Approximate thickness of maximum reef build-up > 250 metres 225 - 250 metres < 225 metres

Northern terminus

Canadian Shield

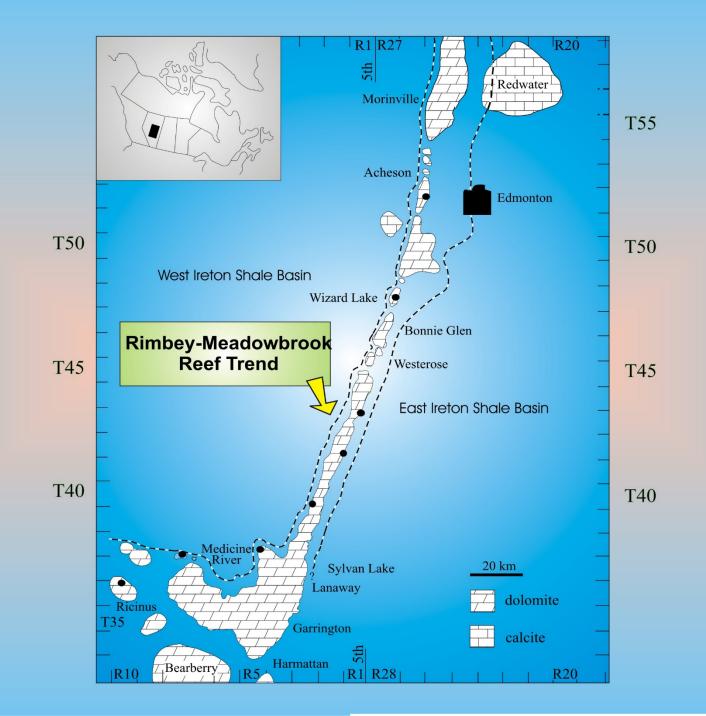
Dolomite Recrystallization Along the Devonian Rimbey-Meadowbrook Reef Trend, Western Canada Sedimentary Basin, Alberta, Canada

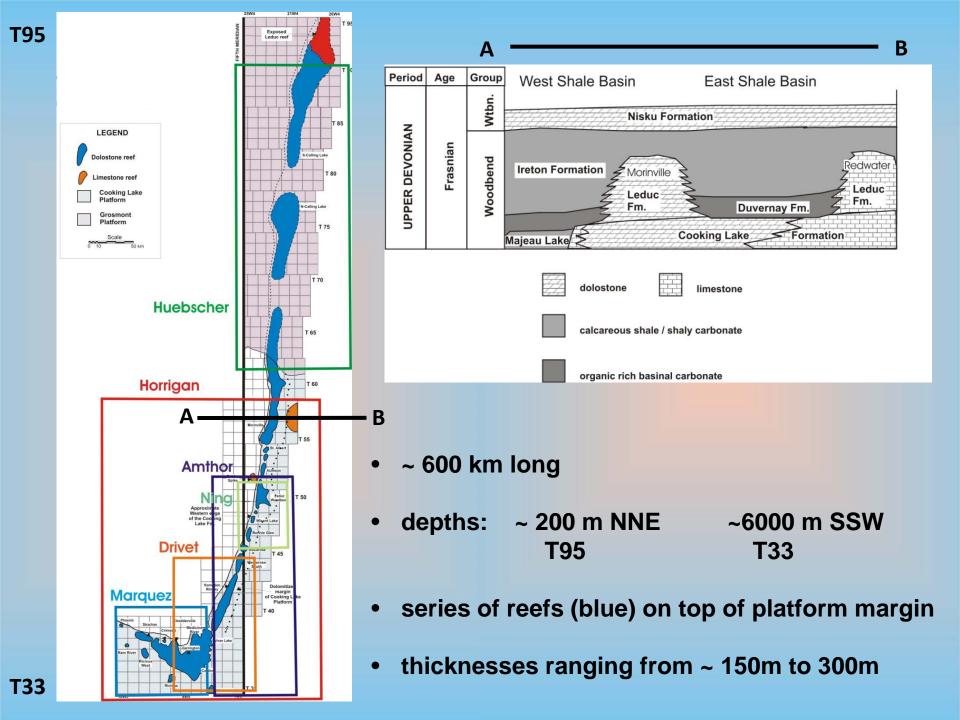
Sergey Kuflevskiy Hans G. Machel Nick Harris



University of Alberta

100 kilometre 50 milurs





SIGNIFICANT RECRYSTALLIZATION Any TEXTURAL CHANGE,

STRUCTRAL CHANGE, OR

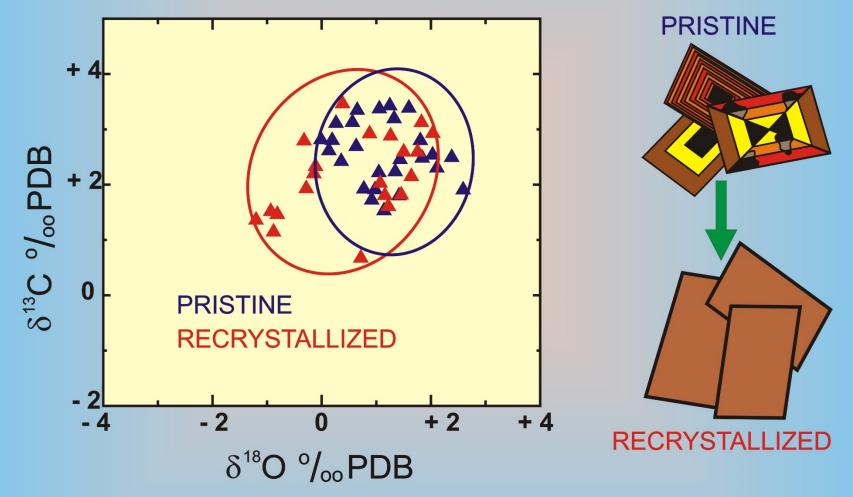
COMPOSITIONAL CHANGE

via recrystallization that results in a variation larger than the original range.

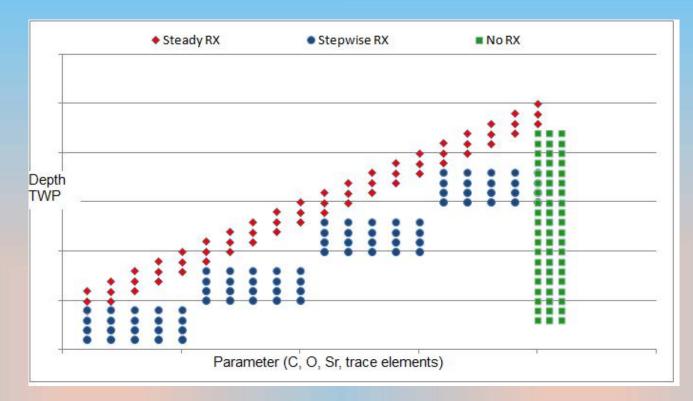
INSIGNIFICANT RECRYSTALLIZATION smaller

Machel 1997

SIGNIFICANT RECRYSTALLIZATION



Machel 1997

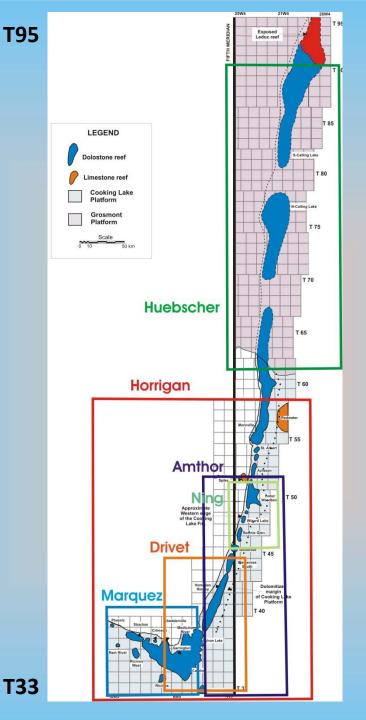


FOUR THEORETICAL ALTERNATIVES:

- 1) no visible signs of recrystallization
- 2) steady recrystallization
- 3) stepwise recrystallization

'quantum theory of dolomite stabilization' (Land 1992)

4) OTHER (combination 1-2-3 ?, something else?)



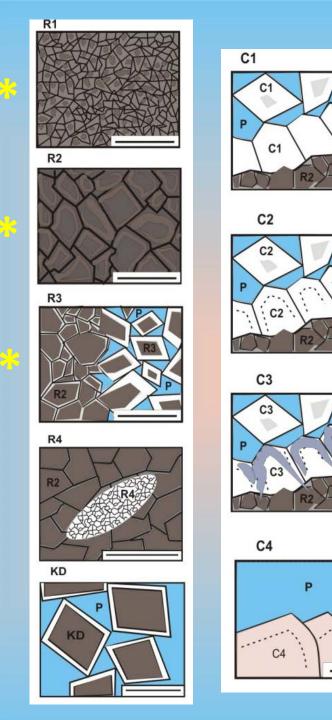
METHODS:

- average 6 samples per township
- petrography (350 thin sections)
- CL microscopy and spectroscopy
- XRD
- stable isotopes
- 87Sr/86Sr
- major and trace elements
- image analysis
- multivariate statistical analysis

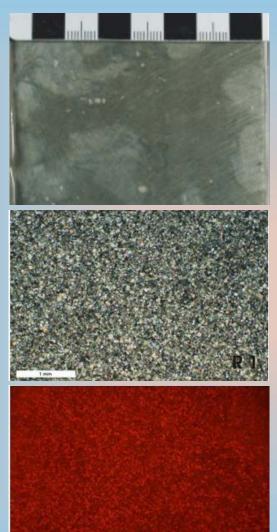
DOLOMITE TYPES IN THE STUDY AREA:

best choice for identifying recrystallization:

most abundant types along the entire reef trend



R1



Fine-crystalline grey matrix dolomite (R1):

- fine crystalline
- planar-subhedral to non-planar
- dense mosaic
- dull orange-red luminescence

Medium- to coarse-crystalline grey matrix dolomite (R2):

- micro-medium to micro-coarse crystalline
- planar-subhedral to non-planar
- dense mosaic
- grey to beige
- dull orange-red luminescence (sometimes blotchy)

Brown porous matrix dolomite (R3):

- medium to coarse crystalline
- planar-euhedral to planar-subhedral
- porous mosaic
- clear to brown
- blotchy orange-red luminescence

R2 + R3

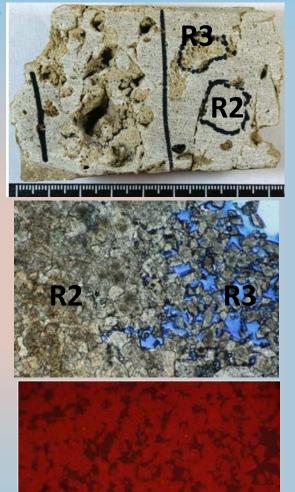
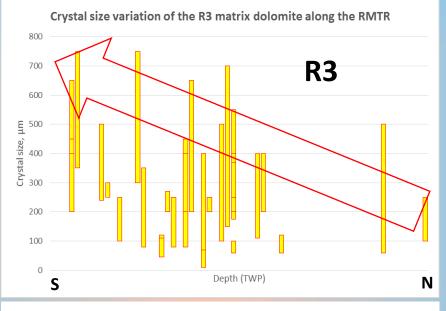
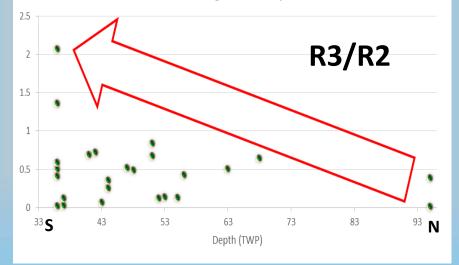
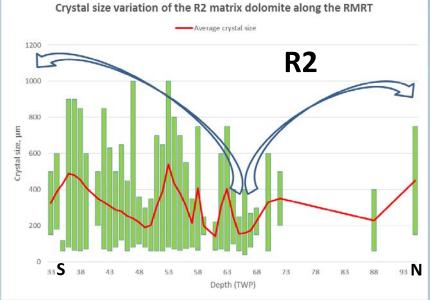


IMAGE ANALYSIS



Dolomite distribution along the RMRT represented as R3/R2





Previous studies:

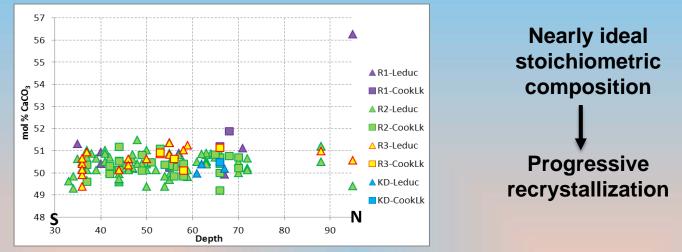
Textural differences precursor-controlled for R2, but not for R1 and R3 ?

This study:

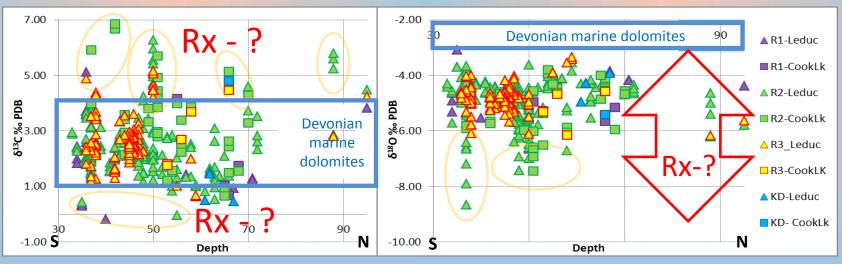
Fabric- preserving R1 pervasively recrystallized to fabric-destructive R2

R2 locally recrystallized to R3 through Ostwald-ripening

DOLOMITE STOICHIOMETRY

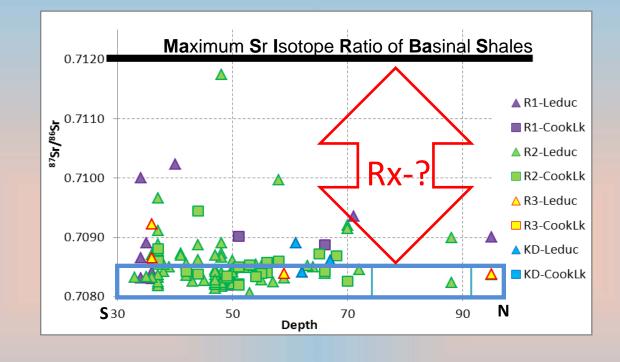


STABLE ISOTOPE RESULTS



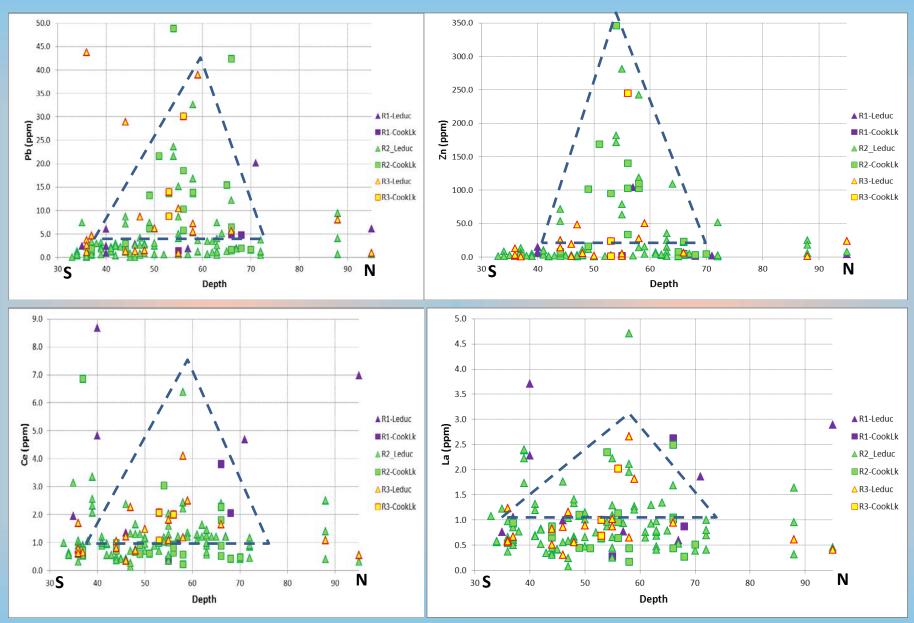
- Carbon derived from sea-water dominated fluids
- Depleted δ^{18} O values due to later interaction with lighter δ^{18} O fluids

RADIOGENIC (Sr) ISOTOPES

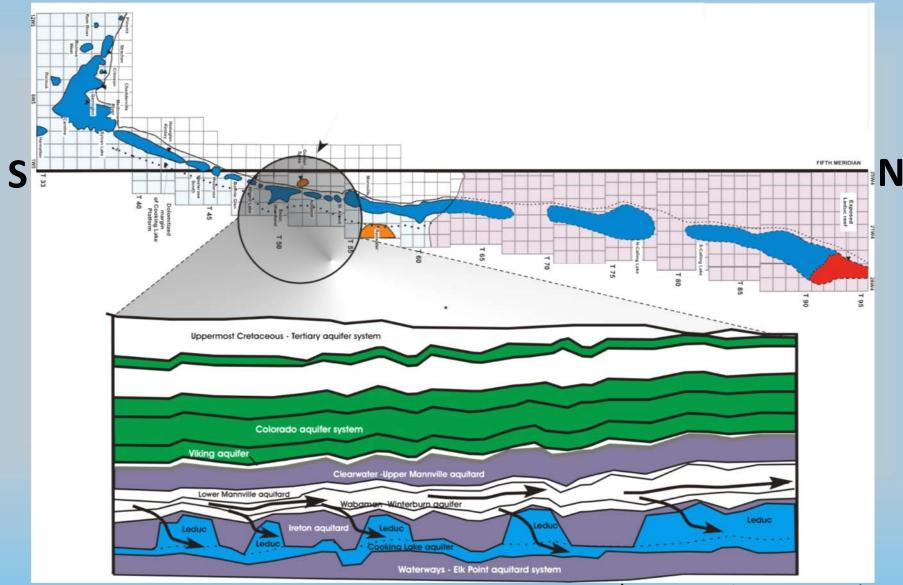


 Elevated strontium ratios due to interaction with siliciclastic rocks and clay minerals along the flow path.

ELEMENTAL COMPOSITIONS



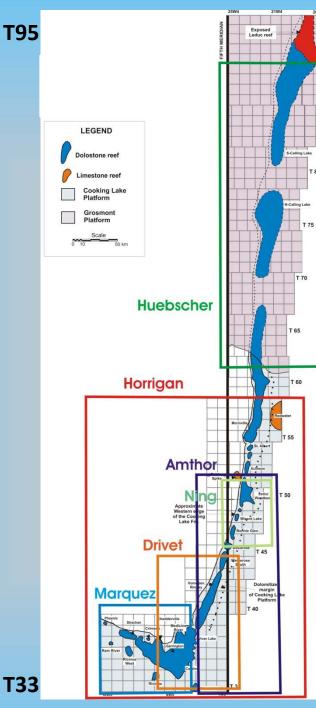
Original flow of formation waters joined by the cross-formation fluid through local breaching of the lreton aquitard

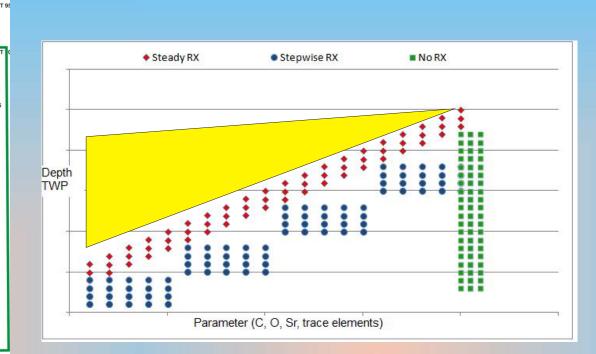


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CONCLUSIONS

- Matrix dolomites have undergone a 'significant' recrystallization
- R1 is the 'least-altered' dolomite phase. Dolomitizing fluids marine waters. Early recrystallization likely occurred during Late Devonian to Early Carboniferous.
- R2 and R3 dolomites formed by further alteration of R1 at deeper burial and/or by warmer fluids (up to 105 °C).
- Mixing of meteoric waters of the Lower Mannville and dense brines of the Cooking Lake aquifer significantly affected area located north from township 44 causing depletion of δ^{18} O values and enrichment in δ^{13} C, ⁸⁷Sr/⁸⁶Sr, trace elements and REE compositions ?
- No signs of stepwise recrystallization proposed by Land (1992)
- Mode of recrystallization along reef trend





FOUR THEORETICAL ALTERNATIVES:

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