



Natural Resources  
Canada

Ressources naturelles  
Canada

# CANADIAN GEOSCIENCE MAP 25

GEOLOGY

## MAYCROFT

Alberta



Map Information  
Document



Canadian  
Geoscience Maps

2013

Canada

## **PUBLICATION**

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1:50 000

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### **Cover Illustration**

Resistant Mississippian carbonate rocks outline the Livingstone anticline, a large, overturned, faulted fold in the hanging wall of the Livingstone Thrust at The Gap, Alberta. View to northwest. Photograph by M.E. McMechan. 2011-049

## **ABSTRACT**

The 1:50 000-scale bedrock geological map of Maycroft (NTS 82-G/16) is the result of geological fieldwork conducted in 1993 through 1996, combined with reinterpretation of pre-existing maps. The area covered by the map extends from the Alberta syncline westward to the inner part of the southern Rocky Mountain Foothills. From east to west, the bedrock geology is characterized by gently dipping Upper Cretaceous to Paleocene clastic strata in the Alberta syncline, a zone of hinterland-vergent thrust faults and folds developed in Upper Cretaceous clastic strata that form the upper detachment of a complex triangle zone, and a broad region of foreland-vergent thrust faults and folds developed in Mississippian to Upper Cretaceous strata. The triangle zone and Livingstone Thrust dominate the structural geology. Deformation is thin skinned and of probable Late Cretaceous to Early Tertiary age. A few east-trending, syndepositional faults affected Mississippian carbonate sedimentation. A depocentre for late Albian explosive volcanism occurs along Daisy Creek.

## **RÉSUMÉ**

La carte géologique à l'échelle de 1/50 000 de la région de Maycroft (Maycroft, SNRC 82-G/16) est le résultat de travaux géologiques menés sur le terrain de 1993 jusqu'en 1996, combinés à la réinterprétation de cartes préexistantes. La région de la carte s'étend du synclinal de l'Alberta vers l'ouest jusqu'à la partie intérieure de la portion sud des contreforts des Rocheuses. D'est en ouest, la géologie du substratum rocheux est caractérisée par des strates clastiques à faible pendage du Crétacé supérieur au Paléocène, dans le synclinal de l'Alberta; une zone de failles de chevauchement et de plis, à vergence vers l'arrière-pays, qui se sont développés dans les strates clastiques du Crétacé supérieur correspondant au décollement supérieur d'une zone triangulaire complexe; et d'une vaste région de failles de chevauchement et de plis à vergence vers l'avant-pays qui se sont développés dans des strates du Mississippien au Crétacé supérieur. La zone triangulaire et le chevauchement de Livingstone dominent la géologie structurale. La déformation est superficielle et date probablement du Crétacé tardif au Tertiaire précoce. Quelques failles synsédimentaires de direction est ont influencé la sédimentation carbonatée du Mississippien. Un dépocentre résultant de l'activité volcanique explosive à l'Albien tardif est présent le long du ruisseau Daisy.

## **ABOUT THE MAP**

### **General Information**

Authors: M.E. McMechan and G.S. Stockmal

Geological interpretation by M.E. McMechan and G.S. Stockmal based on ground observations by G.S. Stockmal, 1993–1995 (Stockmal, 1996); ground and air observations by M.E. McMechan, 1995–1996; published geological maps by Douglas (1949, 1950); unpublished thesis mapping by Cooley (2007); and studies of vertical air photographs and high-resolution orthorectified satellite images by G.S. Stockmal and M.E. McMechan.

Geomatics and Cartography by F.A. Hardjo and P.R.J. Wozniak

Scientific editing by E. Inglis

Map projection Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 11. North American Datum 1983

Base map at the scale of 1:50 000 from Natural Resources Canada, with modifications. Elevations in feet above mean sea level

The Township/Range grid provides spatial reference and is not intended for defining legal land ownership.

See Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 5578 metadata.

Magnetic declination 2013, 14°38'E, decreasing 11.0' annually

The Geological Survey of Canada welcomes corrections or additional information from users.

Data may include additional features not portrayed on this map.

See documentation accompanying the digital data.

Additional descriptive notes are included in the map information document.

This publication is available for free download through GEOSCAN (<http://geoscan.ess.nrcan.gc.ca/>).

## Map Viewing Files

The published map is distributed as a Portable Document File (PDF), and may contain a subset of the overall geological data for legibility reasons at the publication scale.

## ABOUT THE GEOLOGY

### Descriptive Notes

This 1:50 000-scale bedrock geological map of Maycroft (NTS 82-G/16) is the result of new geological mapping conducted in 1993 through 1996 as part of the Southeastern Cordillera NATMAP project combined with selected reinterpretation of existing maps. It is a contribution to the Geological Survey of Canada's Geoscience for New Energy Supply Program.

Physiographically the Maycroft map area extends from the Porcupine Hills westward across almost the entire width of the southern Rocky Mountain Foothills. The area includes one high range, the Livingstone Range that reaches maximum elevation of 8100 feet (2470 m) near the southern end and 6700 feet (2040 m) near the northern end of the map area. The area is part of the upper Oldman River drainage system, and fieldwork in 1996 benefited from improved exposure along many drainage courses after an extreme spring flood.

The bedrock geology of the map area is characterized by Mississippian to Paleocene sedimentary strata, deformed in a series of thin-skinned thrust faults and associated folds of probable Late Cretaceous to Early Tertiary age. The oldest exposed strata (Mississippian) belong to a platformal carbonate-dominated succession. A few east-trending, syndepositional faults affected sedimentation during the Mississippian (Cooley et al., 2011). Some of these faults were reactivated during Cretaceous to Tertiary compressive deformation. A Pennsylvanian quartz sandstone-dominated succession overlies the carbonate platform. These are in turn overlain by eastern-sourced Triassic and Lower to Middle Jurassic finer grained clastic rocks and then a thick succession of western-sourced Middle Jurassic through Paleocene siliciclastic rocks representing the foreland basin that evolved adjacent to the growing Cordilleran Orogen. The foreland units were subsequently overridden by and structurally involved with thin-skinned thrust deformation during the development of the Rocky Mountain Foothills. A regional unconformity at the base of the Jurassic almost completely removed the record of

Triassic sedimentation in the area. Only a few metres of Triassic strata are locally preserved on the east side of the Livingstone Range. One episode of Late Albian explosive volcanism occurred within the foreland basin succession in the western part of the Maycroft area with a depocentre along Daisy Creek.

Gently east-dipping Upper Cretaceous to Paleocene strata of the west limb of the Alberta syncline occur along the eastern edge of the map area. These overlie a zone of hinterland (west)-vergent thrust faults and folds developed in Upper Cretaceous clastic strata that form the upper detachment to a complex triangle zone described in detail by Stockmal et al. (1996). The western limit of the hinterland-vergent roof zone occurs at the Big Coulee Fault. Between this fault and the Livingstone Thrust are a series of foreland (east)-vergent thrust faults and folds developed in Upper Cretaceous strata.

The Livingstone Thrust is the dominant thrust in the Maycroft map area. A major lateral ramp occurs along the thrust near Oldman River as the hanging wall climbs from the Mississippian Banff Formation to the Upper Cretaceous Blackstone, Cardium, and Wapiabi formations. Near Oldman River the thrust is folded into three folds with kilometer-scale wavelength by structure in its footwall. South of these folds a complex series of imbricates occur along the leading edge of the Livingstone Thrust (see Fig. 2 and digital file for detail). Within the Livingstone thrust sheet, Jurassic marine shale of the Fernie Formation formed a detachment horizon that accommodated varying degrees of structural decoupling between the competent Paleozoic succession and the overlying folded and faulted Mesozoic section. Paleozoic strata exposed in the Livingstone thrust sheet form a series of folds with subordinate faults. Douglas (1950) documented the along-strike changes in structural geometry in a classic series of 32 cross-sections across the Livingstone Range. Cooley et al. (2011) presented a revised interpretation of the structural geometry and evolution of the southern part of the Livingstone Range.

The first detailed maps of the Maycroft map area were produced by Douglas (1949, 1950). These were based on extensive traversing conducted from 1944 through 1947. As part of his thesis, Cooley (2007) produced a detailed (1:20 000 scale) map of the southern part of the Livingstone Range. Mapping for the NATMAP project in 1993 through 1996 focused on the regions underlain by Upper Jurassic through Lower Cretaceous (Kootenay, Blairmore) and Upper Cretaceous sandy (Milk River Group through Willow Creek Formation) units. Regions underlain by other units (Paleozoic, Alberta Group, Porcupine Hills) were mapped at a lower traverse density. In the western half of the Maycroft map area, some observations and interpretations from the existing maps were used in these less traversed areas. In addition to these sources, the late D.K. Norris very kindly provided us with his field airphotos and observations for a traverse between the Livingstone Range and the Todd Creek Fault near the southern boundary of the area. Direct field observations made in this study were augmented with interpretations of stereographic aerial photographs, orthorectified airphotos, and Google Earth™ imagery. These were also used to adjust the location of information recorded by Douglas (1950) on a topographic base that is significantly different from the modern topographic base in the region near the Livingstone Range.

The initial compilation of the eastern part of the Maycroft map area for the NATMAP project (Stockmal, 1996) has been updated in the present map. For more detail on outcrop distribution and structural measurements in the Porcupine Hills the reader is referred to Douglas (1949).

### **Acknowledgments**

The authors thank T. Jerzykiewicz for the introduction to aspects of the Late Cretaceous to Paleocene stratigraphy, J. Letwin and L. Sankey for assistance in the field, L. MacDonald for co-ordinating the initial work on updating the database and L. Currie and T. Poulton for their helpful reviews.

### **References**

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### **Author Contact**

Questions, suggestions, and comments regarding the geological information contained in the data sets should be addressed to:

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### **Coordinate System**

Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator  
Units: metres  
Zone: 11  
Horizontal Datum: NAD83  
Vertical Datum: mean sea level

### **Bounding Coordinates**

Western longitude: 114°30'00" W  
Eastern longitude: 114°00'00" W  
Northern latitude: 50°00'00" N  
Southern latitude: 49°45'00" N

### **Data Model Information**

Surface bedrock data are organized into feature classes and themes consistent with logical groupings of geological features. All field observation point data are related through the Station\_ID property of the Station theme. These feature attribute names and definitions are identical in the shapefiles and the XML files.

Consult PDFs in Data folder for complete description of the feature classes, feature attributes, and attribute domains.

The Bedrock Data Model and the Bedrock Domains documents are intended to describe all bedrock features which may be compiled at the 1:50 000 scale. Therefore, some of the feature classes and feature attributes described in these documents may not be present.

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1. This Agreement is effective as of the date and time of acceptance (Eastern Time) and shall remain in effect for a period of one (1) year, subject to subsection 5.2 and section 6.0 below.
2. At the end of the first term, this Agreement shall automatically be extended for successive one (1) year terms, subject to section 6.0 below.

### **6.0 TERMINATION**

1. Notwithstanding section 5.0, this Agreement shall terminate:
  - i automatically and without notice, if the Licensee commits or permits a breach of any of its covenants or obligations under this Agreement;
  - ii upon written notice of termination by the Licensee at any time, and such termination shall take effect thirty (30) days after the receipt by Canada of such notice; or
  - iii upon mutual agreement of the parties.
2. Upon the termination for whatever reason of this Agreement, the Licensee's obligations under section 4.0 shall survive; and the Licensee's rights under section 2.0 shall immediately cease.
3. Upon the termination for whatever reason of this Agreement, the Licensee shall delete or destroy all Data acquired under this Agreement immediately or within a reasonable timeframe where the

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## **7.0 GENERAL**

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This Agreement shall be construed and enforced in accordance with, and the rights of the parties shall be governed by, the laws of Ontario and Canada as applicable. The parties hereto attorn to the jurisdiction of the Superior Court of the Province of Ontario.

**2. Entire Agreement**

This Agreement constitutes the entire agreement between the parties with respect to its subject matter. This Agreement may only be amended in writing, signed by both parties, which expressly states the intention to amend this Agreement.

**3. Dispute Resolution**

If a dispute arises concerning this Agreement, the parties shall attempt to resolve the matter by negotiation.

## ACCORD DE LICENCE

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1. Cet Accord entre en vigueur à partir de la date et de l'heure d'acceptation des modalités de l'Accord (Heure de l'Est) et restera en vigueur pour une période d'un (1) an, en vertu de la sous-section 5.2 et de la section 6.0 qui suivent.
2. À la fin du premier terme, cet Accord sera automatiquement renouvelé pour des termes successifs d'un (1) an, en vertu de la section 6.0 qui suit.

### **6.0 RÉSILIATION**

1. 6.1 Nonobstant la section 5.0, cet Accord peut être résilié :
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  - ii. par un préavis écrit de résiliation émis par le Détenteur de licence, en tout temps, et cette résiliation prendra effet trente (30) jours suivant la réception d'un tel préavis par le Canada; ou
  - iii. par consentement mutuel des parties.

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## **7.0 GÉNÉRAL**

1. **Lois d'application**

Le présent Accord est régi et interprété en vertu des lois en vigueur dans la province de l'Ontario. Les parties acceptent de tomber sous la juridiction de la Cour supérieure de la Province de l'Ontario.

2. **Totalité de l'Accord**

Le présent Accord constitue l'intégralité de l'entente conclue entre les parties relativement à l'objet du présent Accord. Toute modification à cet Accord ne peut être que par écrit, doit porter la signature de chaque partie et exprimer clairement l'intention de modifier cet Accord.

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