



- ### Sedimentary Basins of Canada
- PACIFIC MARGIN BASINS (P)**
 - Hecate Basin
 - Queen Charlotte Basin
 - Pde Dixon Entrance Subbasin
 - Psi Banks Island Subbasin
 - Winona Basin
 - Tofino Basin
 - Georgia Basin
 - Pa Suquamish Subbasin
 - Pca Cansu Subbasin
 - Ppb Lary Bay Subbasin
 - Pn Nanaimo Subbasin
 - Pp Bellingham Subbasin
 - Ptm Blue Mountain Subbasin
 - INTERMONTANE BASINS (I)**
 - Old Crow Basin
 - Bonnet Flume Basin
 - Tintina Trench
 - Indian River Basin
 - Ross River Basin
 - Amphitheatre Basin
 - Dzudubash Basin
 - Whithorse Trough
 - Rock River Basin
 - Watson Lake Basin
 - Tuya River Basin
 - Bowser Basin
 - Sustut Basin
 - Sifton Basin
 - Quesnel Trough
 - Nechako Basin
 - Tyaughton Trough
 - Methow Trough
 - Kishenehn Basin
 - Extensional Intermontane Basins
 - Isrr South Macmillan River Basin
 - Isrd McName Basin
 - Isr Coal River Basin
 - Isri Ross River Basin
 - Isj Solitary Lake Basin
 - Isk Tunagan Basin
 - Isr Parsip River Basin
 - Isch Hat Creek Basin
 - Isch Chu Creek Basin
 - Isrm Kamloops Basin
 - Isr Merril Basin
 - Isel Kelowna Basin
 - Isr Princeton Basin
 - Isur Summerland Basin
 - Isel White Lake Basin
 - Isrd Beaverhill Basin
 - Isrm Muley Basin
 - Isrp Republic Basin
 - Isrmt Southern Rocky Mountain Trench basins
 - WESTERN CANADA SEDIMENTARY BASIN (W)**
 - Alberta Basin
 - Rocky Mountains
 - Rocky Mountain Foothills
 - Williston Basin
 - NORTHERN INTERIOR PLATFORM (N)**
 - Great Slave Plain
 - Great Bear Plain
 - Mackenzie Plain
 - Peel Plateau
 - Peel Plain
 - Anderson Plain
 - Colville Hills
 - Horton Plain
 - NORTHERN YUKON FOLD COMPLEX (Y)**
 - British - Barn Mountains
 - Blow Trough
 - Richardson Mountains
 - Keele Range
 - Eagle Plain
 - Kanik Basin
 - Northern Ogilvie Mountains
 - Ogilvie - Wernecke Mountains
 - Mackenzie Mountains
 - Franklin Mountains
 - EASTERN CANADA OFFSHORE BASINS (O)**
 - Baffin Bay Basins
 - Jones Sound Basin
 - Lancaster Basin
 - Eclipse Trough
 - Baffin Basin
 - Bylot Subbasin
 - Home Bay Basin
 - Lady Franklin Basin
 - Labrador Shelf Basins
 - Sagvik Basin
 - Hopedale Basin
 - Hawke Basin
 - Atlantic Margin Basins
 - Orphan Basin
 - Flemish Pass Basin
 - Jeanne d'Arc Basin
 - Carson Basin
 - Salar Basin
 - Horseshoe Basin
 - Whale Basin
 - Fogo Basin
 - Scotian Basin
 - South Whale Subbasin
 - Laurentian Subbasin
 - Orpheus Graben
 - Abernaki Subbasin
 - Sable Subbasin
 - Shelburne Subbasin
 - Fundy Basin
 - ARCTIC MARGIN BASINS (M)**
 - Beaufort-Mackenzie Basin
 - Arctic Shelf basins
 - ARCTIC ISLANDS BASINS (A)**
 - Eglinton Basin
 - M'Clure Strait Basin
 - Wollaston Basin
 - M'Clintock Basin
 - Prince Regent Basin
 - Foxe Basin
 - Frobisher Basin
 - Franklin Basins
 - Prince Patrick Uplift
 - Blue Hills Belt
 - Prince Albert Homocline
 - Parry Islands Fold Belt
 - Cornwallis Fold Belt
 - Central Ellesmere Fold Belt
 - Judge Daly Belt
 - Sverdrup Basin
 - EASTERN CRATONIC BASINS (C)**
 - Hudson Platform
 - Hudson Strait - Ungava Bay Basin
 - Southampton Basin
 - Evans Strait Basin
 - Hudson Bay Basin
 - Moose River Basin
 - Heartland Basins
 - Michigan Basin
 - Allegheny Basin

- Surface-mappable geological contact
- Physiographic boundary (Northwest Canada)
- Sediment thickness contour (East Coast)
- Edge of deformation belt
- Geological feature that broadly separates adjacent domains
- Minor basins, subbasins and outliers

NOTES

This map is a preliminary product of a Geological Survey of Canada project to summarize what is known about the geoscience that controls Canada's fossil fuel resource endowment - crude oil, natural gas, bitumen and coal. The Energy Synthesis Project, directed by Dr. Martin Fowler, deals both with established deposits and with domains of future discovery potential. The starting point for such a venture is a compilation map of the areal extent of unmetamorphosed sedimentary rocks (bold colours), be they in deformed or undeformed geological settings.

We are mindful that not all of the depicted sedimentary domains conform to a strict definition of the term "basin". Some are erosional remnants or outliers. Others are defined more by their physiographic or bathymetric extent than by surface geological expression. Most are defined by polygons traceable on the Geological Map of Canada (Wheeler et al., 1996). Where surface or subsurface tectonic uplifts or arches separate adjacent basins, these are shown as Tectonic Elements. Terms employed to label different "basins" are designed to reflect common usage in the hydrocarbon resource sector.

Future outputs from the Energy Synthesis Project include a digital version of this map, with linked access to associated data, and a (printed and electronic) report summarizing all of the findings of the project.

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Map compiled by G.D. Mossop, K.E. Wallace-Dudley, G.G. Smith, and J.C. Harrison

References
 Wheeler, J.O., Hoffman, P.F., Card, K.D., Davidson, A., Sanford, B.V., Okulitch, A.V., and Roest, W.R. (compilers)
 1996. Geological Map of Canada; Geological Survey of Canada, Map 1850A, scale 1:5,000,000.

SEDIMENTARY BASINS OF CANADA
 Open File 4673

Scale 1:5 000 000 (1:5 000 000)

100 200 300 400 Kilometers

Lambert Conformal Conic Projection
 Standard Parallels 49°N and 77°N
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