

	Mackenzie Mountains	Mackenzie Valley (Keele Tectonic Zone)	Franklin Mountains - Great Bear Plain
QUATERNARY		Quaternary and Recent	
TERTIARY			
CRETACEOUS	PALEOCENE	Summit Creek Fm	East Fork Fm
	Maastrichtian		
	Campanian		
	Santonian	Little Bear Fm	
	Turonian	Stater River Fm	
Cenomanian	mid-Cretaceous unc.		
	Albian / Aptian	Arctic Red Fm	Arctic Red Fm
Carboniferous to Late Aptian	Martin House Fm	pre-Turonian Keele Arch	Martin House Fm
DEVONIAN	Upper	Imperial Fm	sub-Cretaceous unconformity
	Middle	Rainy Lake Fm, Canol Fm	
	Lower	Hume Fm, Bear Rock Fm, Norman, Amica, Landry fms	Hume Fm, Bear Rock Fm, Norman, Amica, Landry fms
SILURIAN		pre-Devonian Keele Arch	sub-Devonian unc.
ORDOVICIAN	Upper	Franklin Mountain Fm	Franklin Mountain Fm
	Lower	Mackenzie Arch	Mackenzie Mountains Supergroup
CAMBRIAN	Middle	Mount Cap Fm	Glossopleura Unit
	Lower	Mount Clark Fm	Mount Clark Fm
PROTEROZOIC			sub-Cambrian unconformity

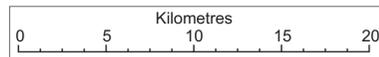
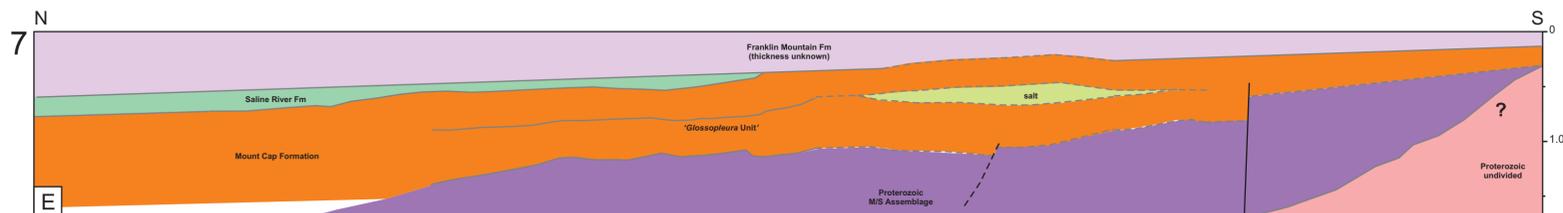
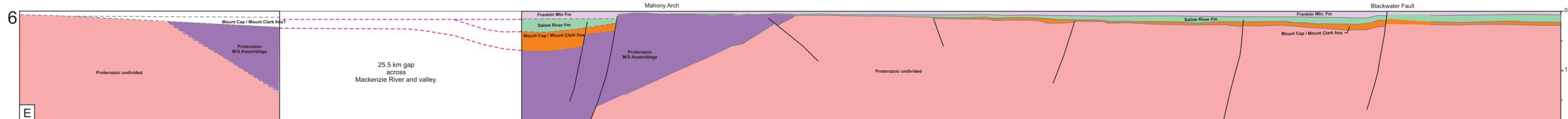
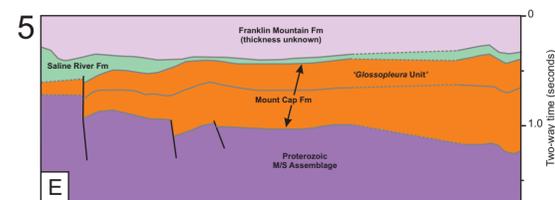
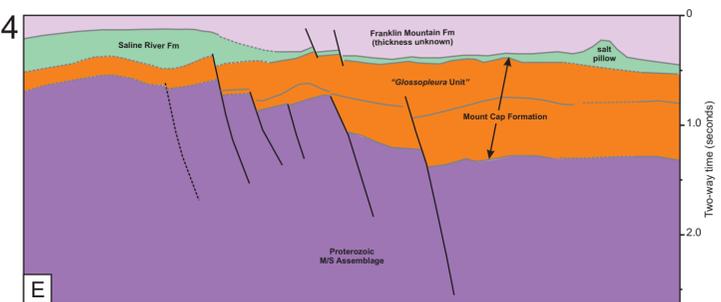
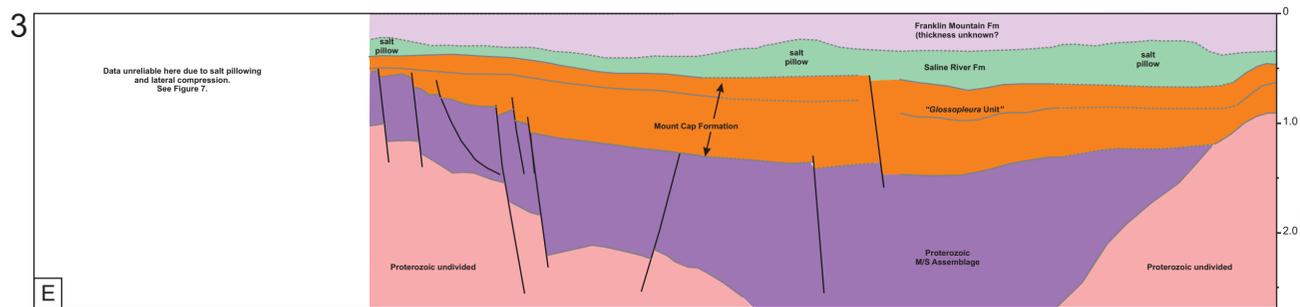
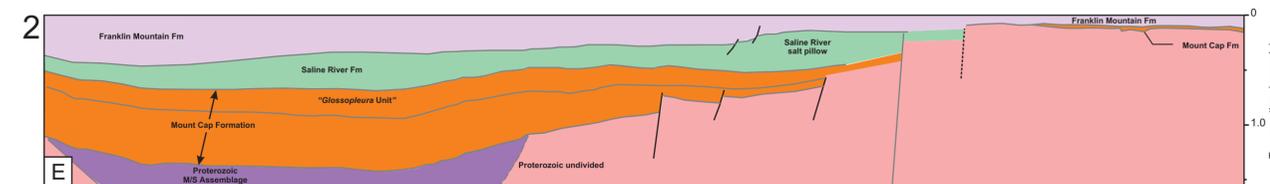


Figure 17. Middle Ordovician paleo-stratigraphic column and paleo-seismic transects 1 to 7 across Keele Arch at the time of regional uplift and erosion. Datum is the top of the Franklin Mountain Formation. Interpretation of the geology within the seismic data gap in Transect 6 is based on surface exposures mapped by Cook et al. (2010).