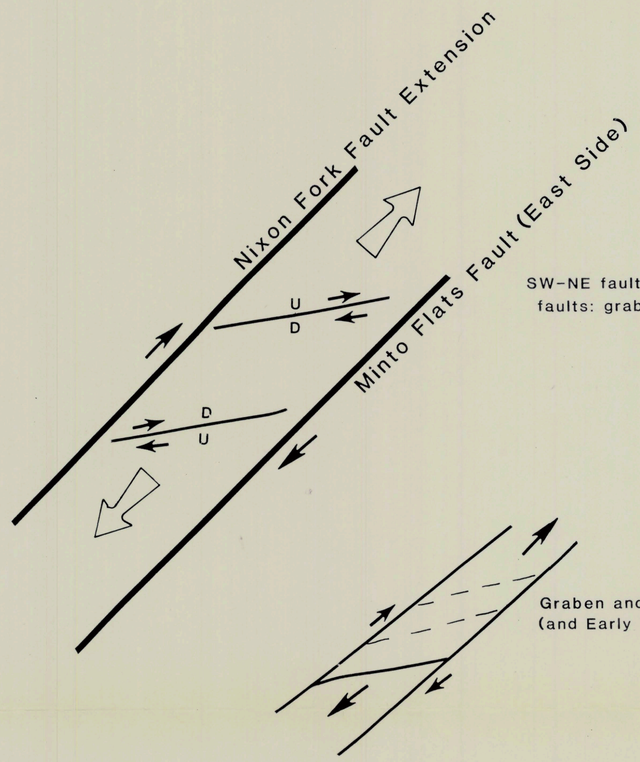
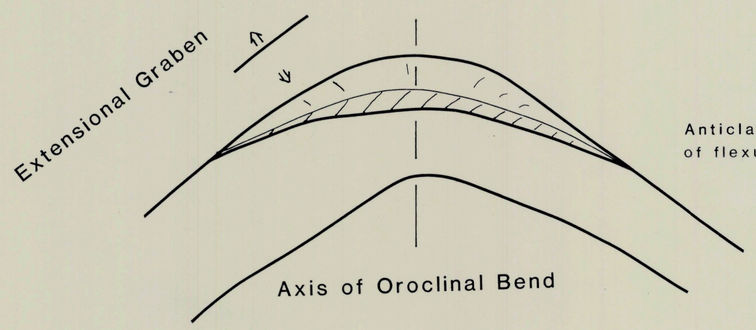
HORST AND GRABEN DEVELOPMENT



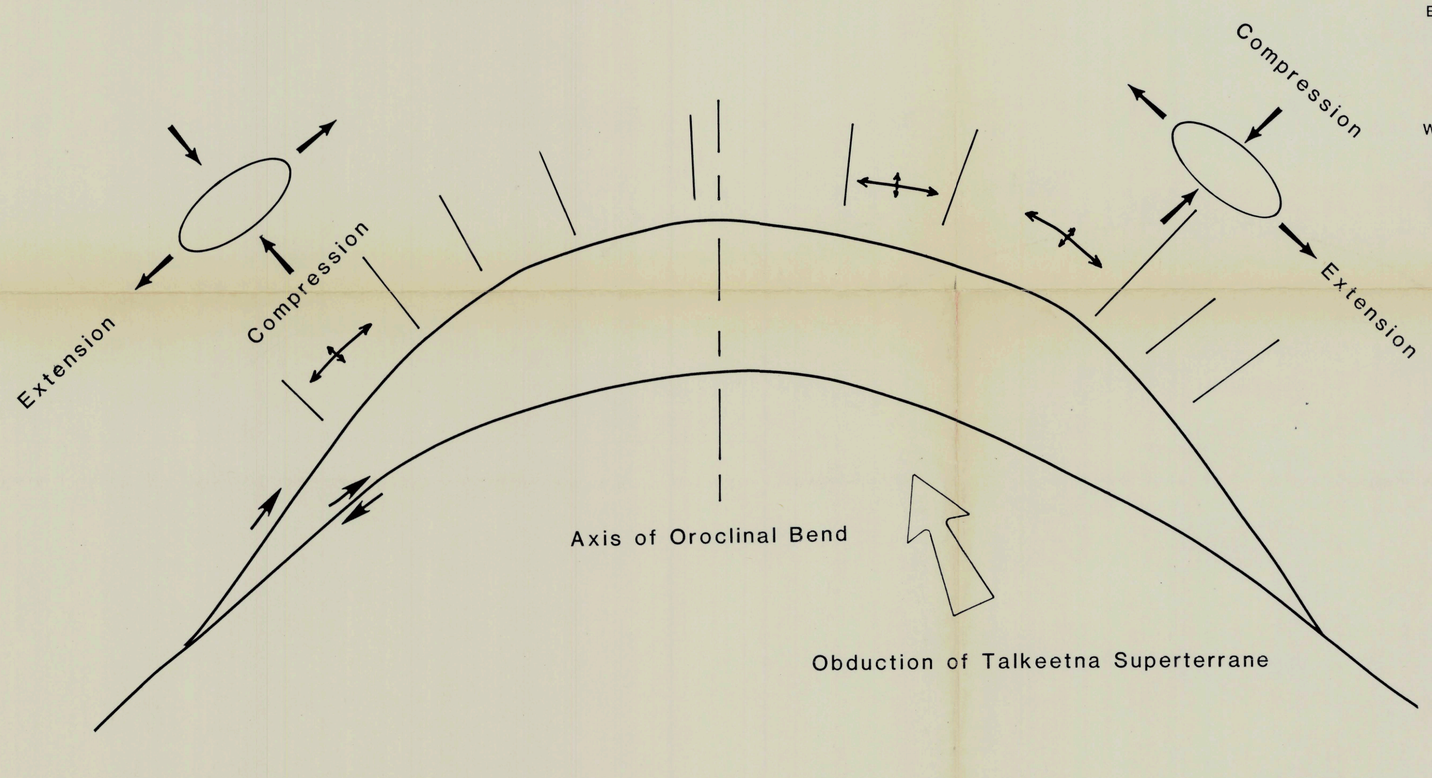
SW–NE faults may be due to right lateral shear along NE/SW strike-slip faults: graben due to progressive development of SW and NE pull apart.

Graben and horst development in the Tanana Basin was probably concomitant with Late Cretaceous (and Early Tertiary ??) oroclinal bending influenced by obduction of Talkeetna Superterrane.



Anticlastic bending along oroclinal bend causes volume problem because of flexural flow/strain: extension occurs on NW and NE side of bend.

NORMAL FAULT AND FOLD DEVELOPMENT



EAST TANANA BASIN
Normal and reverse faults in east Tanana Basin oriented NE–SW, folds oriented NW–SE.

WEST TANANA BASIN
Normal and reverse faults on west end of Tanana Basin oriented NW–SE, folds oriented NE–SW.

Amoco Production Company
Denver Region
FAR WEST DIVISION

APPLIED STRUCTURAL THEORY, TANANA BASIN, ALASKA

By: S. F. WALLER

Date: JULY, 1982

Scale:

Encl. No. 8

8.