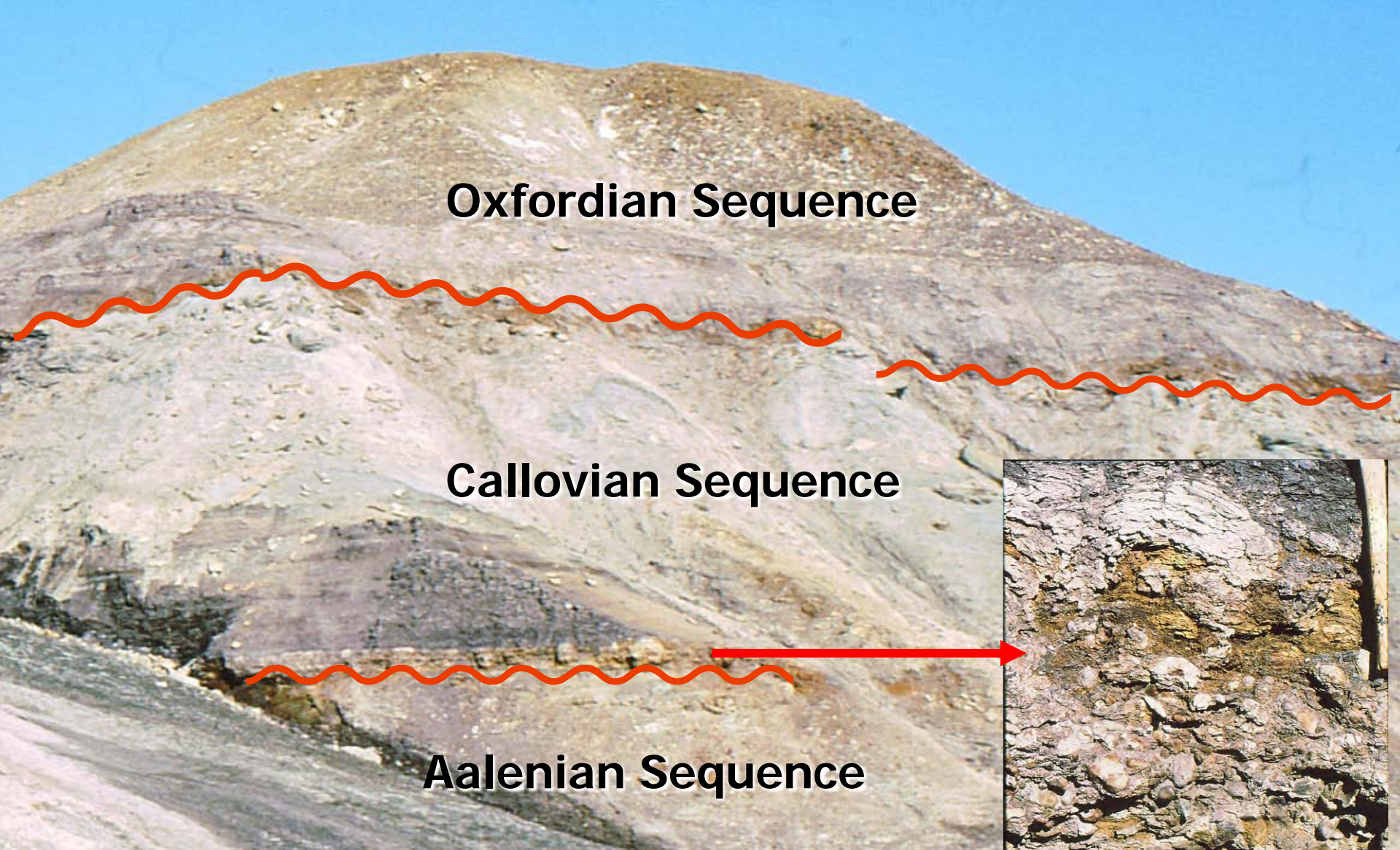
**Hoodoo of
delta front
sandstone,
Callovian
Sequence,
Sproule
Peninsula,
NW Melville
Island**



Oxfordian
Sequence

Callovian
Sequence

Sproule Peninsula, NW Melville Island

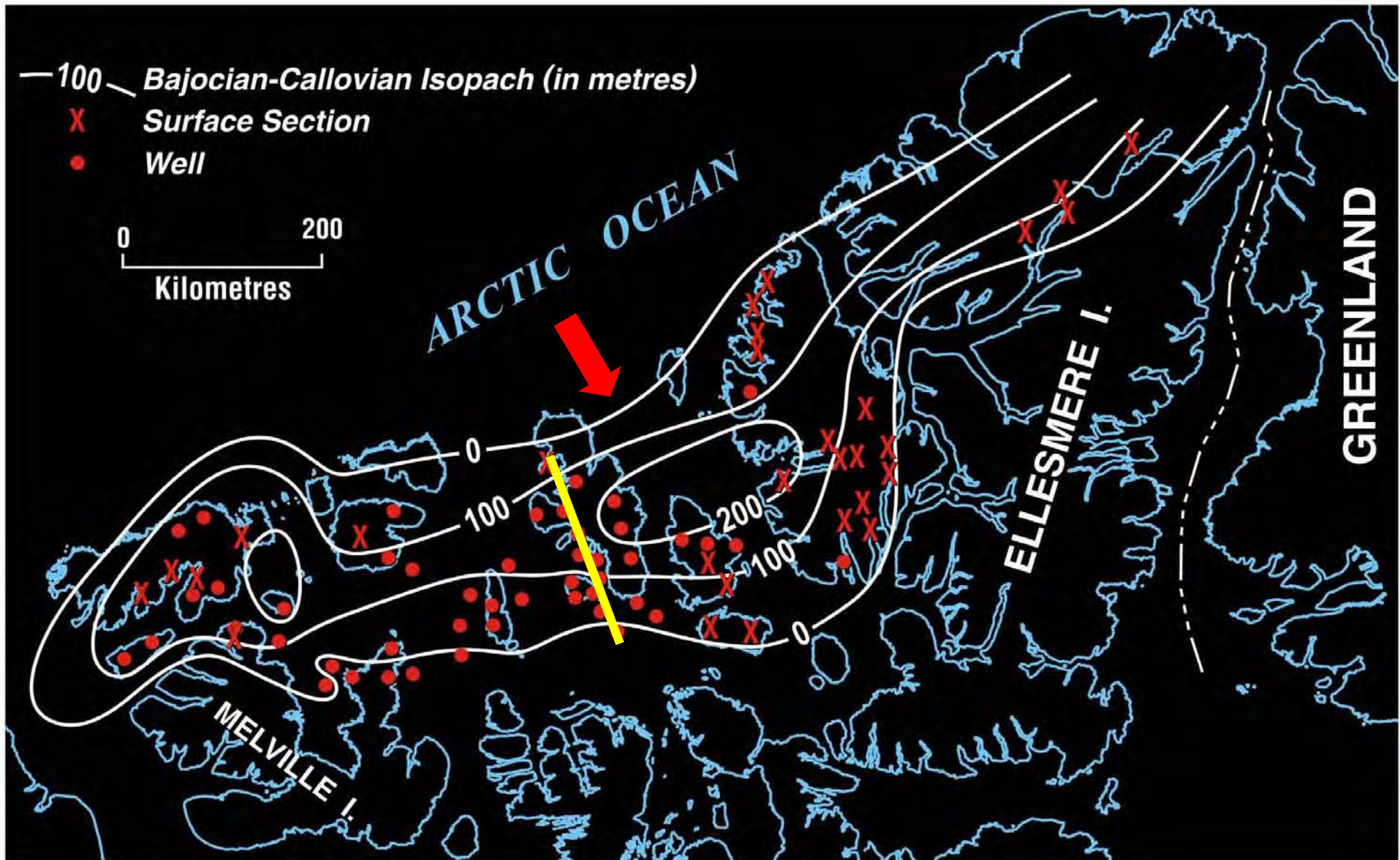


Oxfordian Sequence

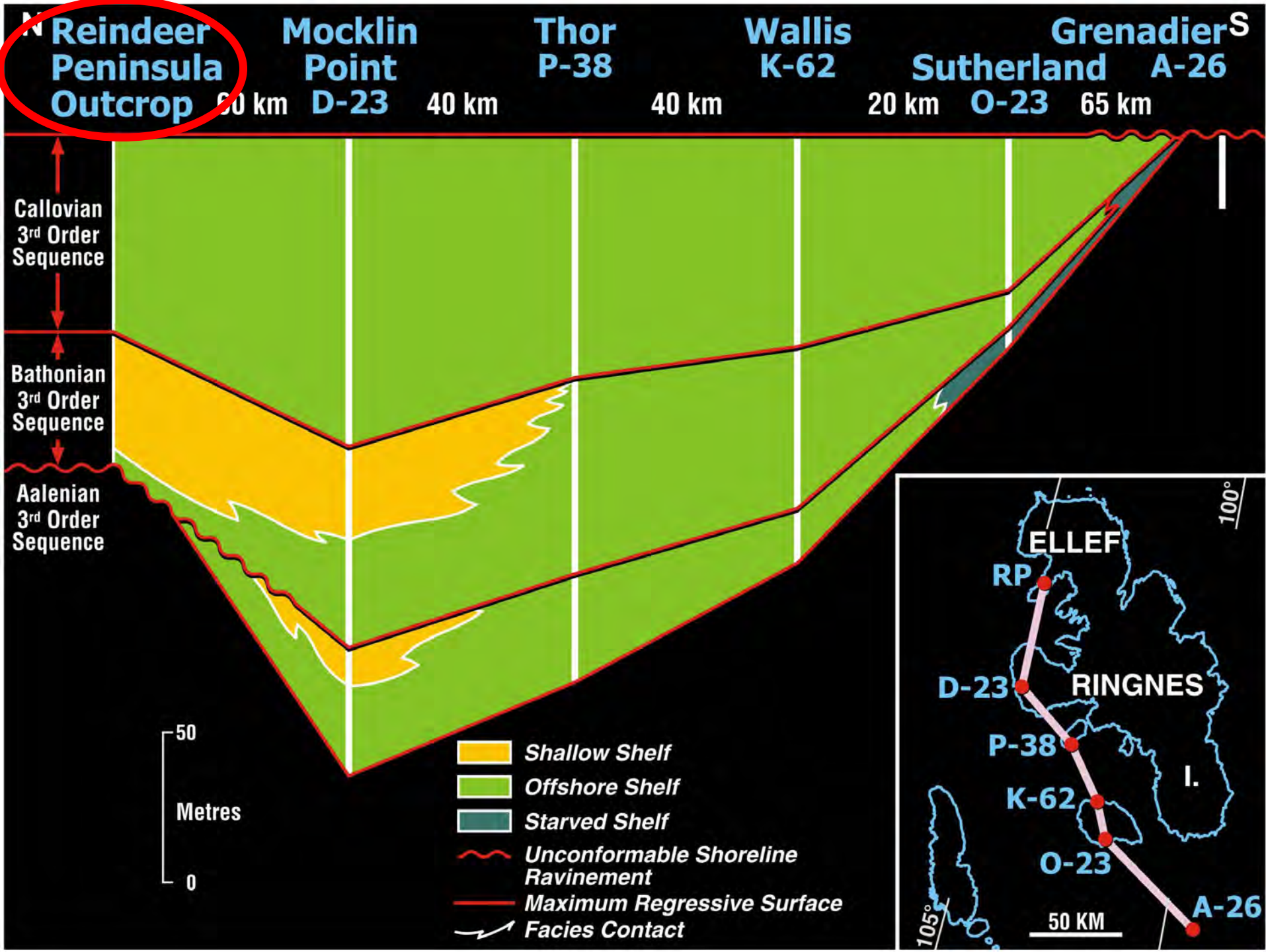
Callovian Sequence

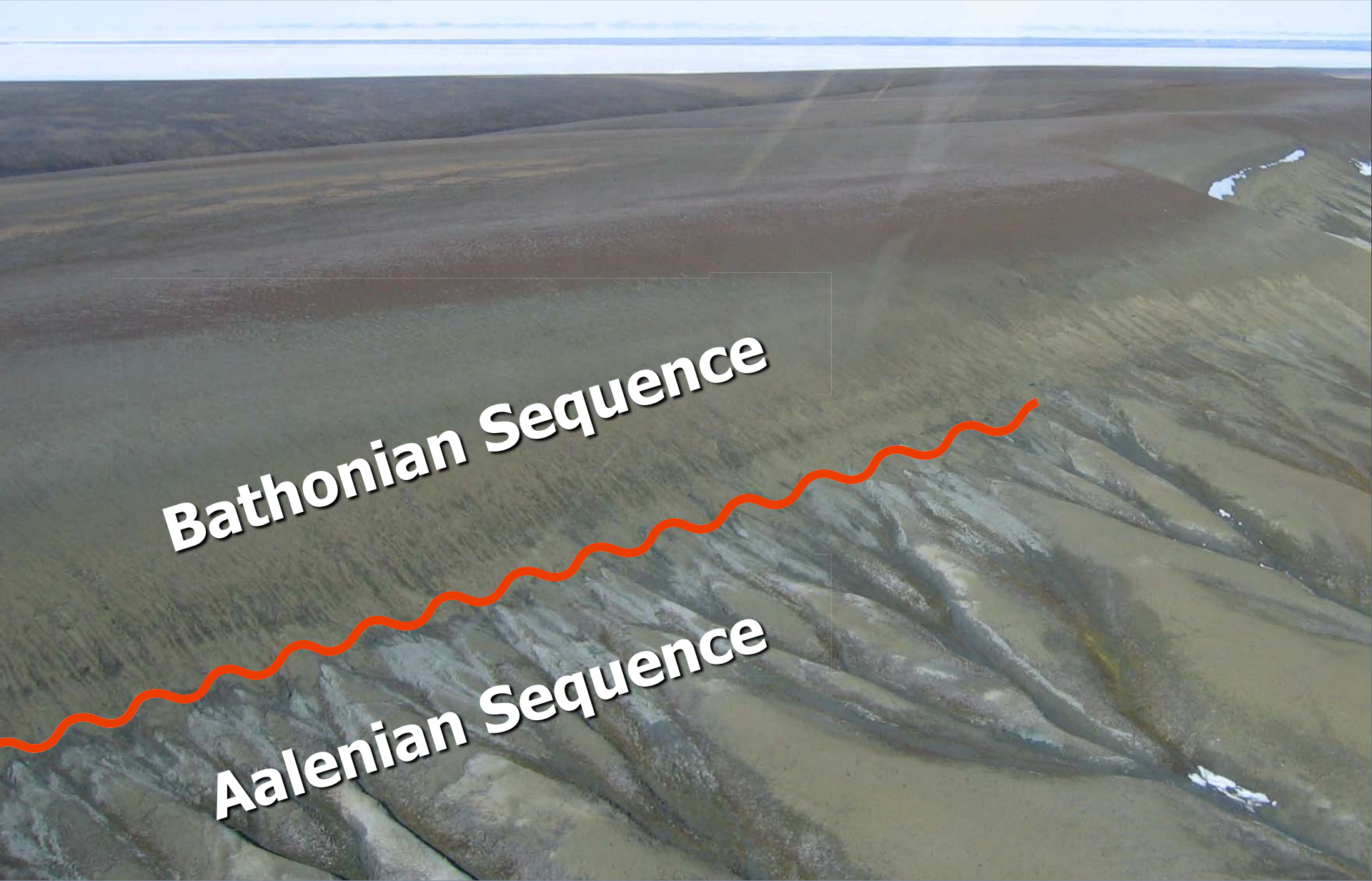
Aalenian Sequence

East Kitson River, NW Melville Island



**Ellef Ringnes Island Cross Section
Bajocian - Callovian 2nd Order Sequence**

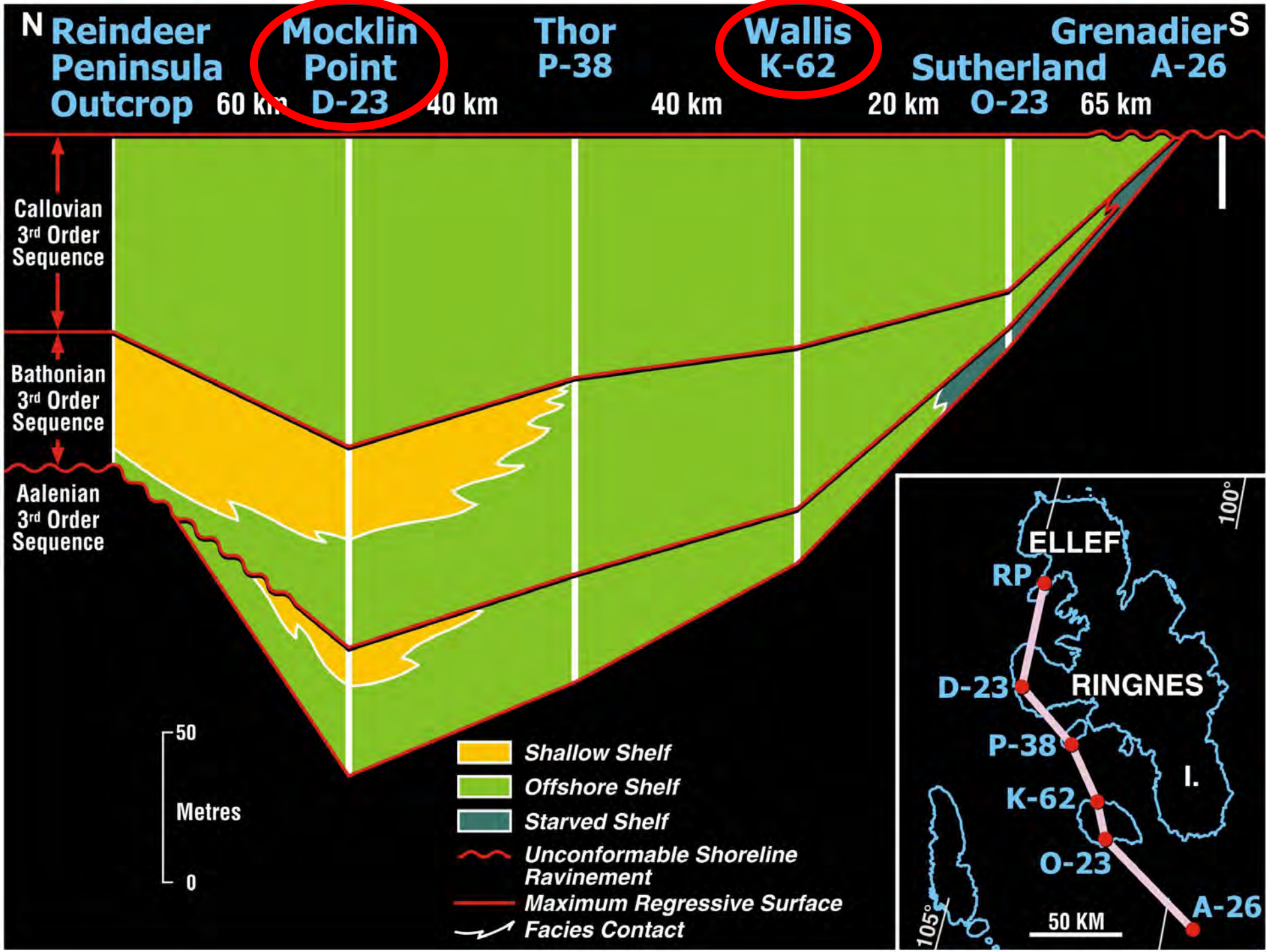




Bathonian Sequence

Aalenian Sequence

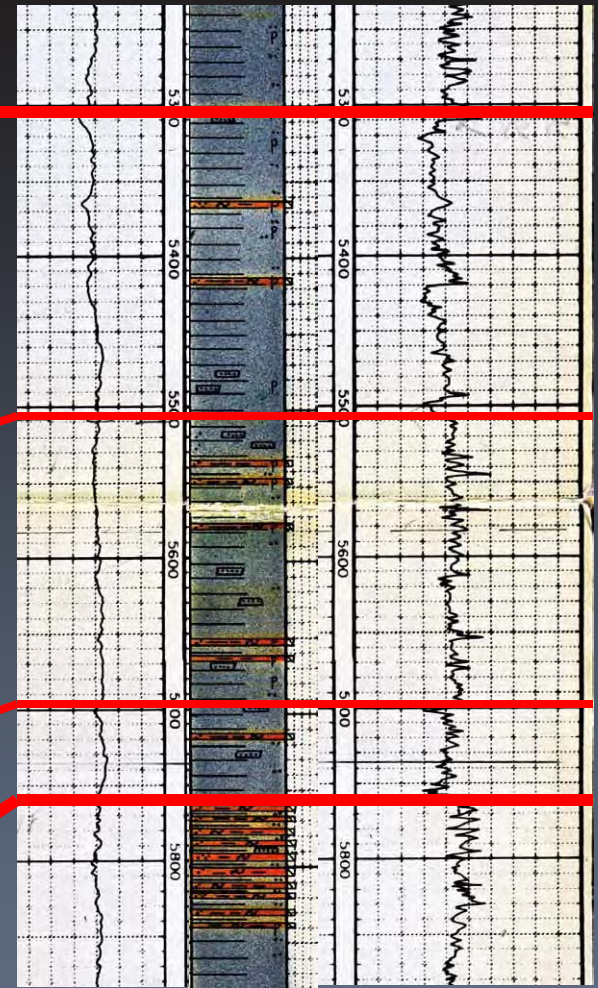
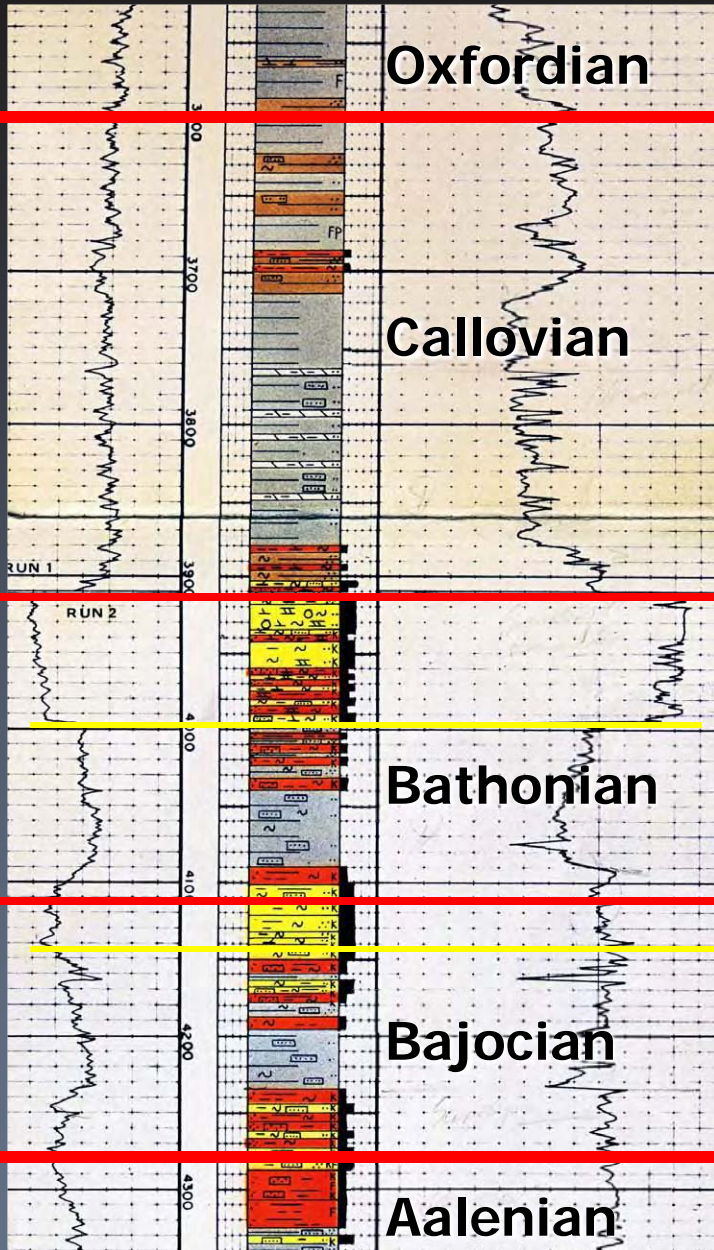
Reindeer Peninsula, NW Ellef Ringnes Island



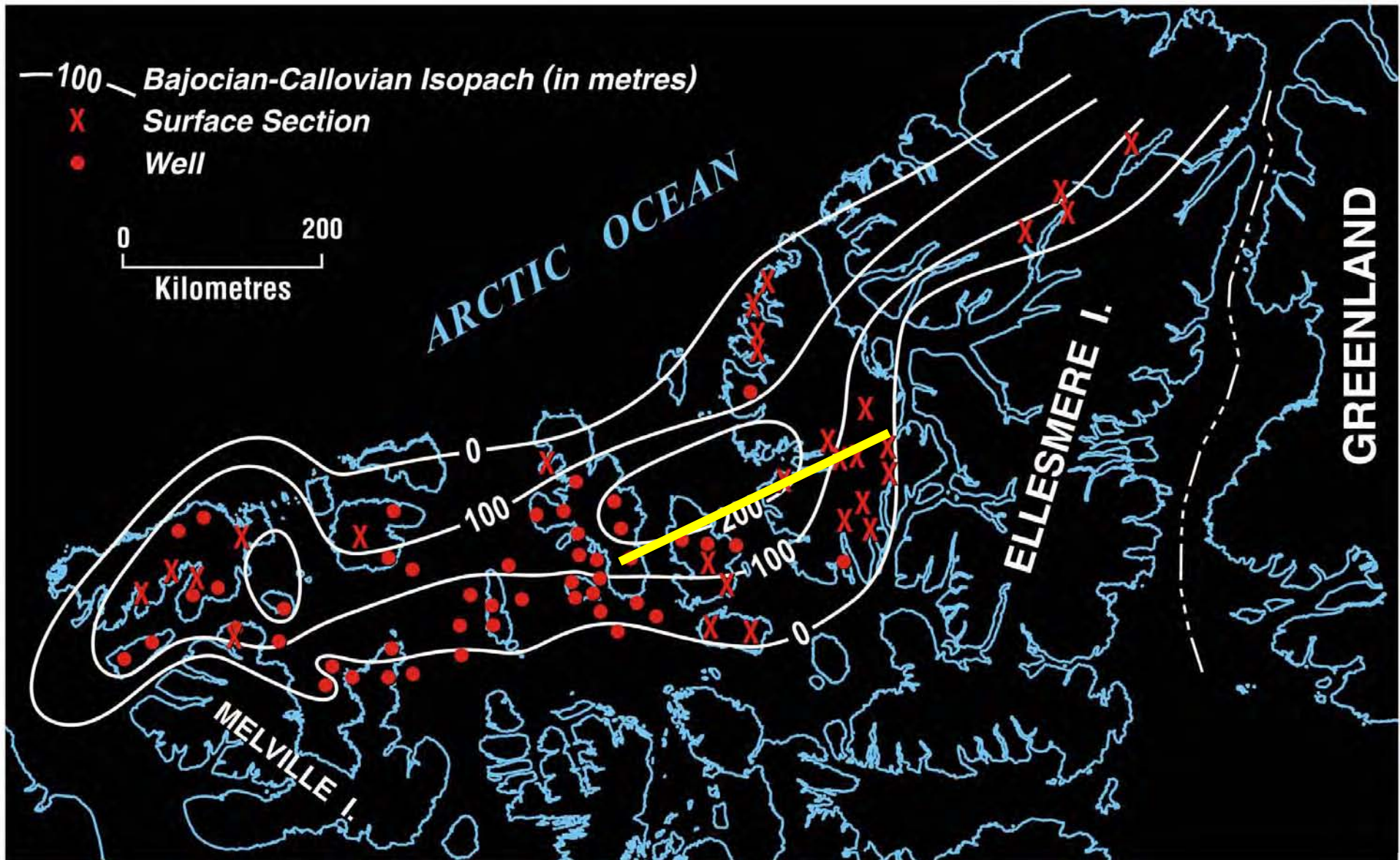
Mocklin Point D-23

80 km

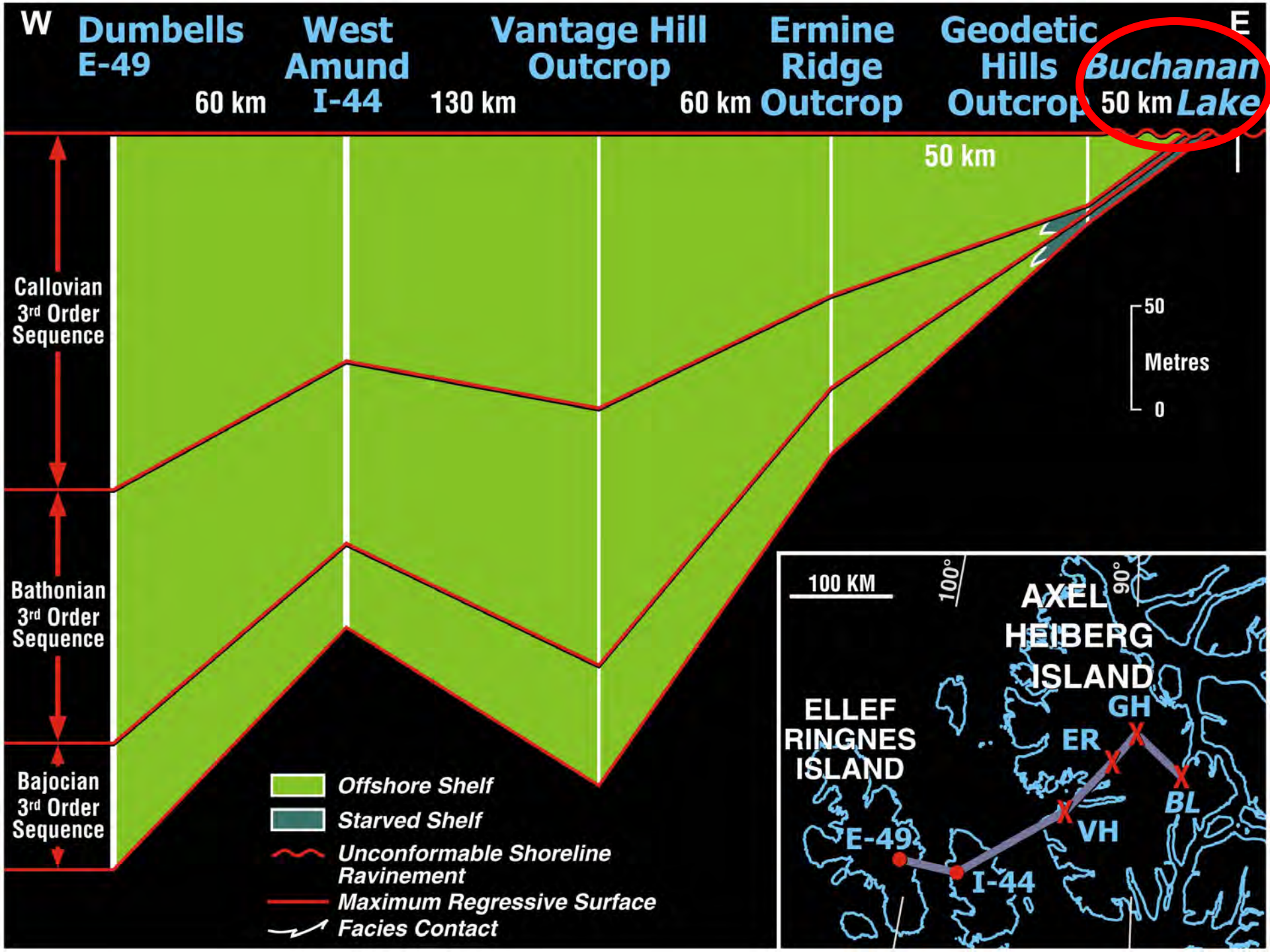
Wallis K-62



30 m



Central Basin Cross Section Bajocian - Callovian 2nd Order Sequence





Oxfordian Sequence

Aalenian Sequence

**Buchanan Lake, East Central Axel Heiberg Island
Bajocian-Callovian 2nd Order Sequence Eroded**



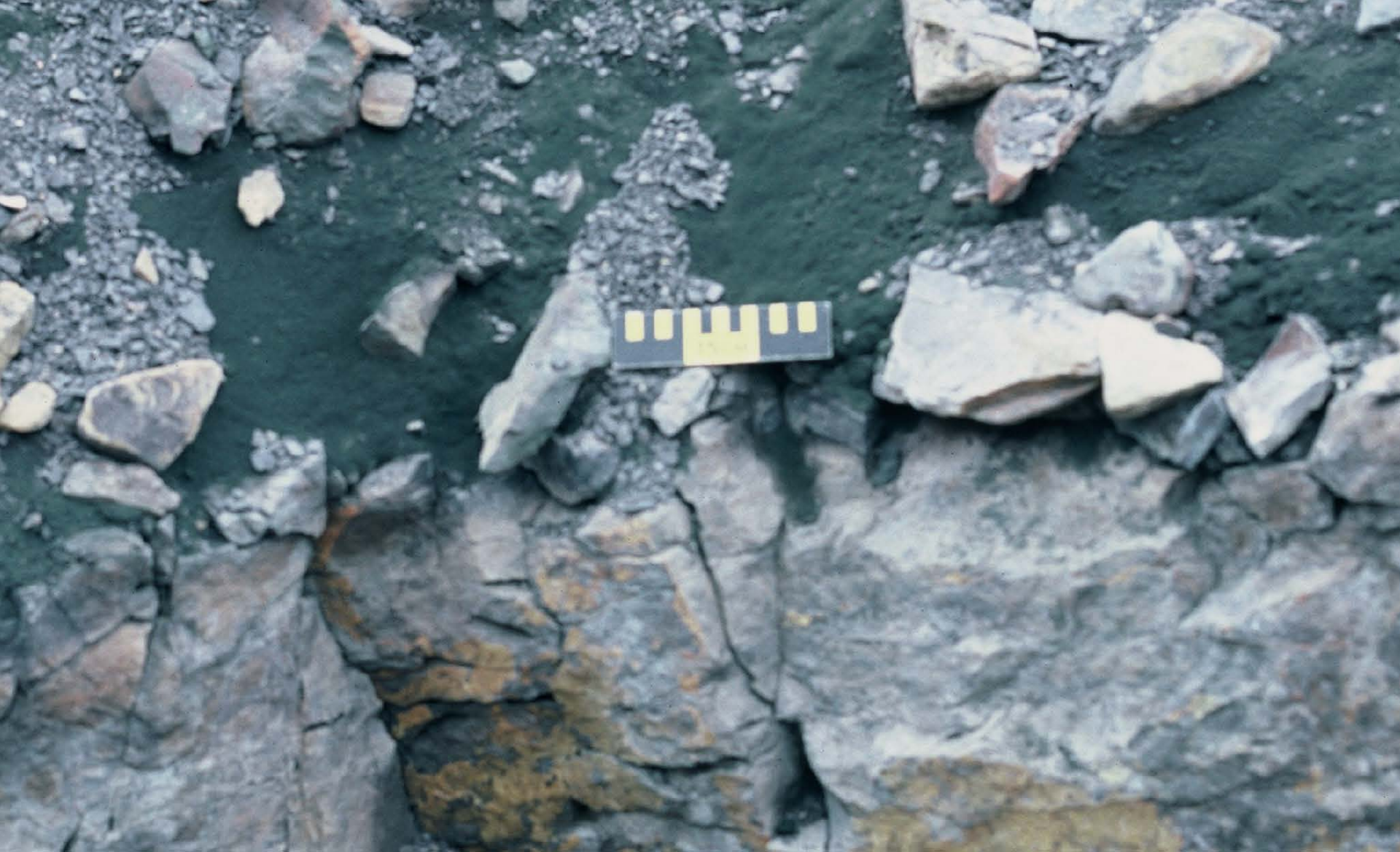
Oxfordian Sequence

The image shows a geological outcrop with three distinct sequences. The Oxfordian Sequence is the topmost, dark, and relatively uniform. The Bajocian-Callovian Sequence is the middle, showing more varied textures and colors, including some reddish-brown. The Aalenian Sequence is the bottommost, appearing lighter and more granular. Two red lines are drawn across the outcrop to delineate these sequences. A white line is visible at the top of the outcrop.

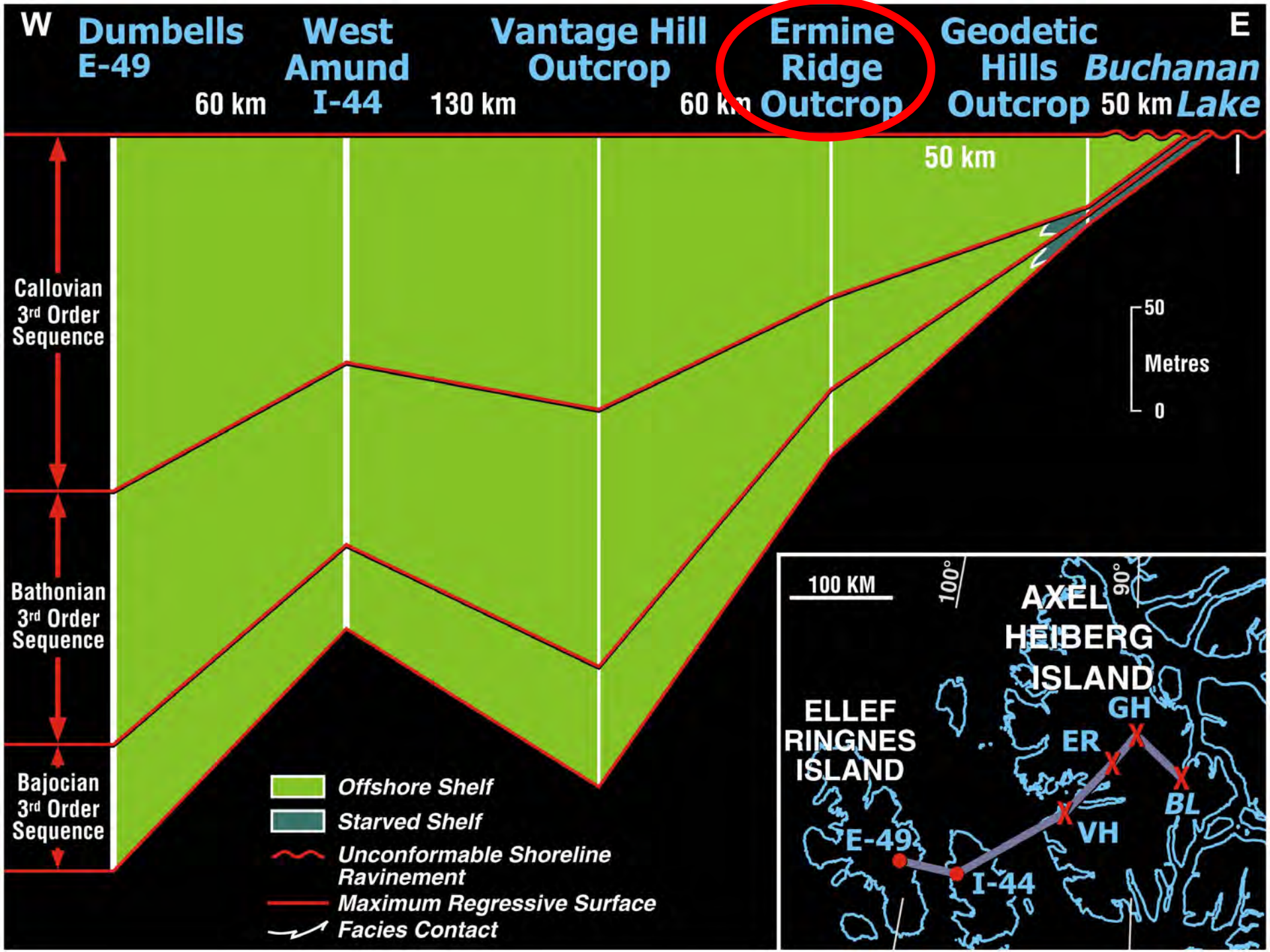
Bajocian-Callovian Sequence
45 m

Aalenian Sequence

North Wolf Fiord, South Central Axel Heiberg I.



Glauconite Bed at Base of Bajocian-Callovian Sequence, Geodetic Hills, Eastern Axel Heiberg I.



An aerial photograph of a geological ridge, likely a tectonic or volcanic feature, showing distinct horizontal layers of rock. The ridge is oriented diagonally from the top-left to the bottom-right. Several red lines are drawn across the image to delineate different geological sequences. A red double-headed arrow on the right side of the ridge indicates a vertical distance of 165 m between the top and bottom sequences.

Oxfordian Sequence

Callovian Sequence

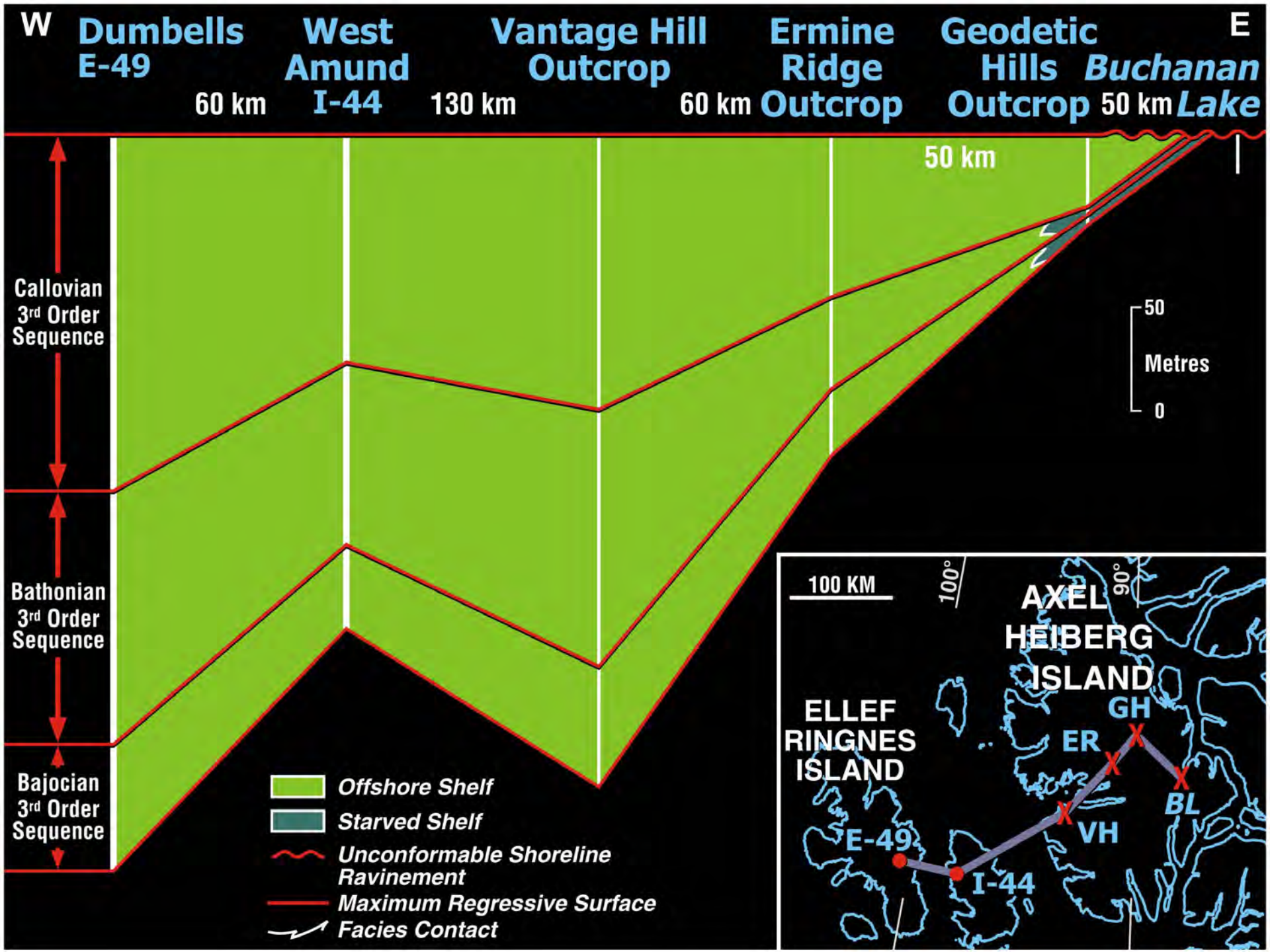
Bathonian Sequence

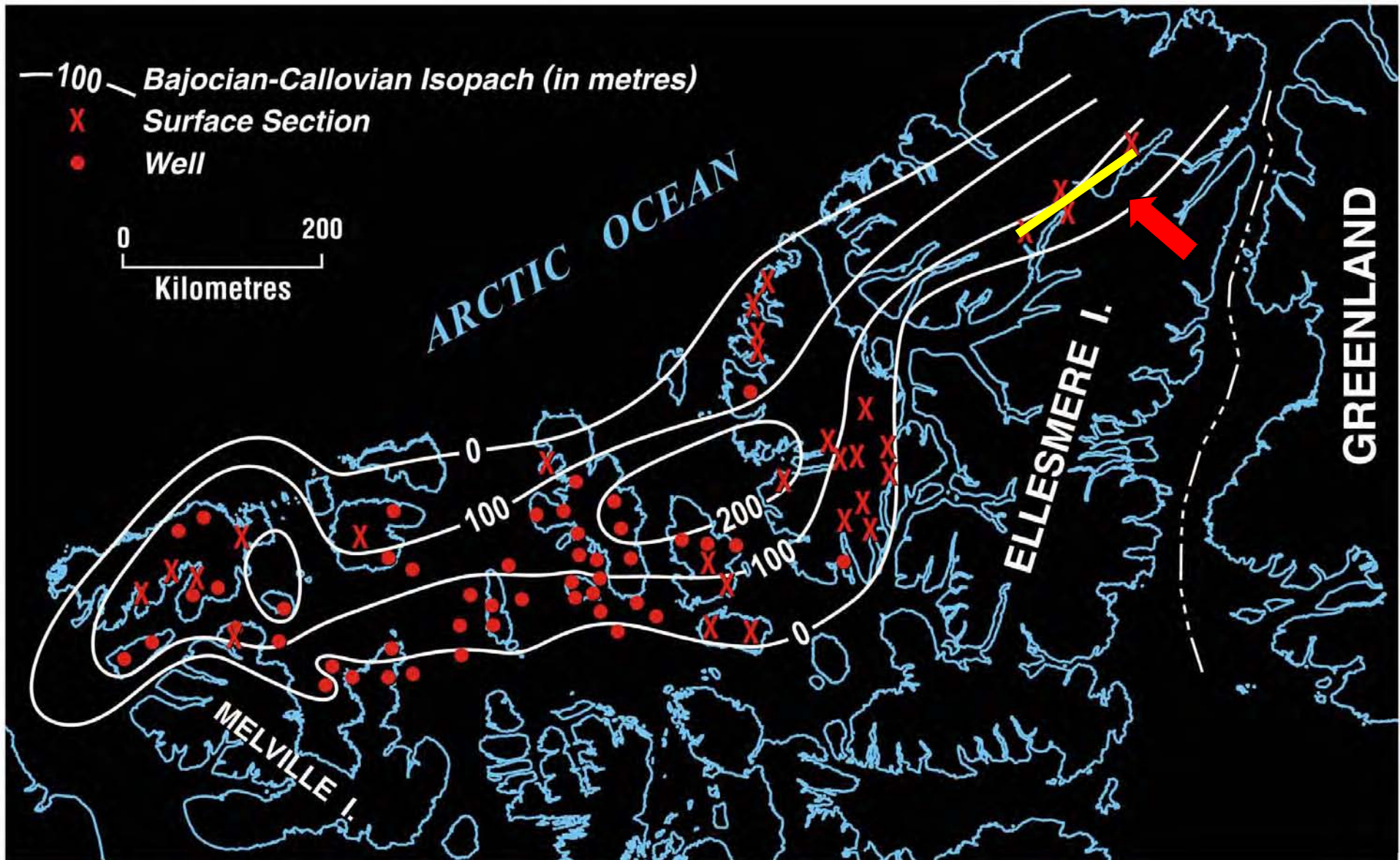
Bajocian Sequence

Aalenian Sequence

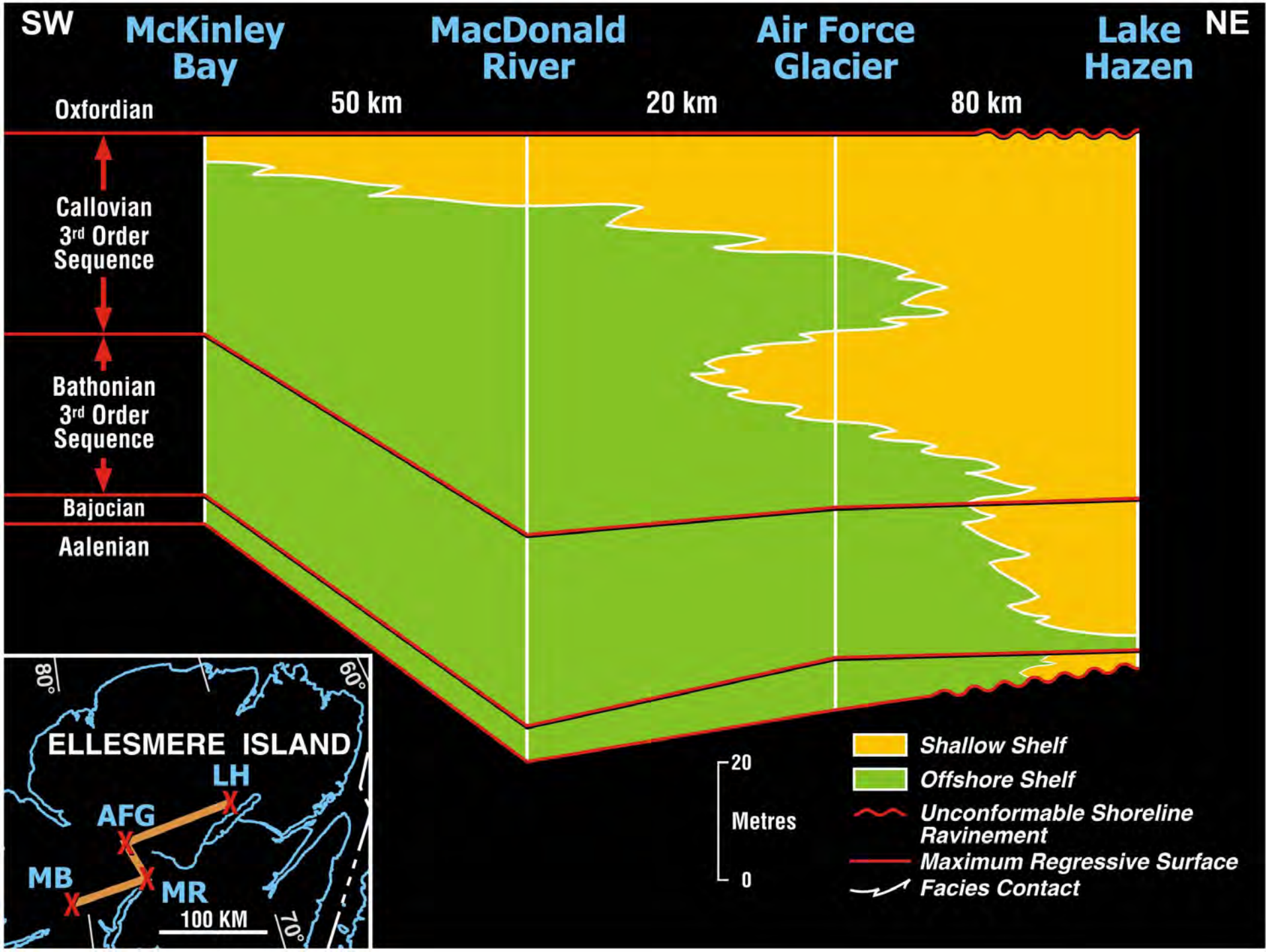
165 m

Ermine Ridge, west central Axel Heiberg Island





**Northeast Ellesmere Cross Section
Bajocian - Callovian 2nd Order Sequence**





Oxfordian Sequence

The image shows a geological outcrop with three distinct rock sequences. The top sequence is the Oxfordian Sequence, which is a dark, silty shale. The middle sequence is the Bajocian-Callovian Sequence, which is a lighter, more crystalline limestone. The bottom sequence is the Rhaetian Sequence, which is a dark, silty shale. The sequences are separated by red wavy lines. The outcrop is located at Lake Hazen, Northeast Ellesmere Island.

**Bajocian-Callovian
Sequence**

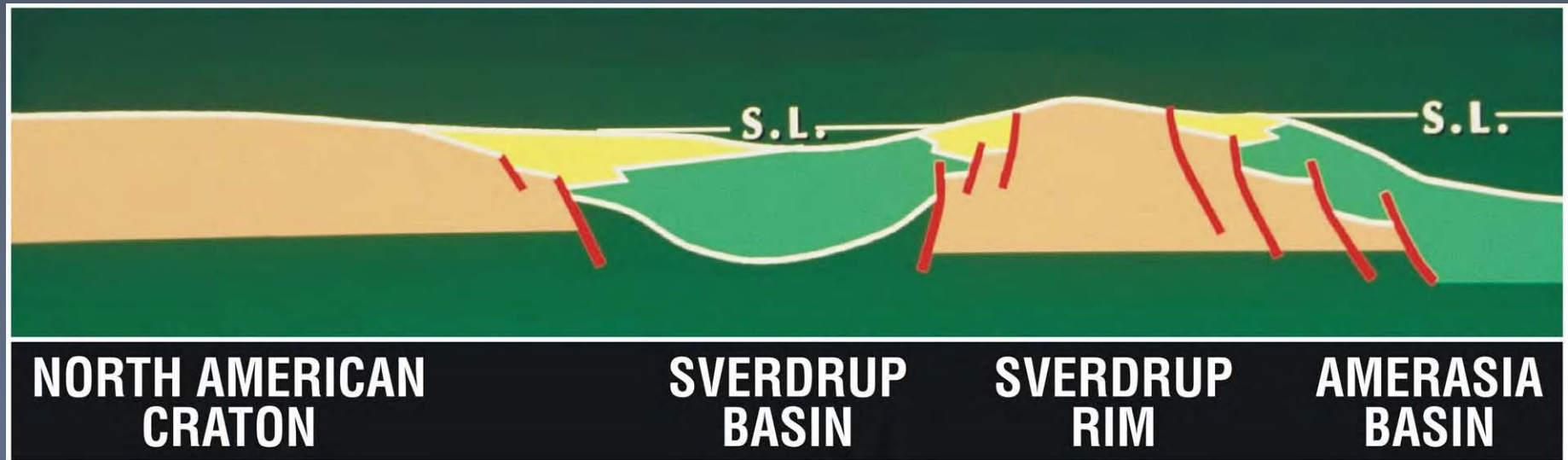
Rhaetian Sequence

Lake Hazen, Northeast Ellesmere Island

EARLY PERMIAN – AALENIAN



BAJOCIAN – CRETACEOUS

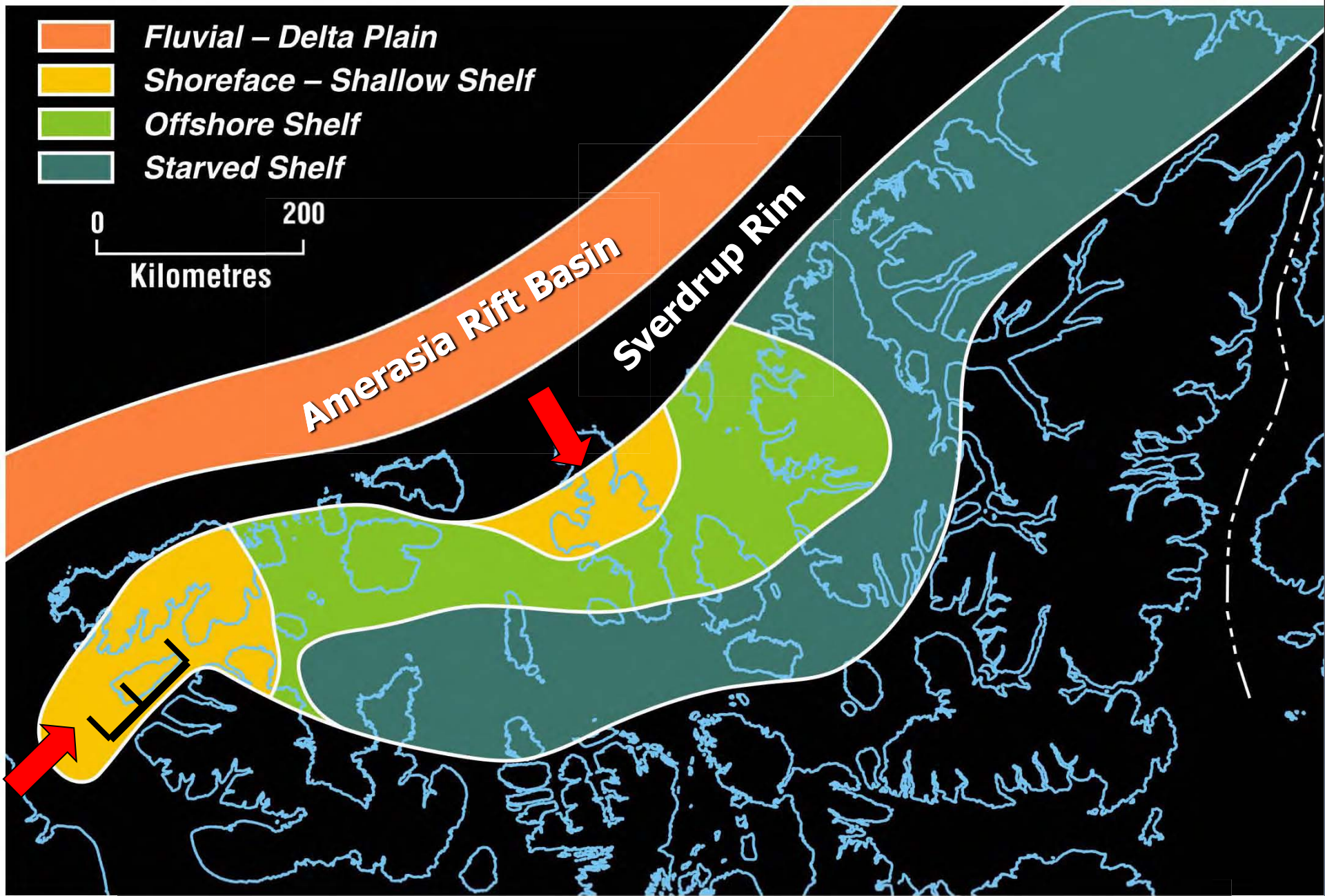


-  *Fluvial – Delta Plain*
-  *Shoreface – Shallow Shelf*
-  *Offshore Shelf*
-  *Starved Shelf*

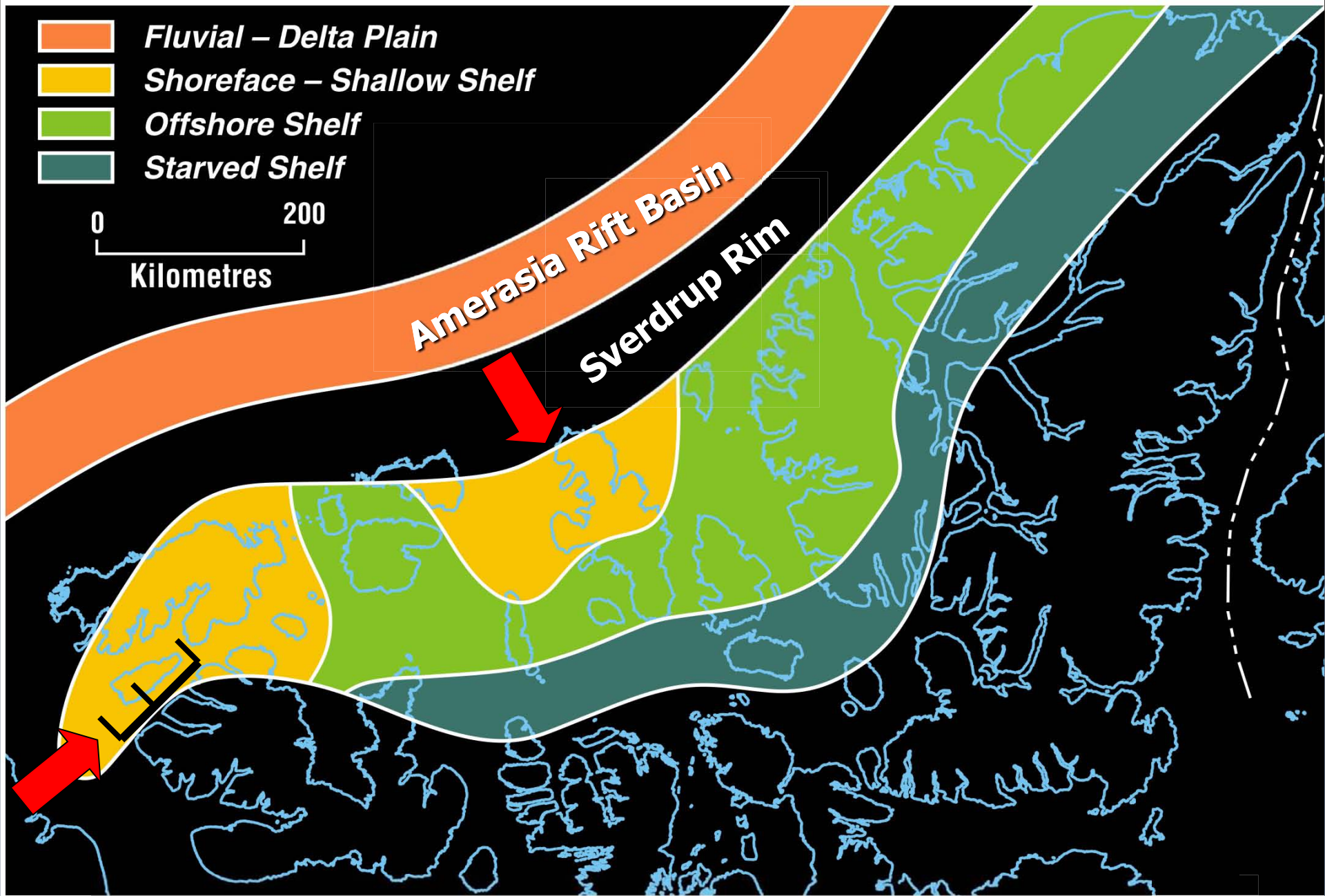
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Kilometres

Amerasia Rift Basin

Sverdrup Rim



Late Bajocian Paleogeography

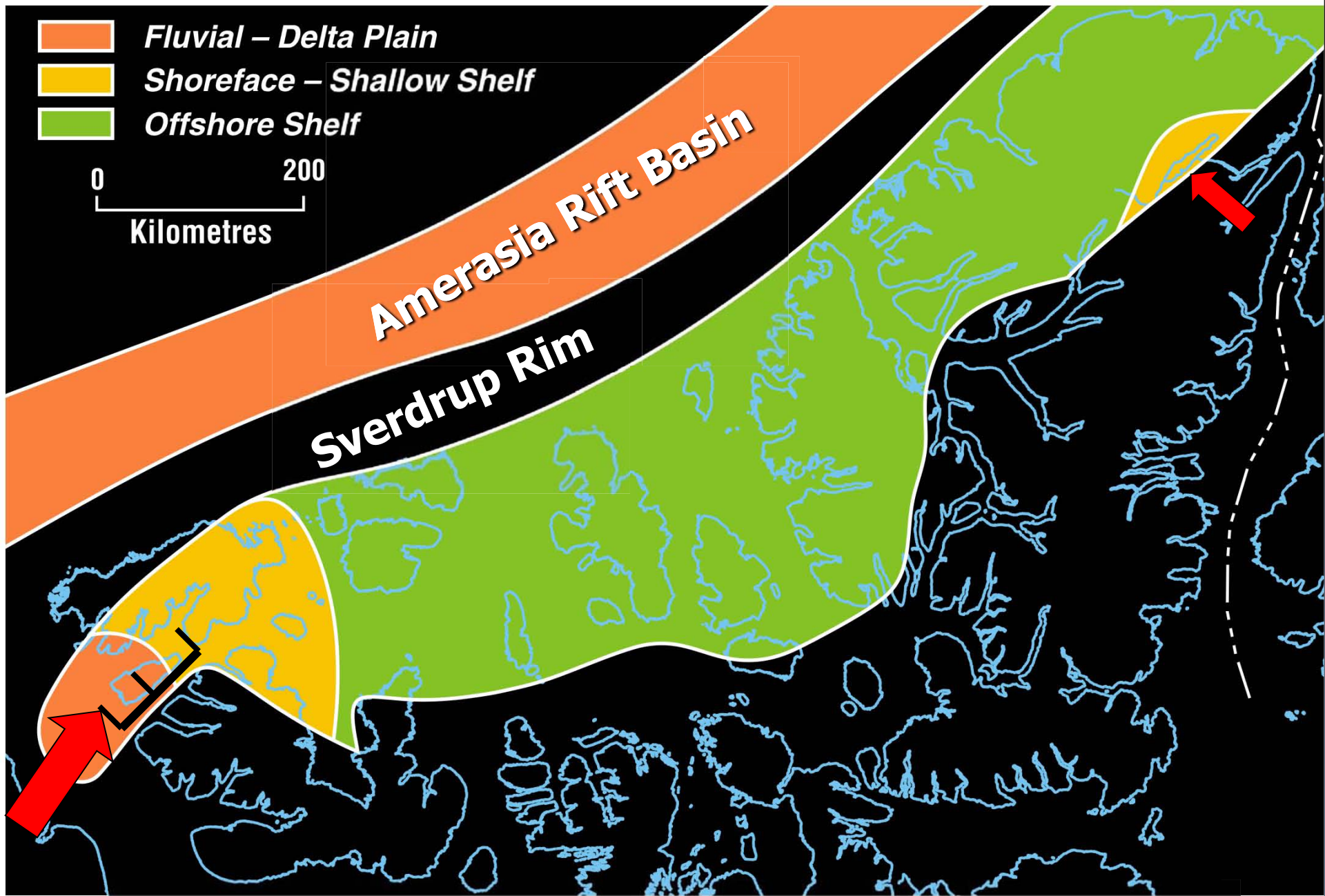


Late Bathonian Paleogeography

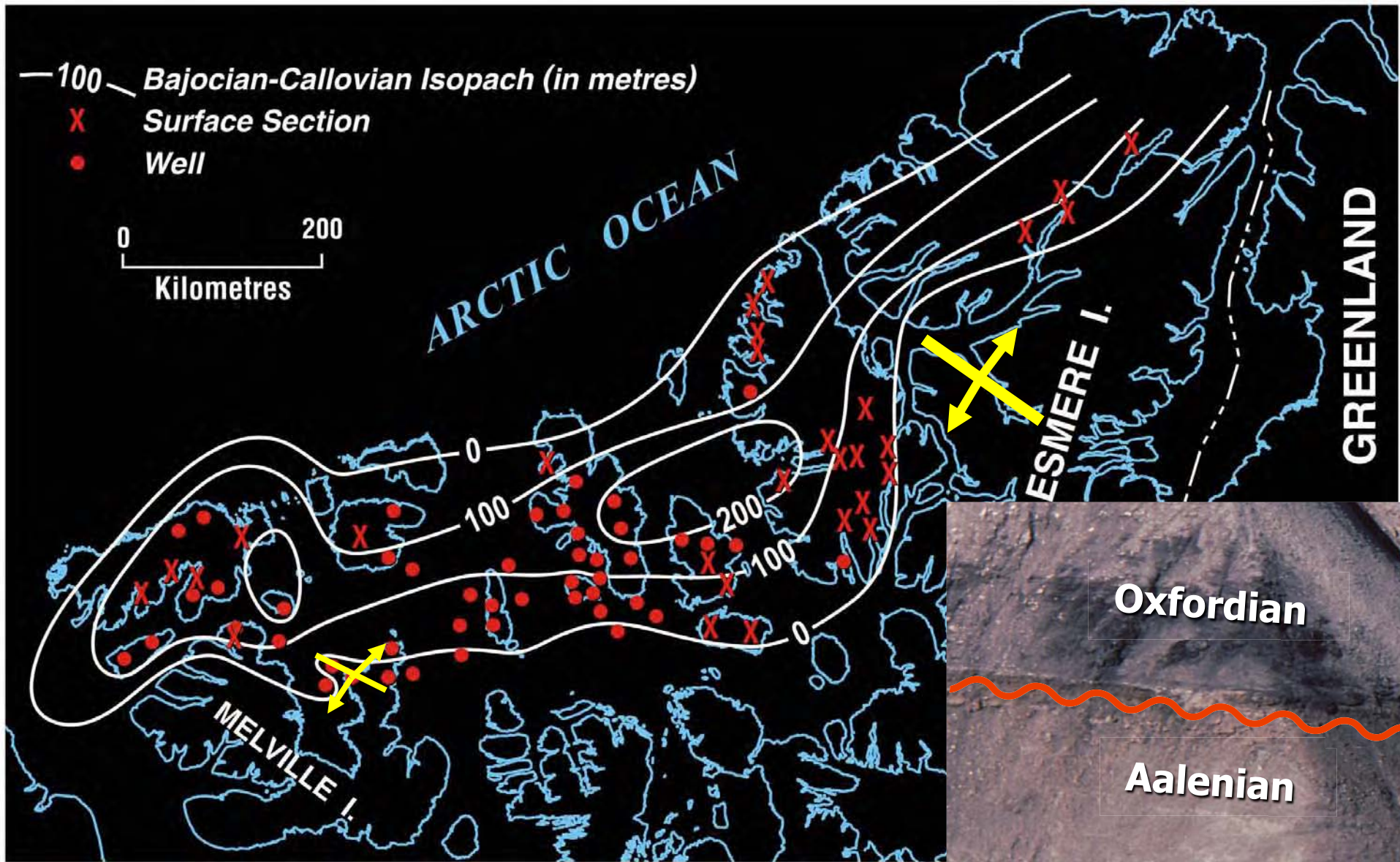
- Fluvial – Delta Plain
- Shoreface – Shallow Shelf
- Offshore Shelf

0 200
Kilometres

Amerasia Rift Basin
Sverdrup Rim



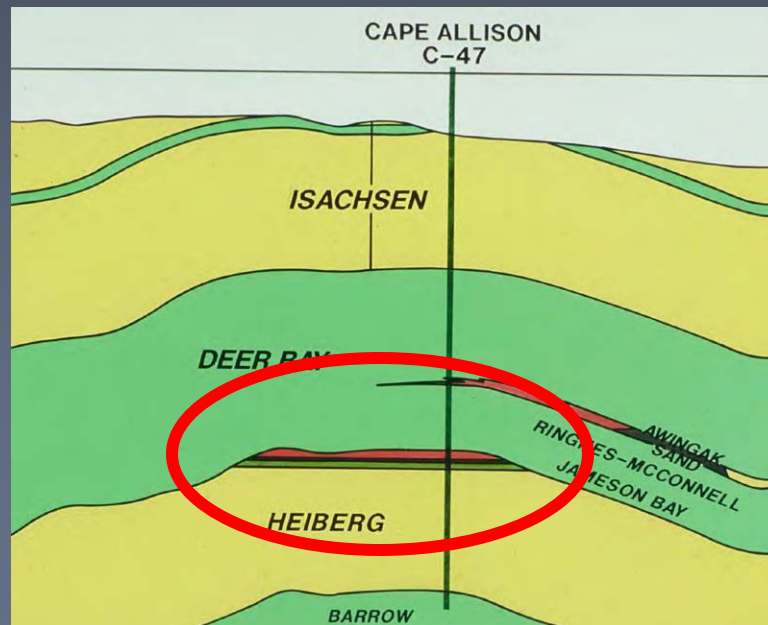
Late Callovian Paleogeography



Base Oxfordian Tectonic Unconformity

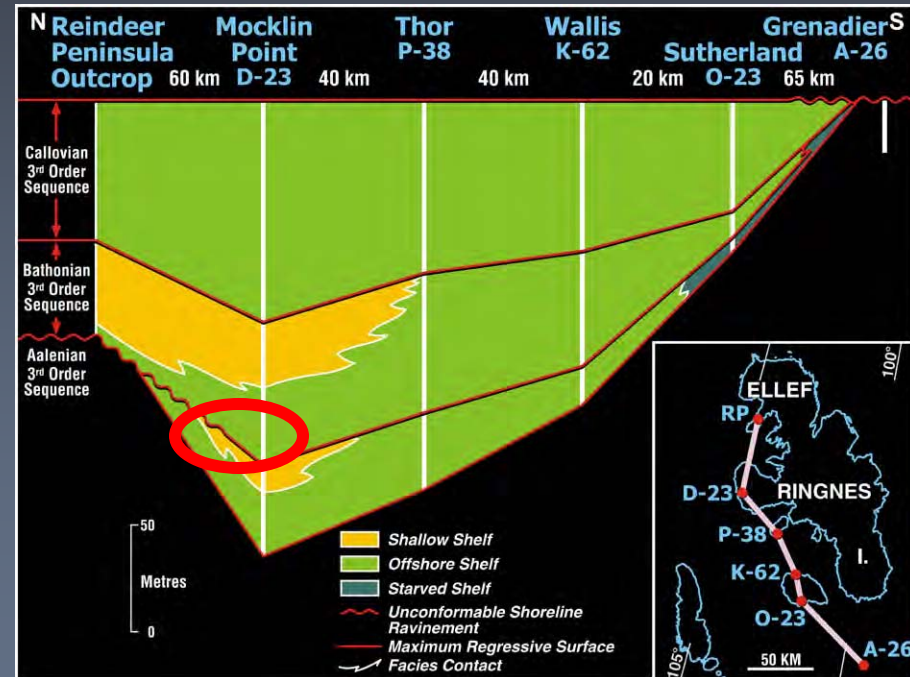
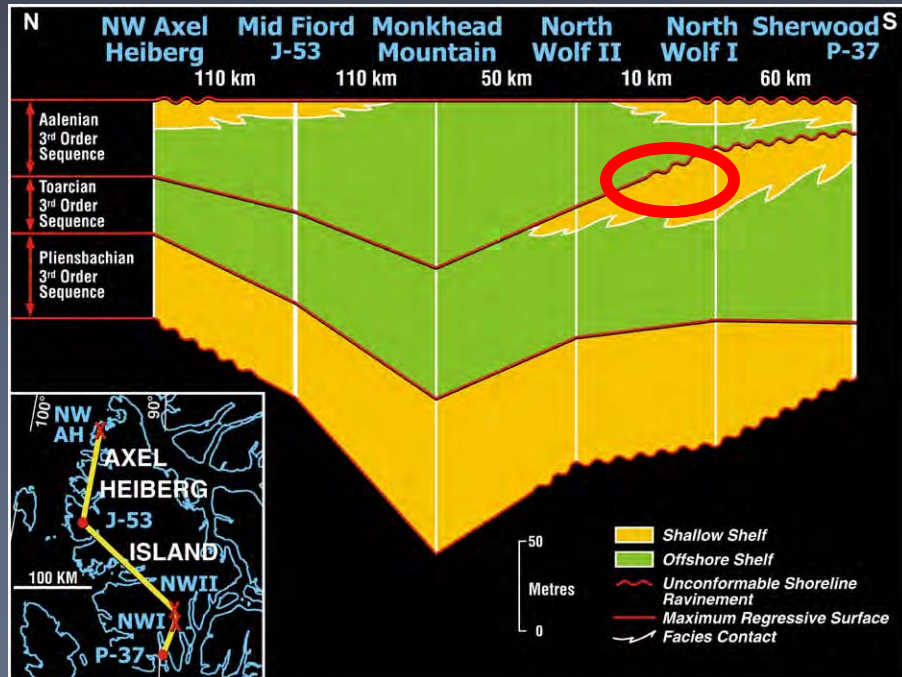
Petroleum Prospects

- Pliensbachian sandstones are major reservoirs in gas fields on Ellef Ringnes Island with the Toarcian shale being an effective seal.



Petroleum Prospects

- Toarcian to Callovian sandstone units are potential targets where they pinchout updip.



Conclusions

- The Pliensbachian to Callovian succession comprises two 2nd order sequences which are separated by a 1st order boundary of earliest Bajocian age.
- Each 2nd order sequence contains three third order sequences which approximate Jurassic stages.

Conclusions

- The beginning of the Pliensbachian – Aalenian 2nd order sequence is characterized by a greatly reduced sediment influx.
- The main sediment source area for the Pliensbachian to Aalenian sequence was the craton to the east and south. Crockerland also contributed sediment in the Aalenian.

Conclusions

- The 1st order sequence boundary at near base Bajocian is characterized by the start of rifting of the Amerasia Basin and by a greatly reduced sediment influx.
- The main sediment source area for the Bajocian to Callovian 2nd order sequence was the Sverdrup Rim.

Conclusions

- The current data strongly support the interpretation that the start of rifting for the Amerasia Ocean Basin began in latest Aalenian-earliest Bajocian.
- Structural/stratigraphic traps involving pinchouts of porous sandstone units on the flanks of highs offer the best potential petroleum accumulations.



**Thanks to my employer,
Geological Survey of Canada,
for Continued Support**

**Thank you
for your kind
attention**

Time for a drink!



