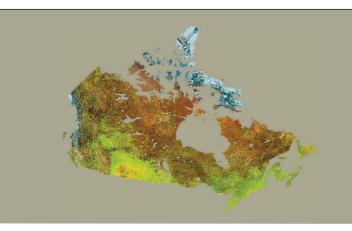
T. McCartney¹



Introduction

This poster series presents a new structural interpretation for the Cretaceous synrift depocentres of the Labrador Shelf (Figure

1), where several qualitative comparisons can be drawn to the Malawi Rift in East Africa.

The Western
Branch of the
East African
Rift System
(EARS) is
largely
amagmatic, with
only four volcanic
centres throughout
the rift (e.g Ebinger,
1989). In the Malawi Rift, at
the south end of the Western

Branch, extension occurs through normal faulting and the development of half-grabens along the rift axis (McCartney and Scholz, 2016).

The Labrador Shelf contains two sedimentary basins, the Hopedale and Saglek Basins, separated by the Okak Arch (Figure 2), however sediment thickness maps (Figure 3) suggest the Hopedale Basin contains two depocentres, here called the Hopedale and South Hopedale Basins (Figure 1).

The sediment thickness map in Figure 3 is derived from interpretation of 2D reflection seismic data. Depth conversion of the interpretation grids used for total sediment thickness mapping is described in Carey et al., (2019). The thick and thin regions in the depth contours (Figure 3) are in agreement with the thick and thin regions in the original two-way travel time sediment thickness map (colour grid, Figure 3).

The Cretaceous depocentres on the Labrador Shelf can be subdivided into three groups associated with the South Hopedale Basin, the Hopedale Basin, and the Okak Arch, each with distinct structural characteristics that are discussed in the following two posters.

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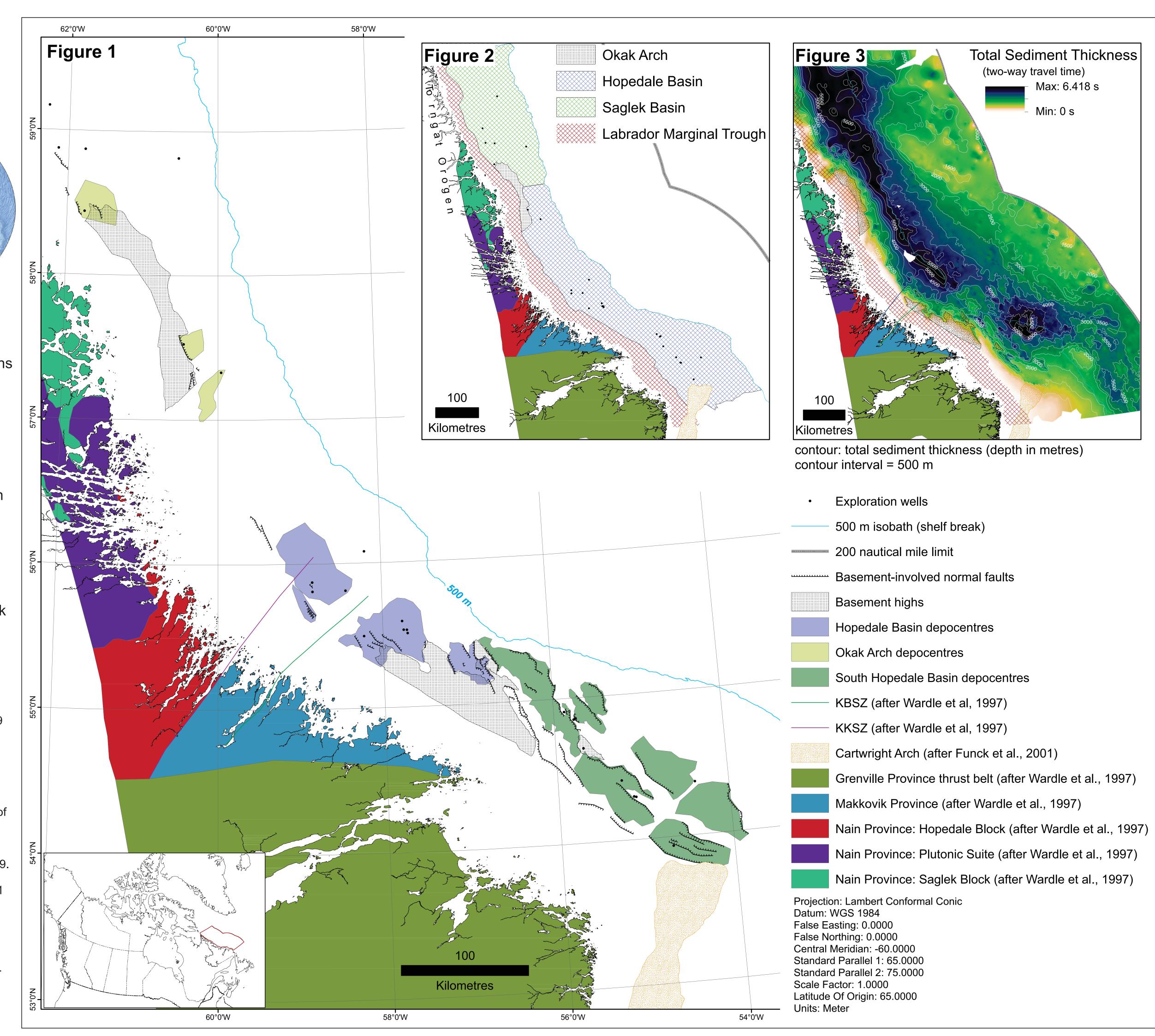
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