Maps (Time and Depth) & Models in the Windsor Basin

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Figure shows the TWT structural map on the top of Basement of Windsor Basin with different views (2D and 3D). The map displayed the basement was deepening (blue color) down to the north and northeastern. Four major basement-related faults controlled the geometry of basin. The Whole basin was dominated by graben/half graben with major moderately to steeply dipping basement-related normal faults. These rift basin structures were well observed seismically. At the very southwest corner of the Windsor Basin, there was a basement high (yellow) (NSDOE, 2016).
Figure shows the TWT structural map on the top of the Horton Group of the Windsor Basin with different views (2D and 3D). The Map displayed a structural low (blue area) in the central area and structural highs at West, East and South (red and yellow area) (NSDOE, 2016).
Figure shows the TWT structural map on the top of the Windsor Group of the Windsor Basin with different views (2D and 3D). The Map displayed a structural low (blue area) in the central area and structural highs at West, East and South (red and yellow area). The structural trend of the top of the Windsor Group was as same as that mapped at the top of Horton Group, however the structural low on the top of Windsor Group is smaller (NSDOE, 2016).
Figure shows the structural map on the top of Basement of the Windsor Basin (Depth). Four major basement-related normal faults with high angle were identified on the top of basement. These major faults were oriented in a SW-NE direction. A structural high oriented in a SW-NE direction was located at the central area of the basin. Two depositional centers were observed. The major depositional center was up to ~3300m in depth and located at the north area of the basin. There was a basement high at the SW corner of the basin (NSDOE, 2016).
Figure shows the structural map on the top of Horton Group of the Windsor Basin (Depth), the basin area became smaller comparison with the area mapped at the top of basement. Two depositional centers were identified on the top of Horton Group. The major depositional center was up to ~1700m in depth (NSDOE, 2016).
Figure shows the structural map on the top of Windsor Group of the Windsor Basin (Depth). The structural trend of the top of the Windsor Group was as same as that mapped at the top of Horton Group, two depositional center were identified at the top of Windsor Group, the major one was up to ~300m in depth (NSDOE, 2016).
Figure shows the thickness map between Top of Basement and Top of Horton Group (Depth), the whole basin became thicker to north and northeastern. The thickness of Horton Group can up to 3500m (NSDOE, 2016).
Figure shows the thickness map between Top of Horton Group and Top of Windsor Group (Depth), the thickest area of the Windsor Group was located at the central of basin up to 1600m (NSDOE, 2016).