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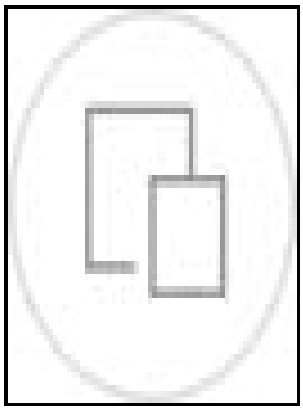
s.n - Engineering geology of dam sites in parts of the Niger River Basin



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Quebec Geological Report -- 130Gouin Reservoir Basin, Abitibi-East and Laviolette Counties - A Geological Outline.
Notes: 1
This edition was published in 1969

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Refining the glacial lake coverage of the southern Laurentide ice margin using Lidar

ANTLER-SONOMA OBDUCTION Miogeoclinal sedimentation was terminated after mid-Paleozoic time by eastward obduction of overthrust subduction complexes forming the Roberts Mountains and Golconda allochthons and , which were emplaced during the Devonian-Mississippian Antler orogeny and the Permian-Triassic Sonoma orogeny, respectively. Across Nevada, however, local preservation of volcanic equivalents of Jurassic plutons implies only limited net erosion of the Jurassic magmatic belt in the Sevier hinterland since eruption of the volcanic rocks and emplacement of associated plutons.

Geotectonic evolution of the Great Basin

The orogen-capping succession is broken by multiple unconformities, but ranges in age from late Mississippian through Permian, and shelf deposits that form its uppermost horizons locally include lowermost Triassic strata. Another important outlet is located in the northernmost part of the basin and ice retreat beyond this topographic depression 427 m caused the drawdown of the Lake Obedjiwan, which drained westward into Lake Ojibway. Formational names indicate local components of the Mississippian carbonate province.

Refining the glacial lake coverage of the southern Laurentide ice margin using Lidar

Key thrusts: GT—Golconda; LFT—Luning-Fencemaker; RMT—Roberts Mountains. A study of the engineering geology of the dam sites should provide an insight into the geological requirements for dam building in the basin and elsewhere. The miogeoclinal sediment prism was drawn down to depths of 5—15 km beneath the internally deformed overthrust assemblages, and burial depth increased westward as the subducted miogeocline was tilted downward to the west beneath westward-thickening subduction complexes.

Engineering geology of dam sites in parts of the Niger River Basin

The continental basement beneath the miogeoclinal sediment prism thins westward across the Great Basin from the Wasatch hinge line, flanking the unrifted craton, to a feather edge beyond which paleo-Pacific oceanic crust once lay west of the miogeoclinal belt. From the Colorado Plateau on the east to the Sierra Nevada on the west, and from the Snake River Plain on the north to the Garlock fault and the Mojave block on the south, the

Great Basin occupies a 600 km by 600 km tract of rugged internal topography.

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