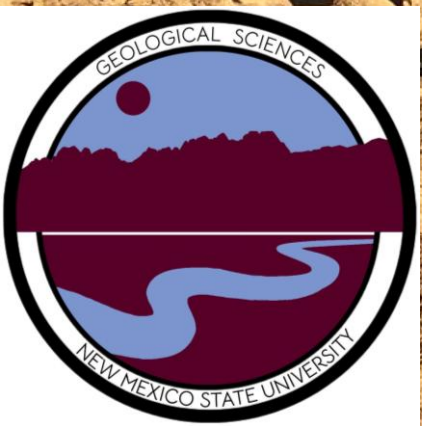


CONSTRAINING STRATIGRAPHIC RELATIONSHIPS AND PROVENANCE OF EOCENE SYNOROGENIC STRATA IN THE SOUTHEASTERN SAN JUAN BASIN, NORTHWESTERN NEW MEXICO

Thomas A. Valenzuela

(M.S. Candidate)

May 20th, 2025

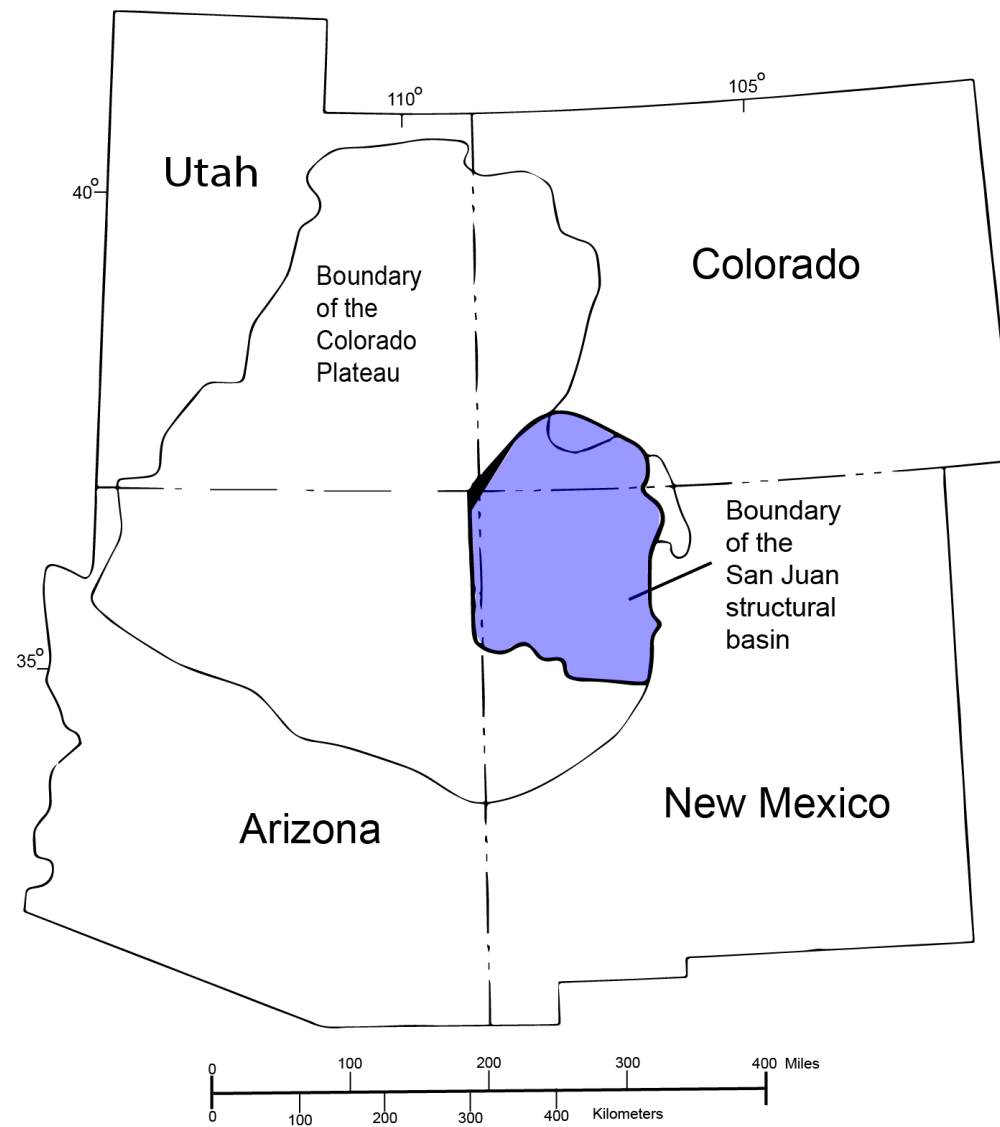


NM
STATE

Geologic Background

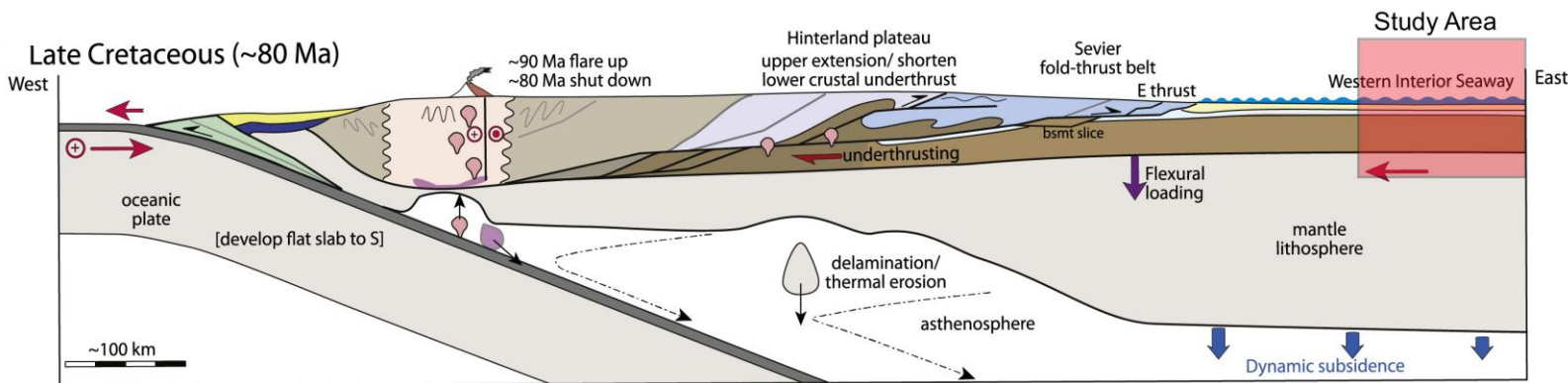


San Juan Basin



*Adapted from
Craig, 2001*

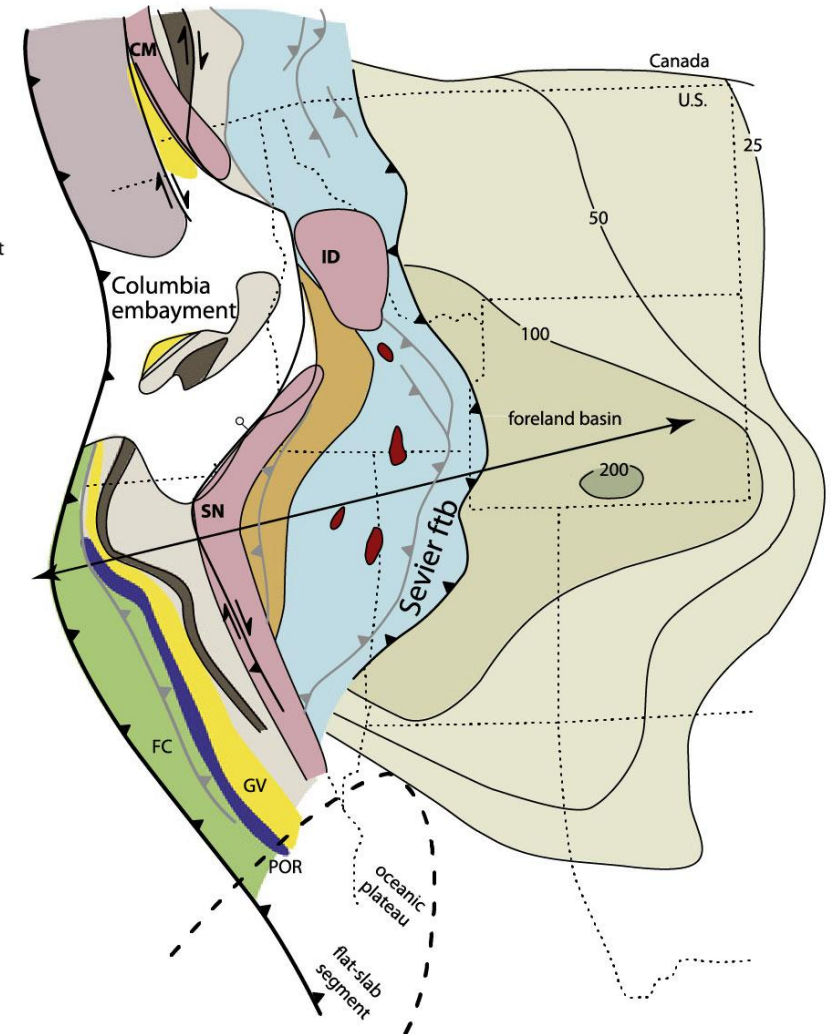
(Pre) Laramide Orogeny



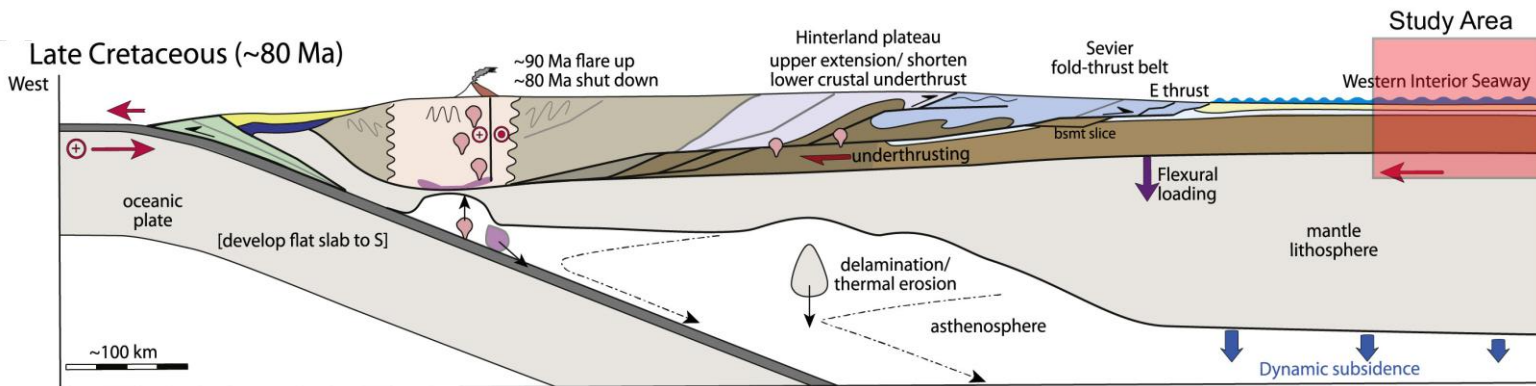
Yonkee and Weil,
2015

- Normal Subduction to the east
 - Cordilleran Arc
 - Sevier FTB and Foreland Basin
- Western Interior Seaway

Late Cretaceous ~80 Ma



Laramide Orogeny

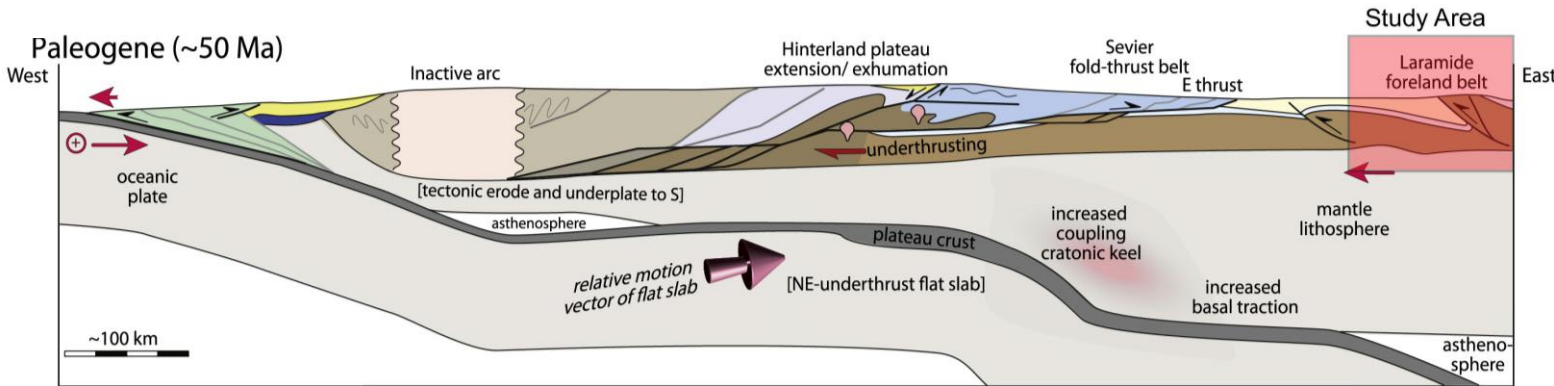


- Normal Subduction (?)
 - Shatsky Rise and Hess Conjugate

*Yonkee and Weil,
2015*



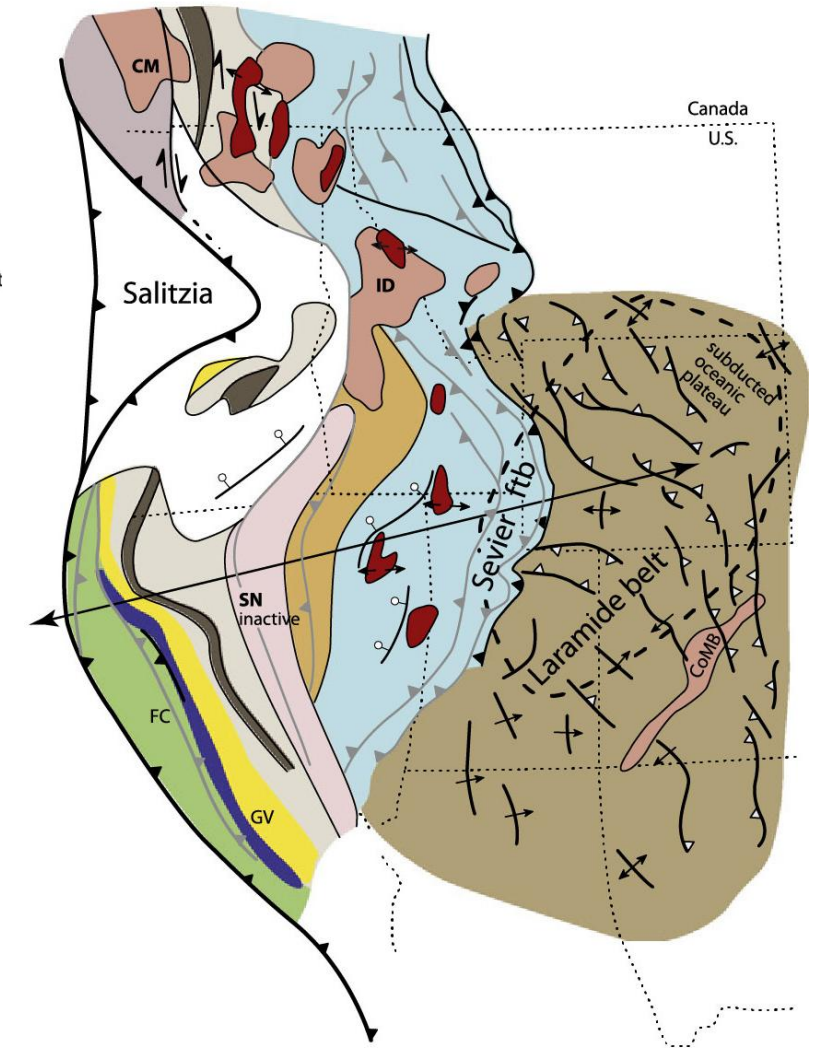
Laramide Orogeny



- Really Shallow Subduction!!
 - Basement cored deformation
 - Dynamic subsidence
- LARAMIDE OROGENESIS!!!

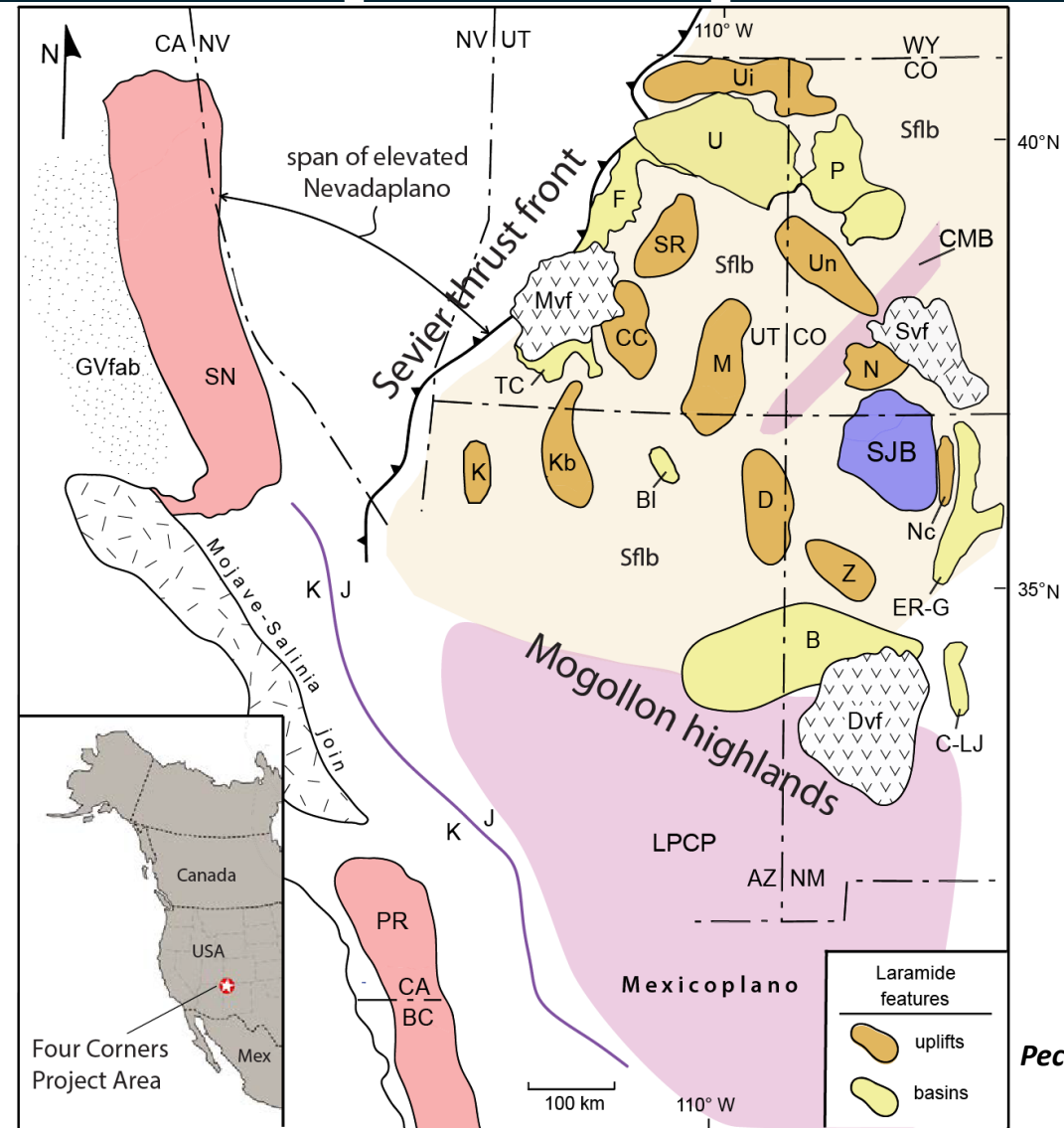
Yonkee and Weil,
2015

Paleogene ~ 50 Ma



San Juan Basin

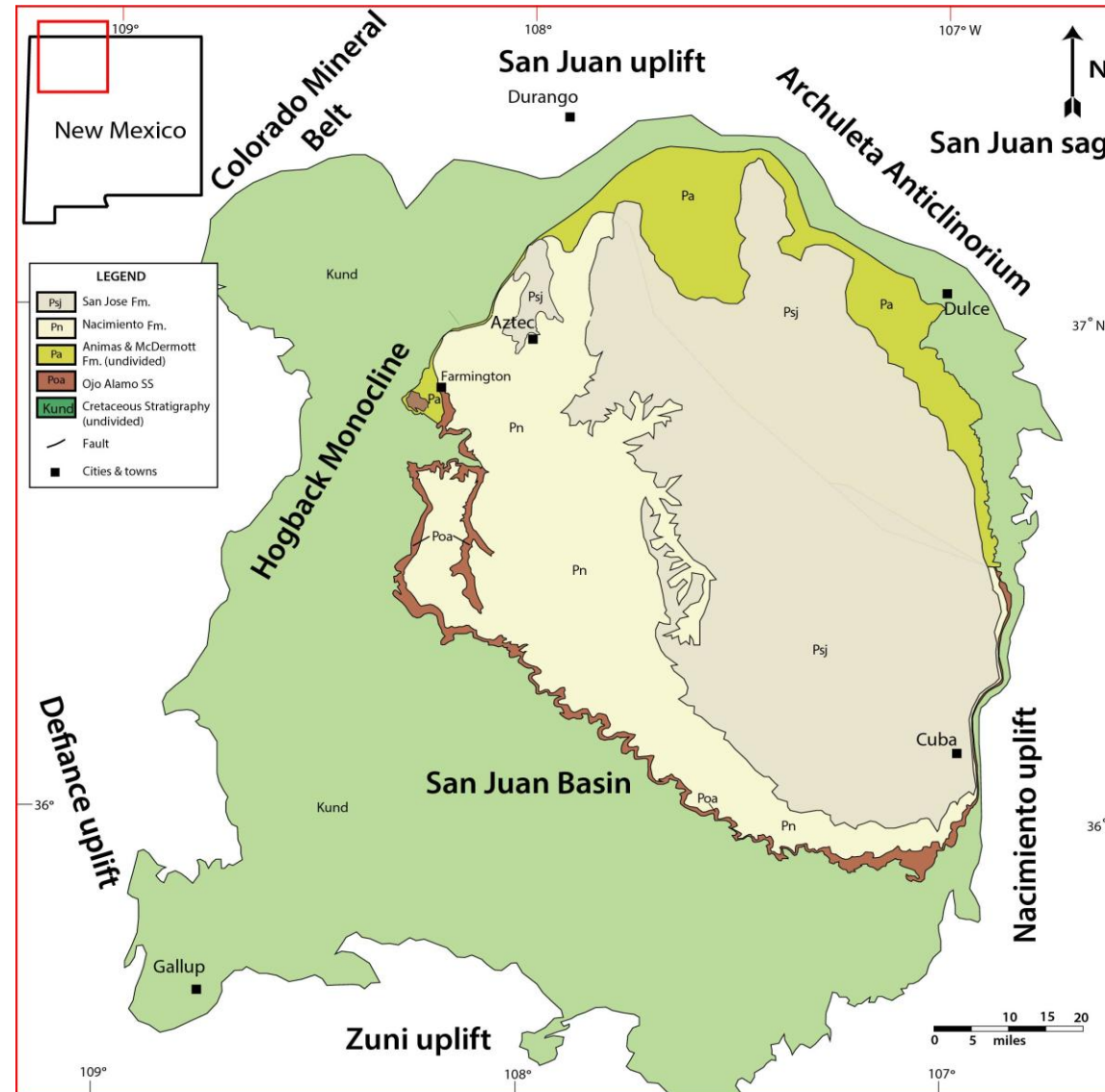
- Laramide Uplifts
 - Nacimiento, Zuni, Defiance, Needle Mountains, and Monument Mountains
- Laramide Basins
 - SJB, Baca, Galisteo, and La Joya



Pecha et al., 2018

San Juan Basin

- Stratigraphy from Cretaceous through Eocene
- Near horizontal stratigraphy throughout the basin



Pecha et al., 2018

Geologic
Background

Stratigraphic
Overview

Objectives

Methods

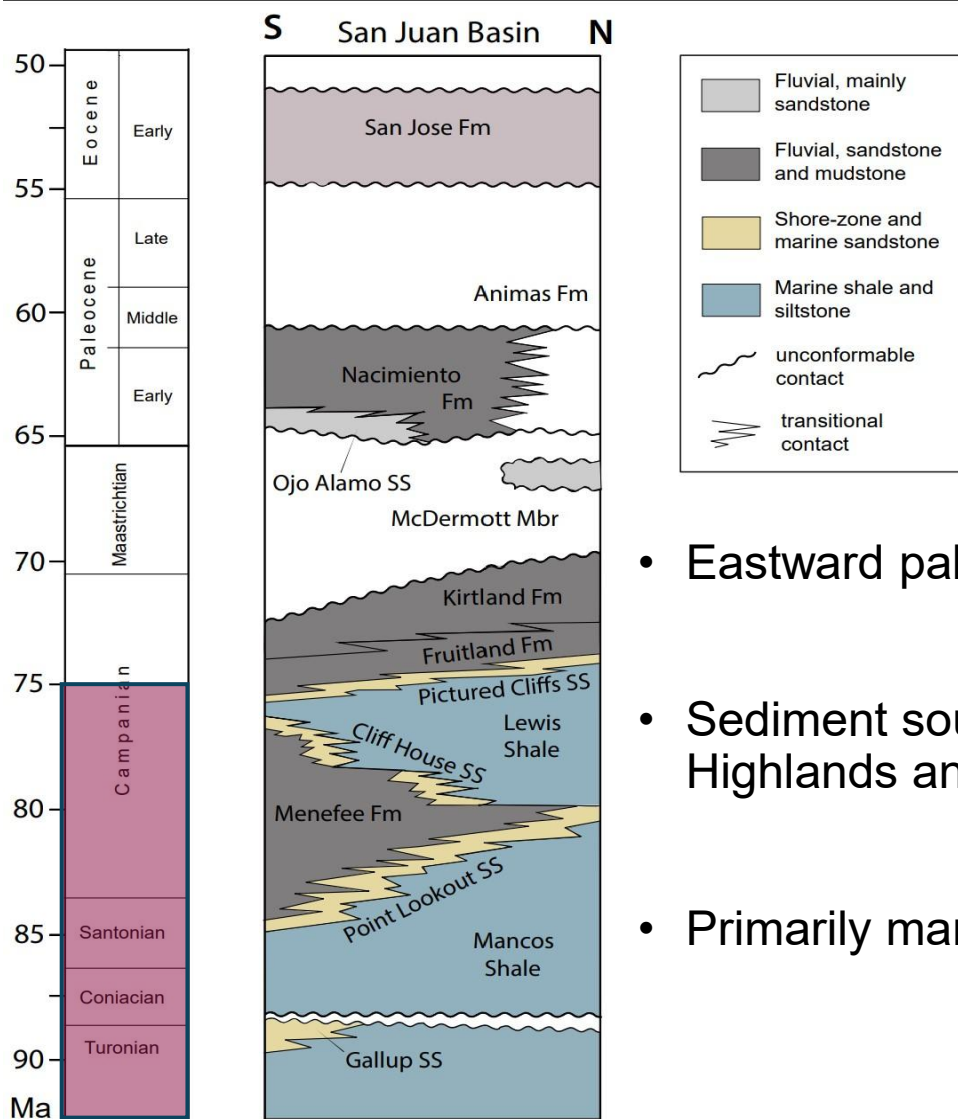
Results

Conclusions

Acknowledge-
ments

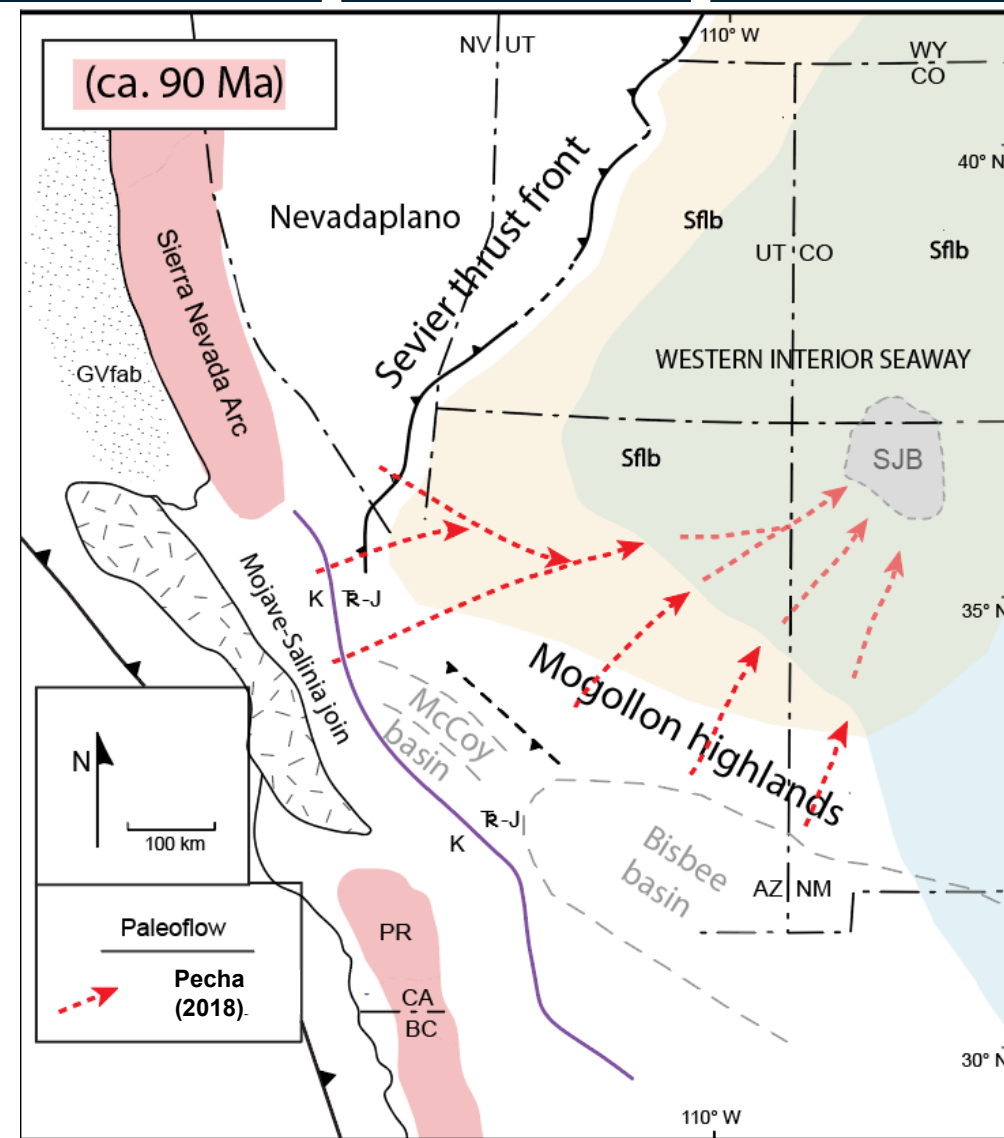
Stratigraphic Overview

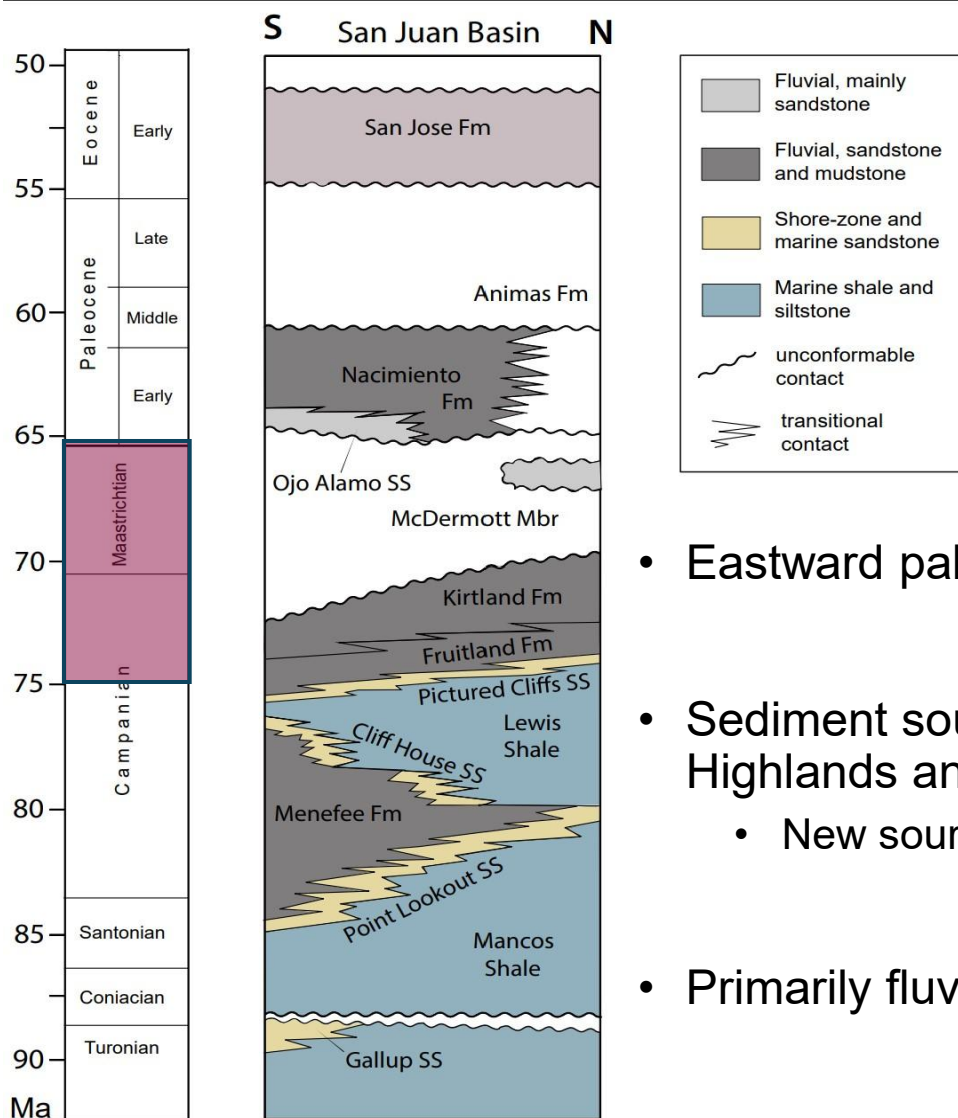




- Eastward paleoflow
- Sediment sourced from Mogollon Highlands and Sevier FTB
- Primarily marine sedimentation

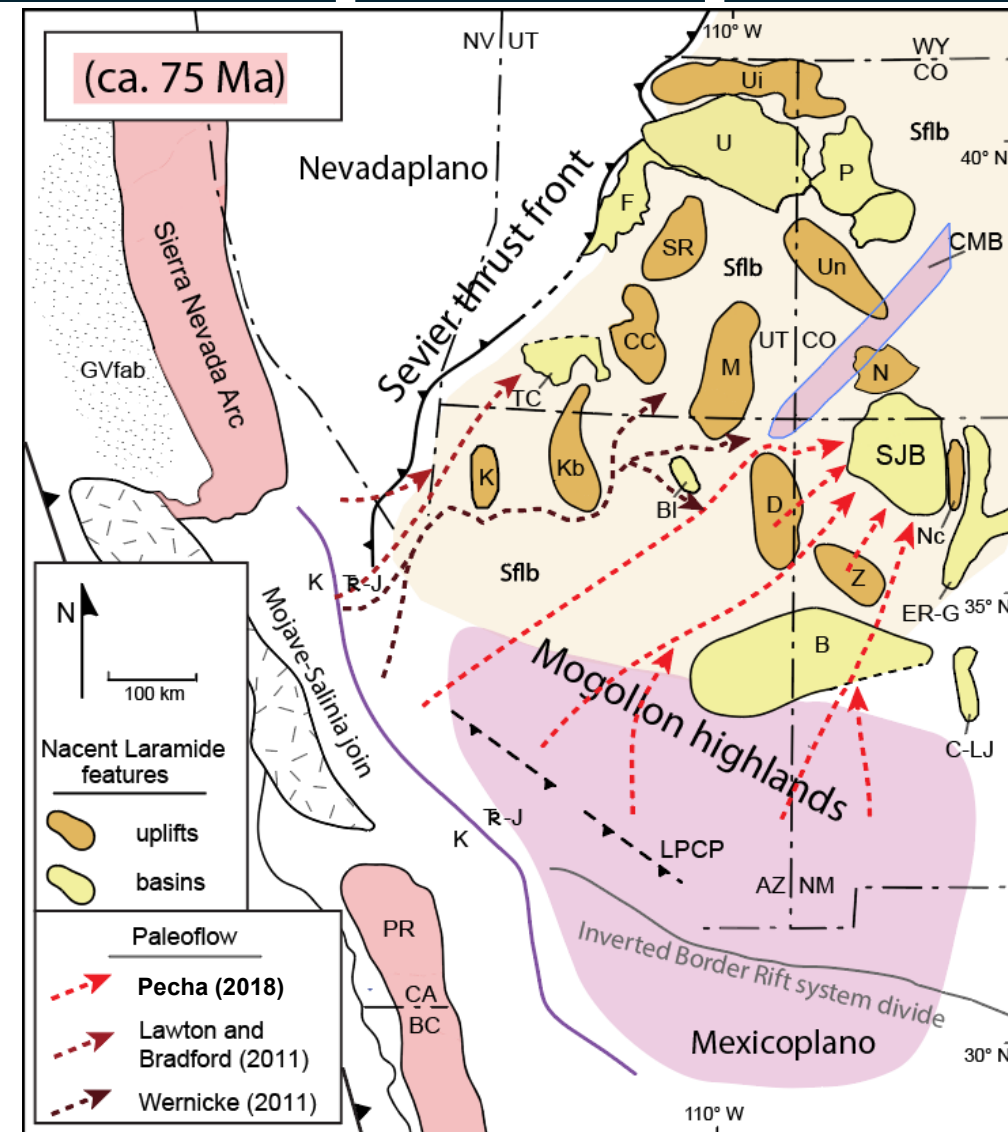
Pecha et al., 2018

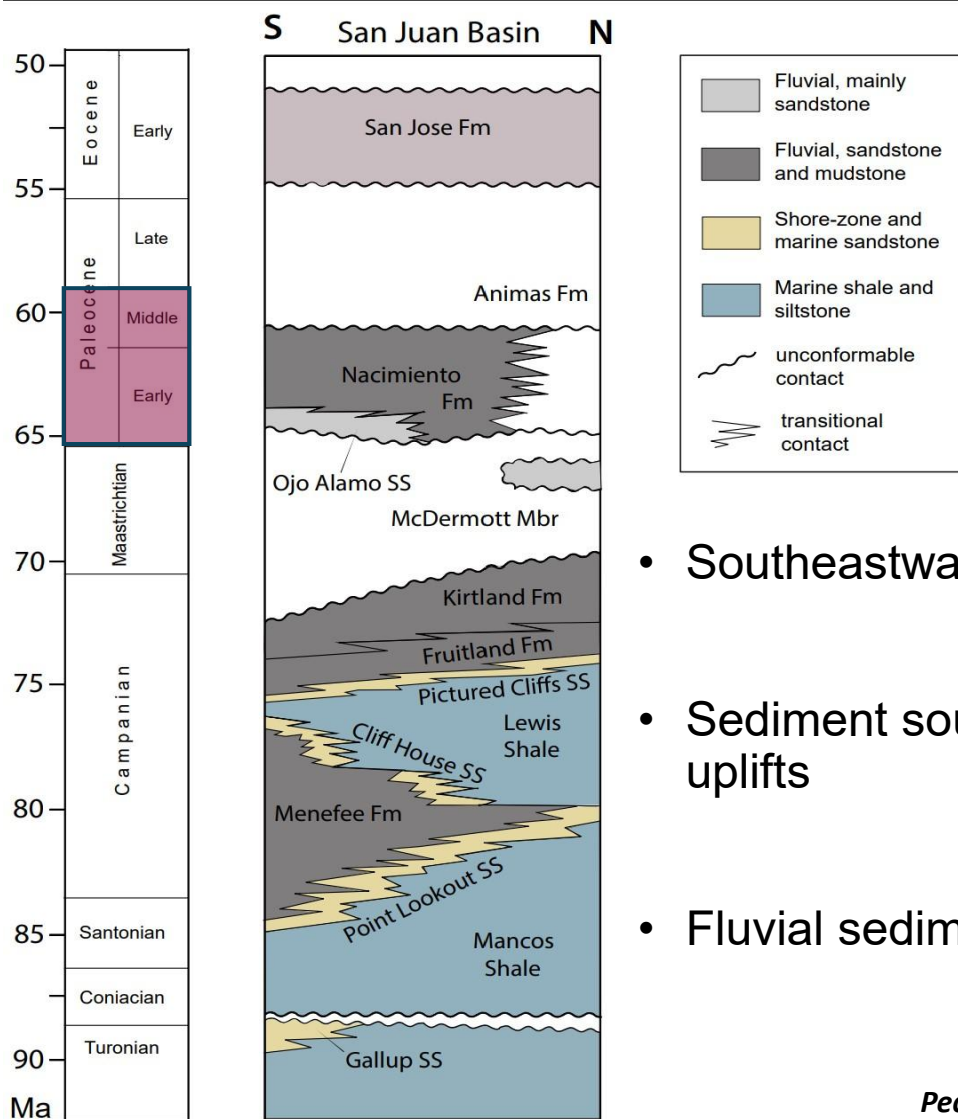




- Eastward paleoflow
- Sediment sourced from Mogollon Highlands and Sevier FTB
 - New sources from Laramide uplifts
- Primarily fluvial sedimentation

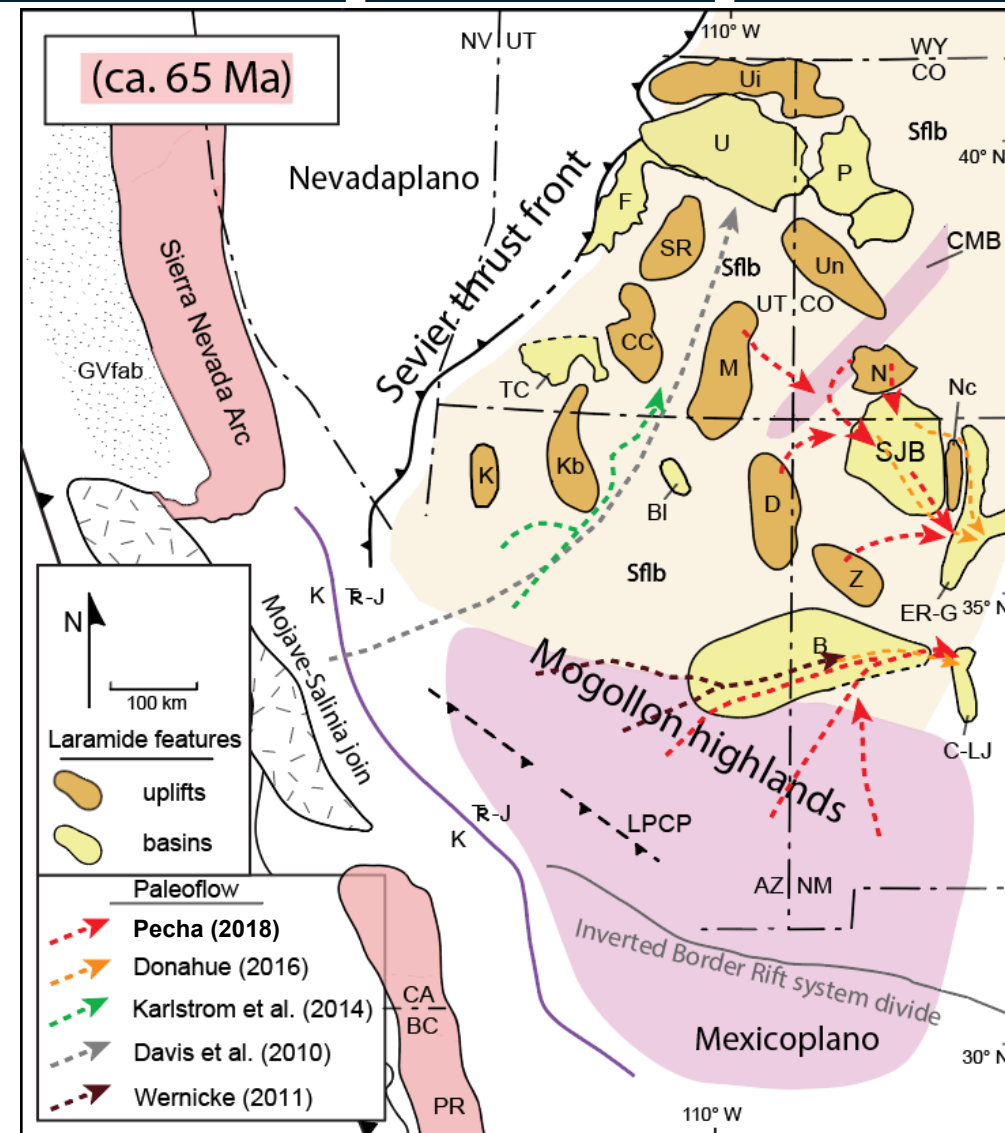
Pecha et al., 2018

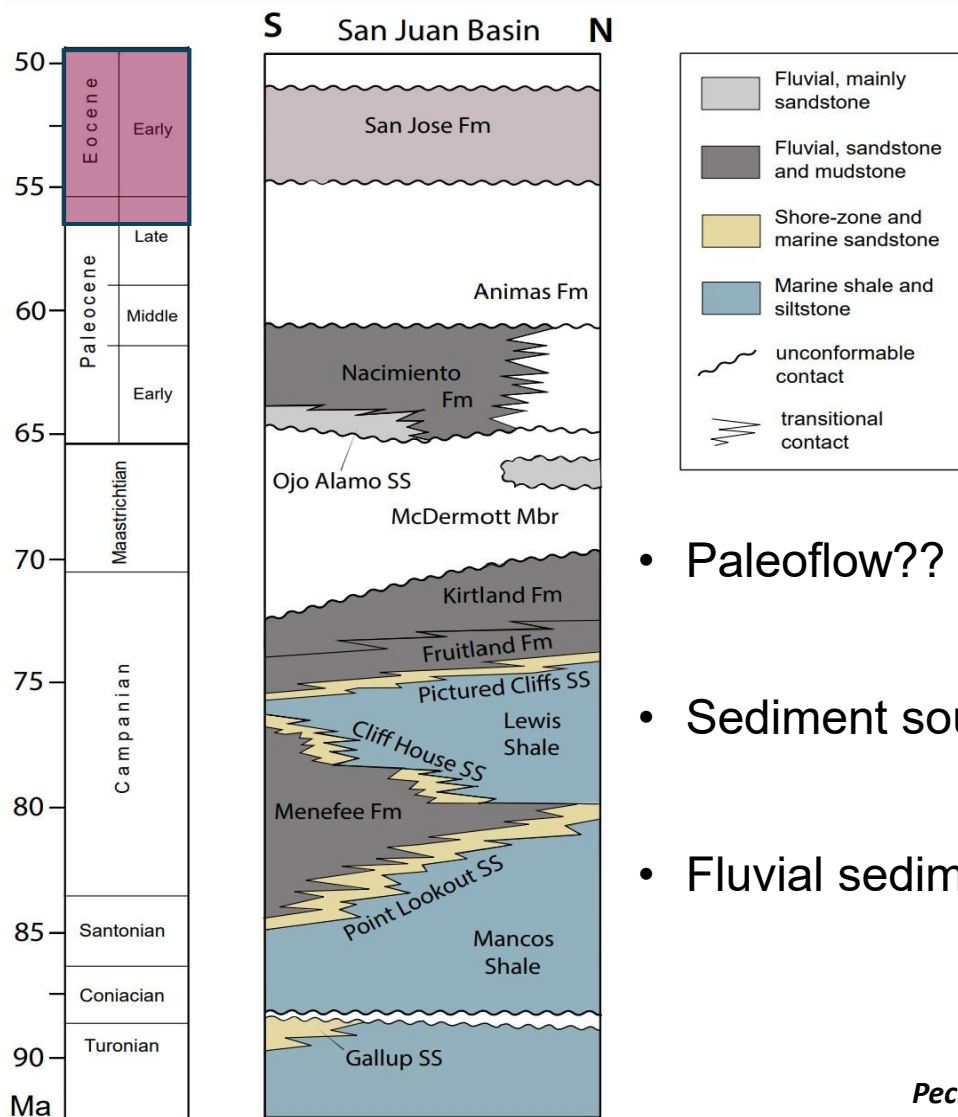




- Southeastward paleoflow
- Sediment sourced from Laramide uplifts
- Fluvial sedimentation

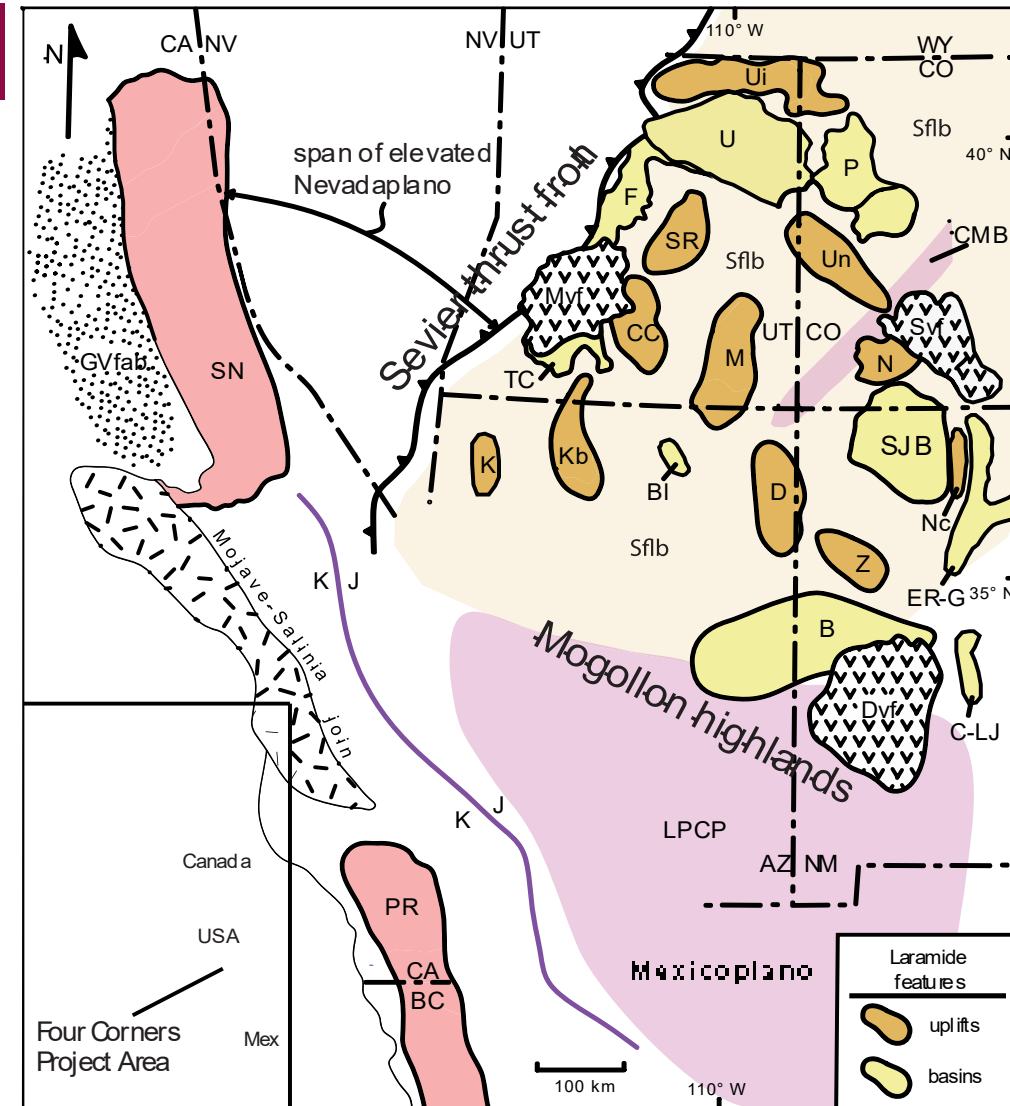
Pecha et al., 2018





55-50 Ma?

- Paleoflow??
- Sediment source??
- Fluvial sedimentation

Pecha et al., 2018



Cuba Mesa Member

- Thickly bedded very coarse-grained lenticular sandstones
- Locally conglomeratic
- 4-100m thick
- Unconformably (?) overlies Nacimiento Formation in the south
- Intertongues with the Regina Member in the north

Regina Member

- Overlies and intertongues with the Cuba Mesa Member
- Mudstone dominated
- Extensive bodies of multicolored clay and siltstones
- Minor shales and sandstones
- Southward coarsening of grains → pinchout of Cuba Mesa



Llaves Member

- Sheet sandstones
- Locally conglomeratic
- Multicolored → red, yellow, and grey
- Thickly bedded
- Intertongues with Regina Member in the east-central portion of basin



Tapacitos Member

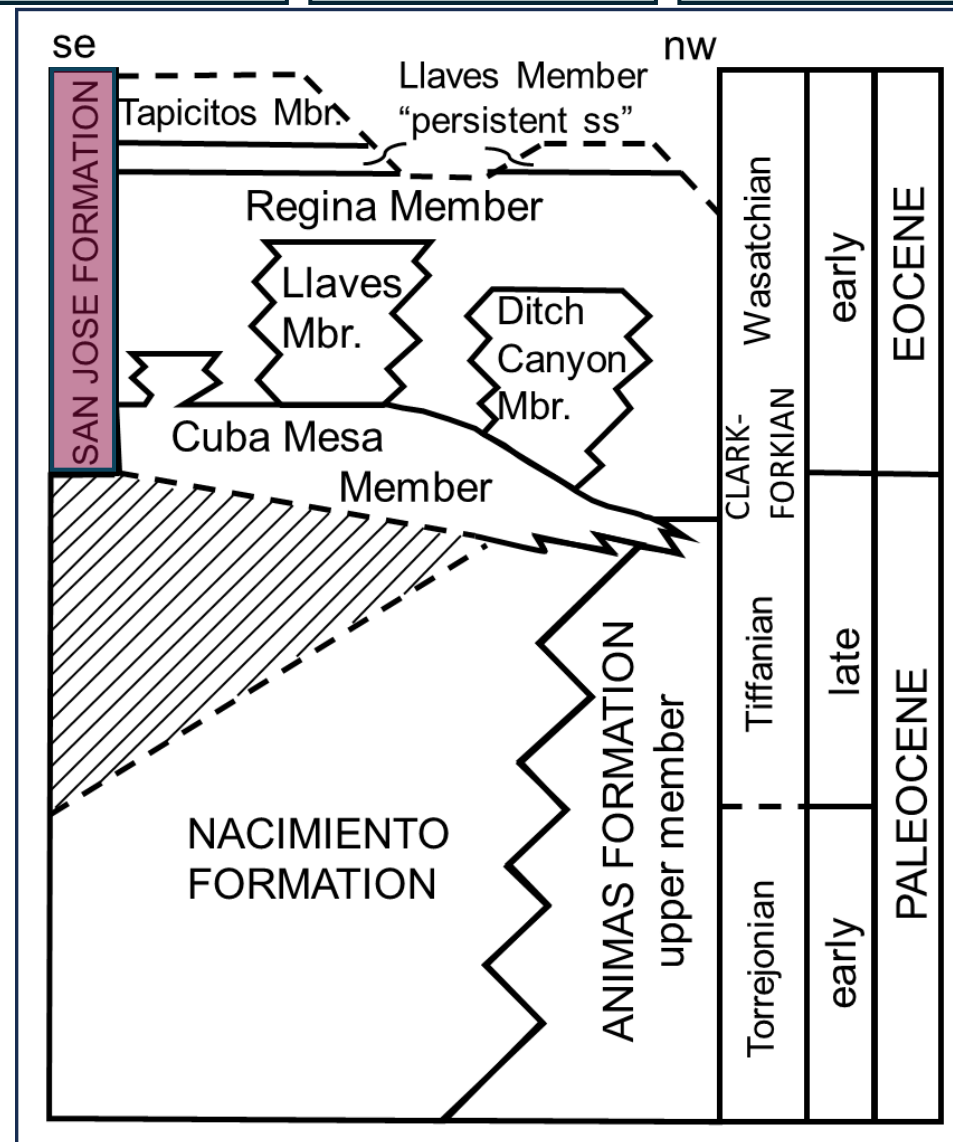
- Slope forming unit
- Red sandy-mudstone and pink sandstone
- Cap the high topography of the east-northeastern portions of the basin



San Jose Formation

- Last preserved sedimentation during the Laramide
- High energy, low-sinuosity streams, extensive muddy floodplains
- Most extensively preserved/ exposed Eocene strata in New Mexico
- Most diverse fossil vertebrate faunas of early Eocene age in North America
- Defined by 4 key stratigraphic members

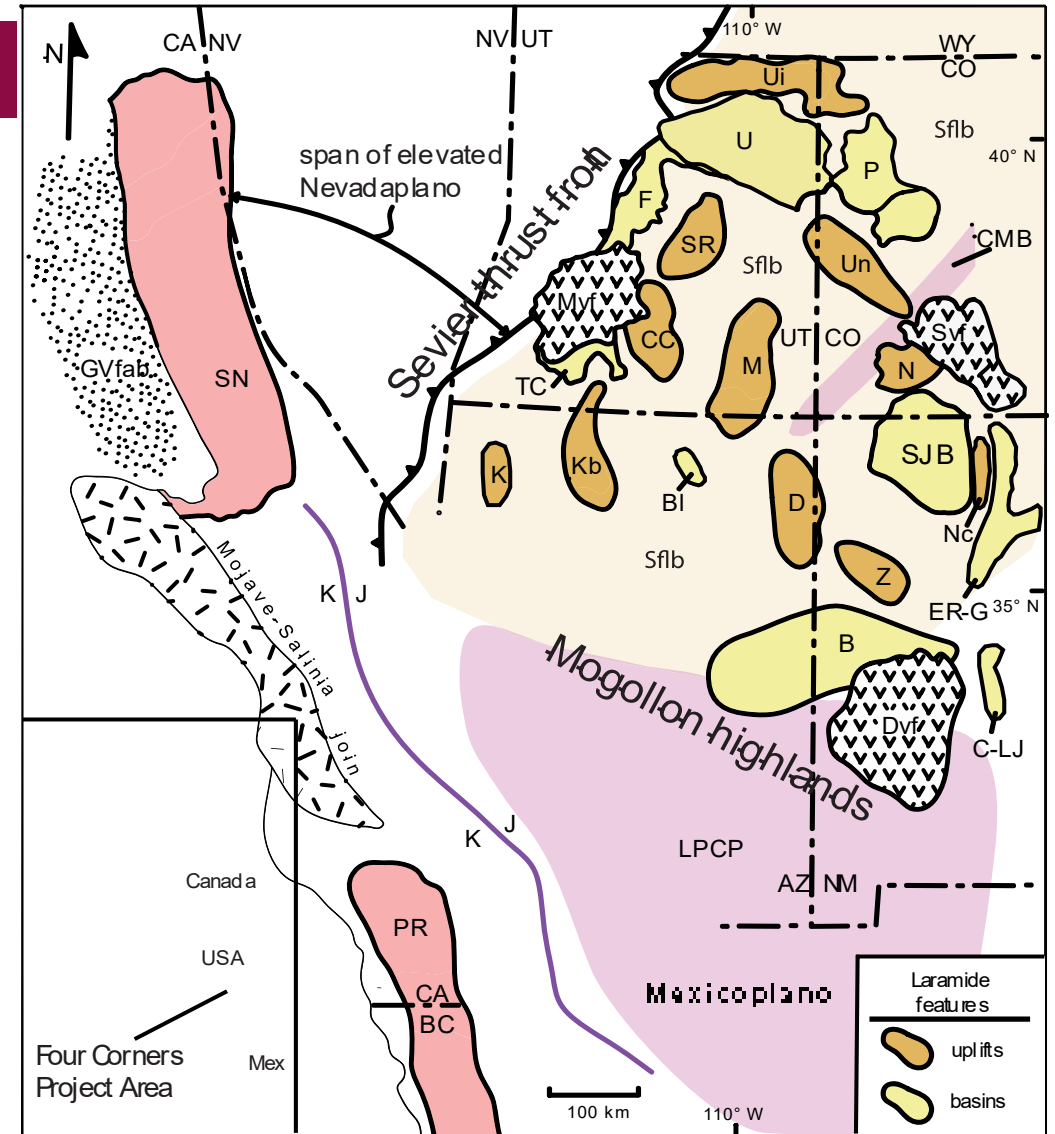
*Smith and Lucas,
1991*



Key Questions

- Geochronology?
- Provenance?
- Sed/Strat relations?
- Active late-stage Laramide structures?
- Tectonic drivers → subsidence in the San Juan?

55-50 Ma?



Pecha et al., 2018

- **Measured Sections**

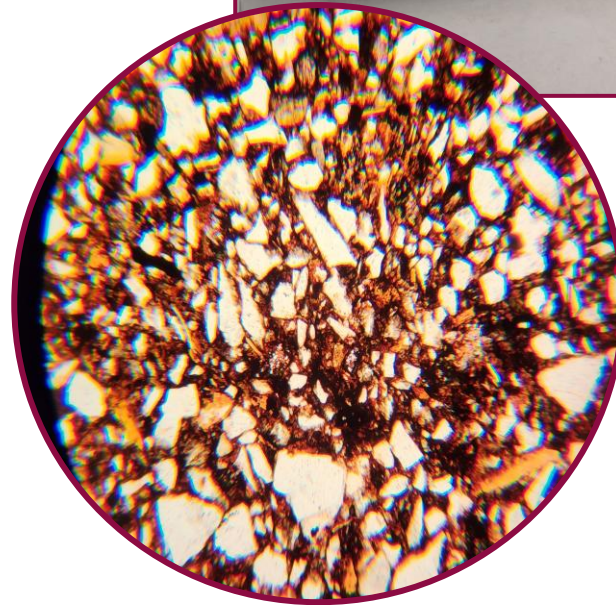
- Changes in lithofacies
- Changes in textural maturity
- Paleoflow
- Fluvial system evolution?

- **U-Pb Geochronology**

- Provenance
- Maximum Depositional Ages (MDA)

- **Point counting**

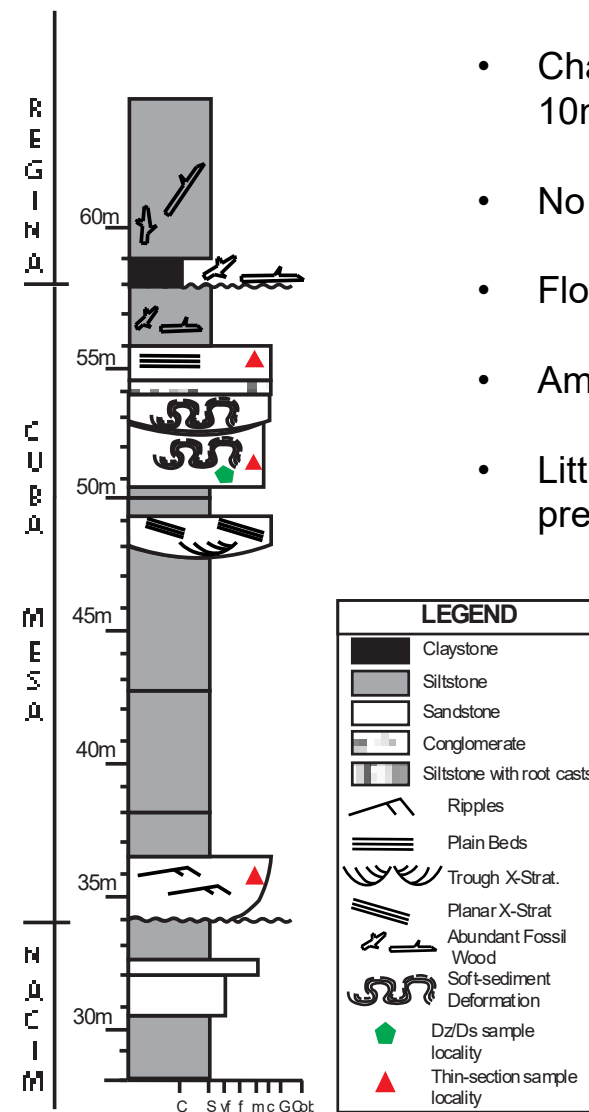
- Modal compositions
 - → Provenance
 - → Sediment dispersal patterns



Sedimentology and Stratigraphy

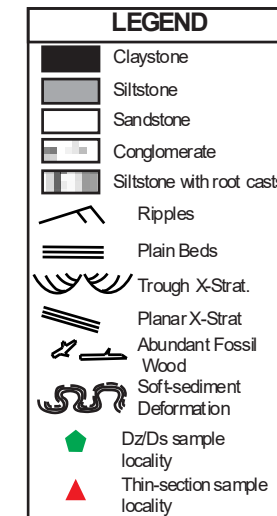
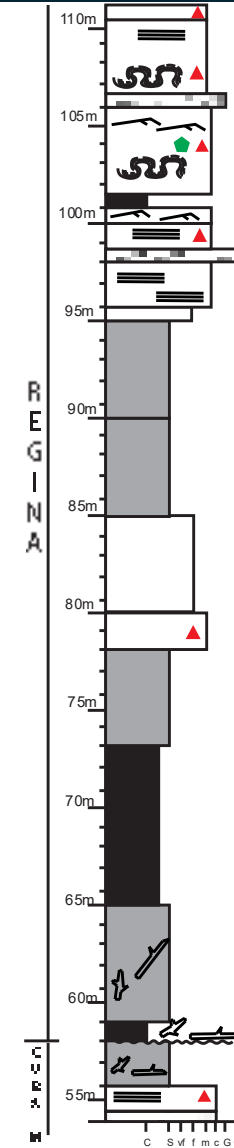


Cuba Mesa Member



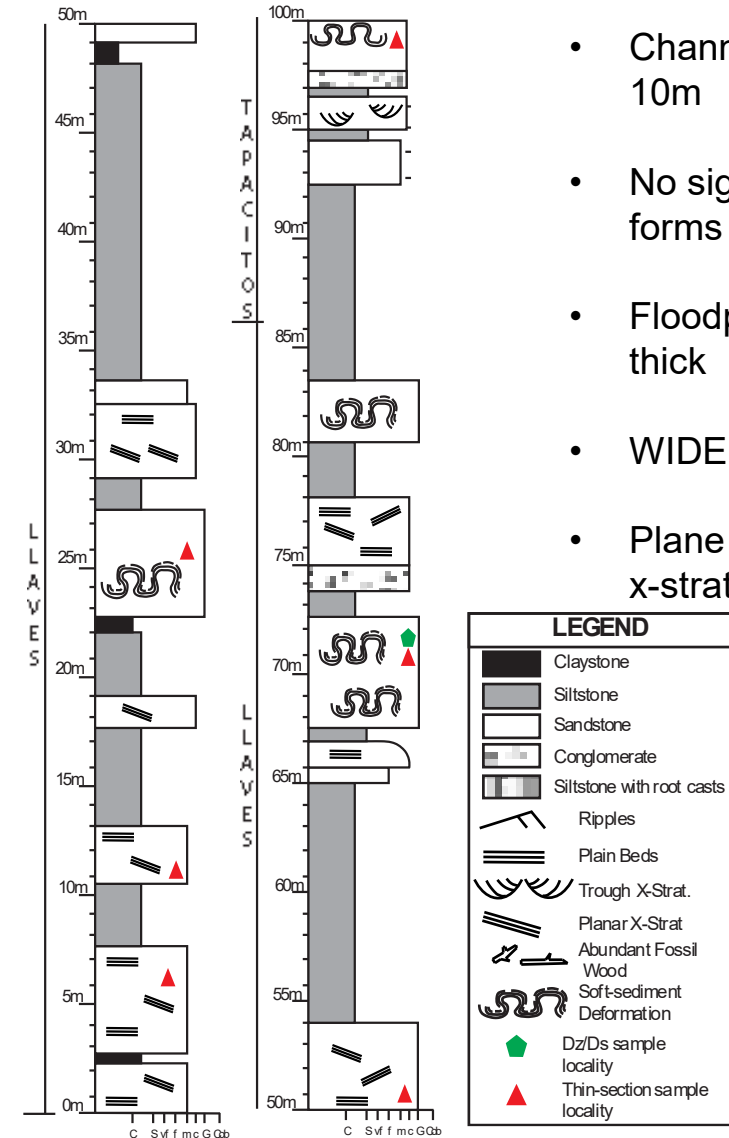
- Channel bodies: max-10m
- No significant bar forms
- Floodplain: 2-10m thick
- Amalgamated channels
- Little sed. structures preserved

Regina Member



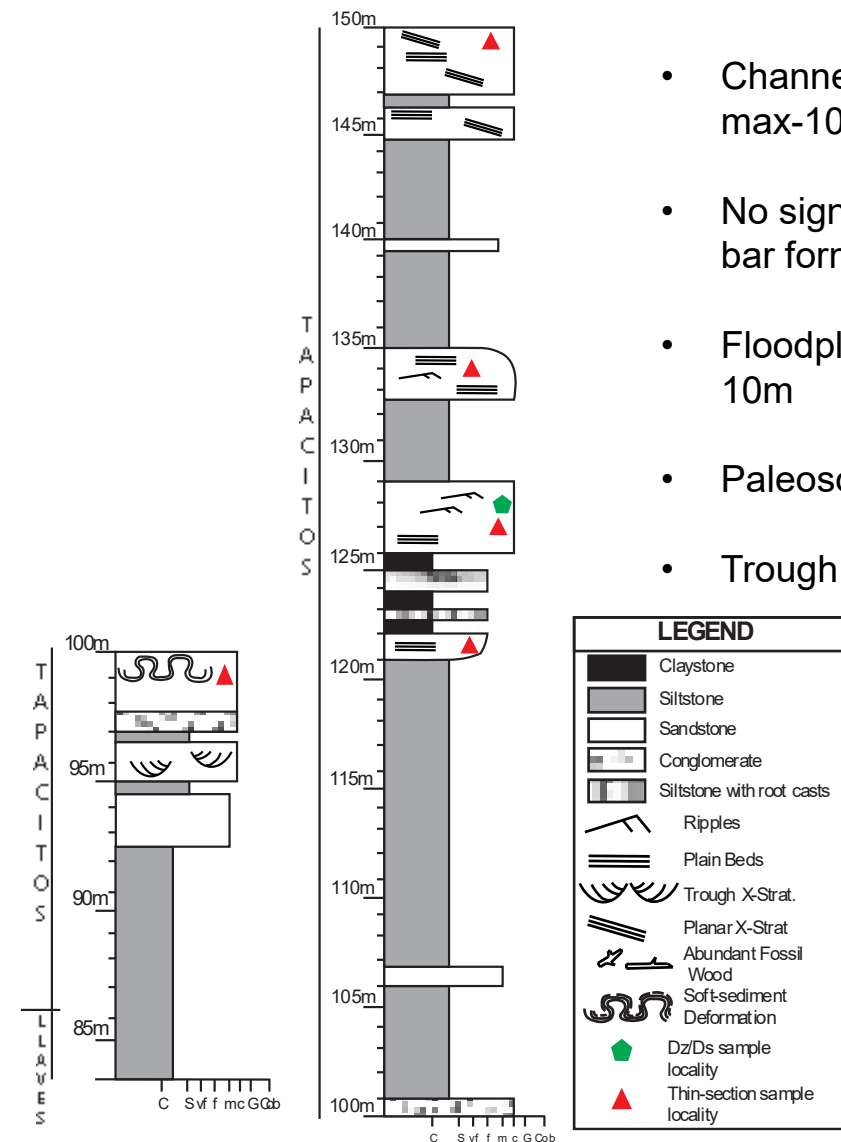
- Channel bodies: max-10m
- No significant bar forms
- Floodplain: 2-10m thick
- Amalgamated channels
- Sed. structures preserved
- Fossil trees!

Llaves Member



- Channel bodies: max-10m
- No significant bar forms
- Floodplain: 2-15m thick
- WIDE channels
- Plane Beds and planar x-strat. dominate

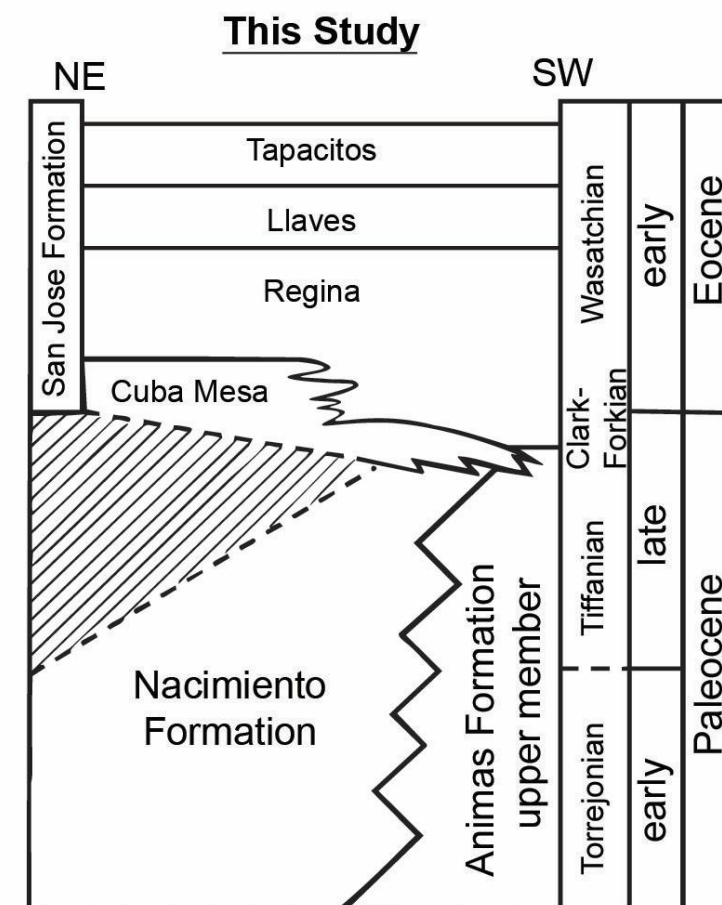
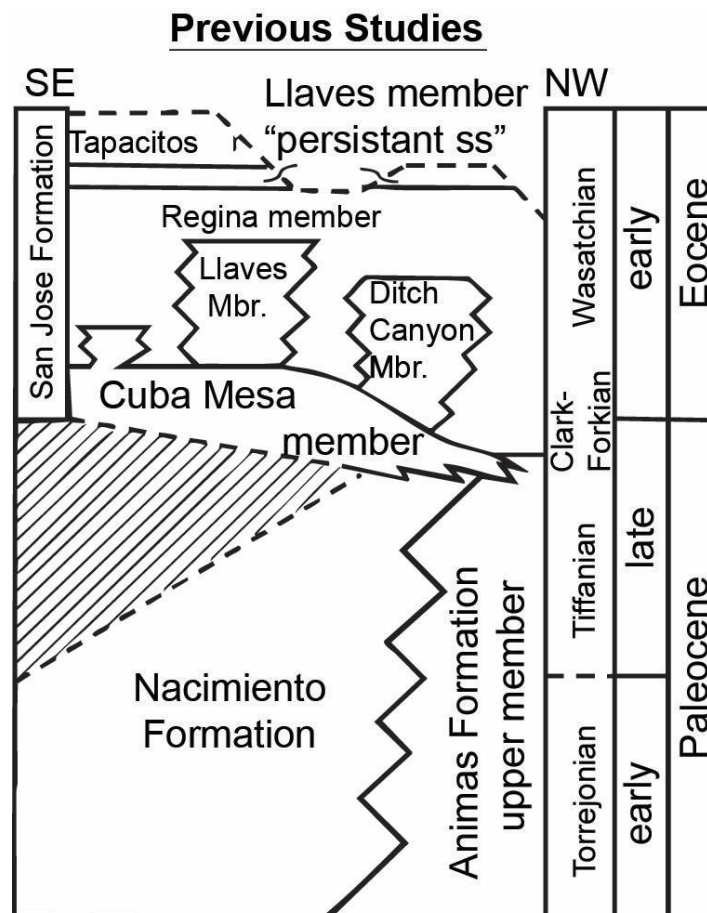
Tapacitos Member



- Channel bodies: max-10m
- No significant bar forms
- Floodplain: 2-10m
- Paleosols
- Trough x-strat.

- **SS Bodies >0.5 m**
 - Lenticular and tabular geometries
 - Poorly confined fluvial channels
 - Unconfined sheetflood
- **Dominant Lithofacies:**
 - Horizontal stratification
 - Ripple cross-strat.
- **Detritus sourced regionally...?**
- **Soft Sediment Deformation??**
 - Dewatering → rapid sedimentation
 - Liquefaction → seismic events
- **Cuba Mesa/Regina**
 - Near identical lithologic traits

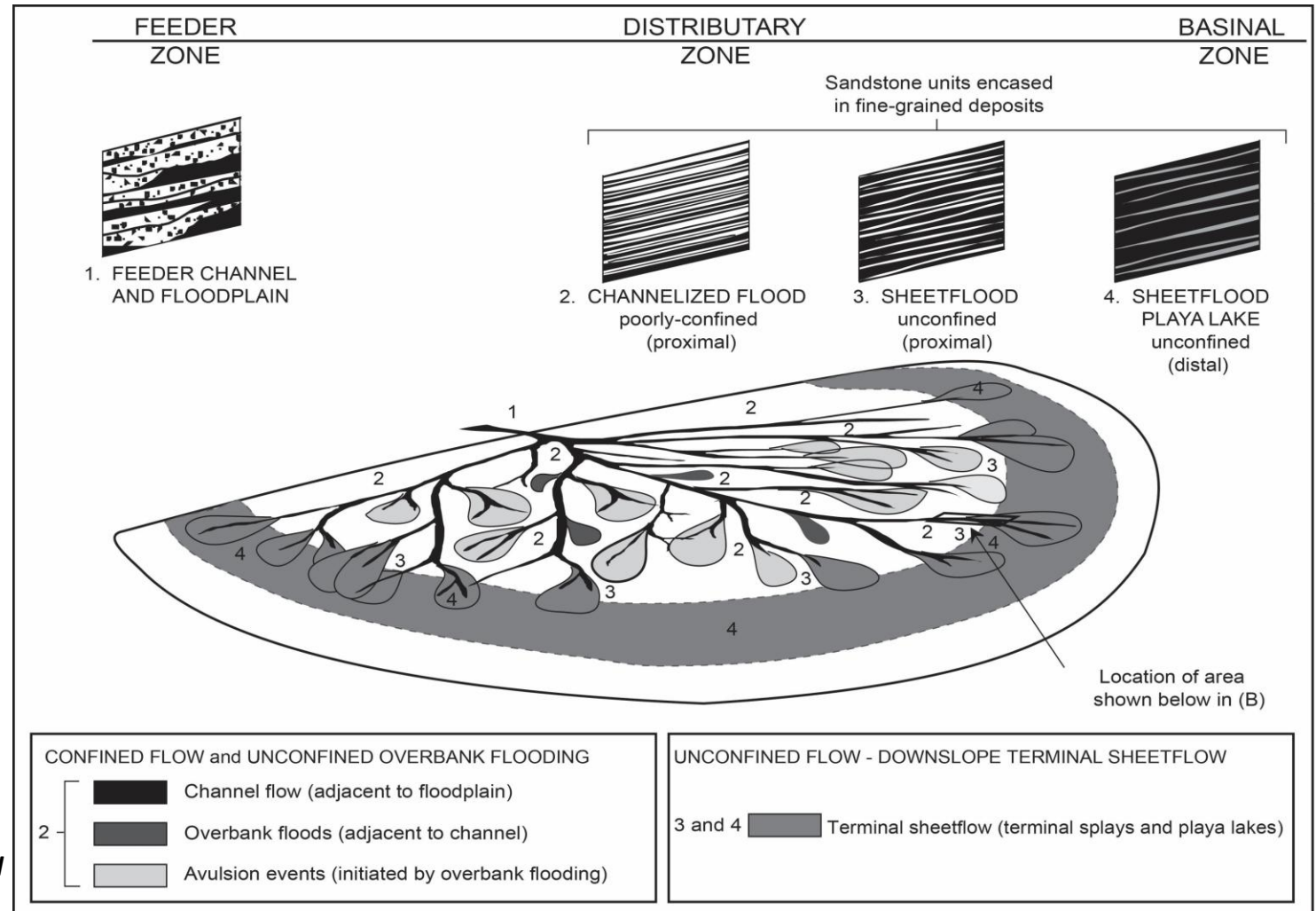
Key Take Aways



San Jose Formation Depositional Style:

- Laterally extensive channels
 - Aggraded in place
 - Did not migrate across floodplain
 - Channel avulsion
- Floodplain Surfaces
 - Relatively stable
 - Promoted vegetation to mature

Key Take Aways



*Hampton and
Horton, 2007*

**We're done with the
Sed/Strat!!**

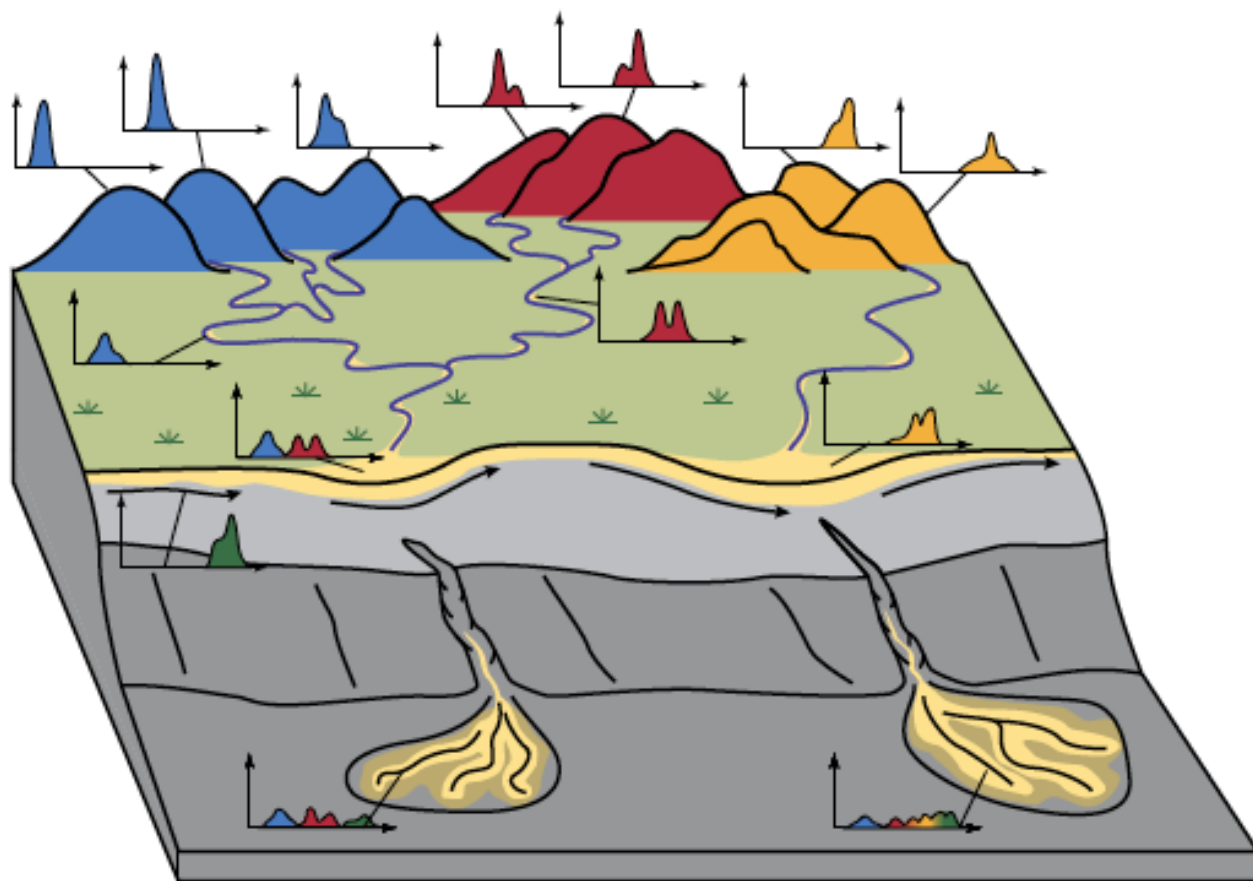


*Leo Kuy, at the
Arizona
LaserChron Center*

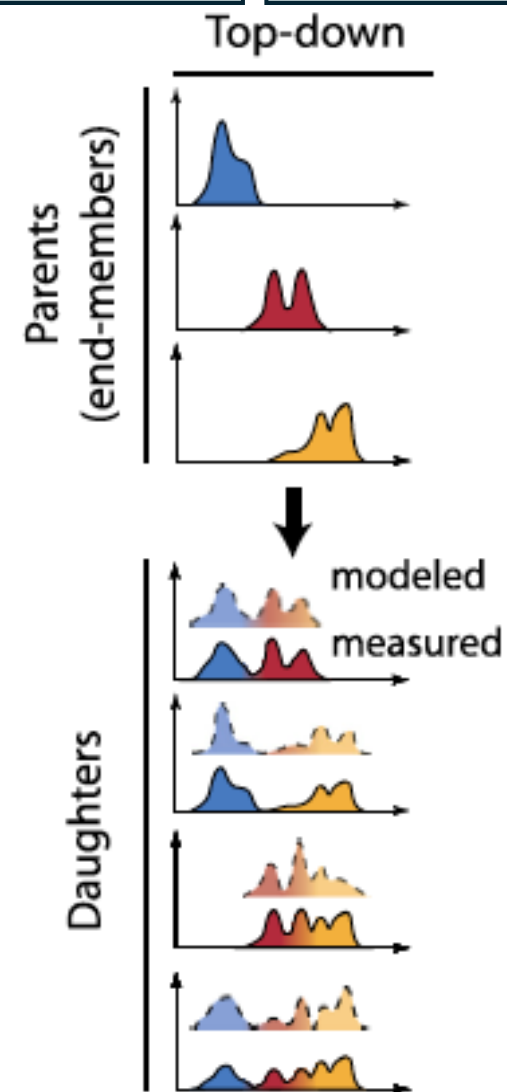
Detrital Zircon Geochronology

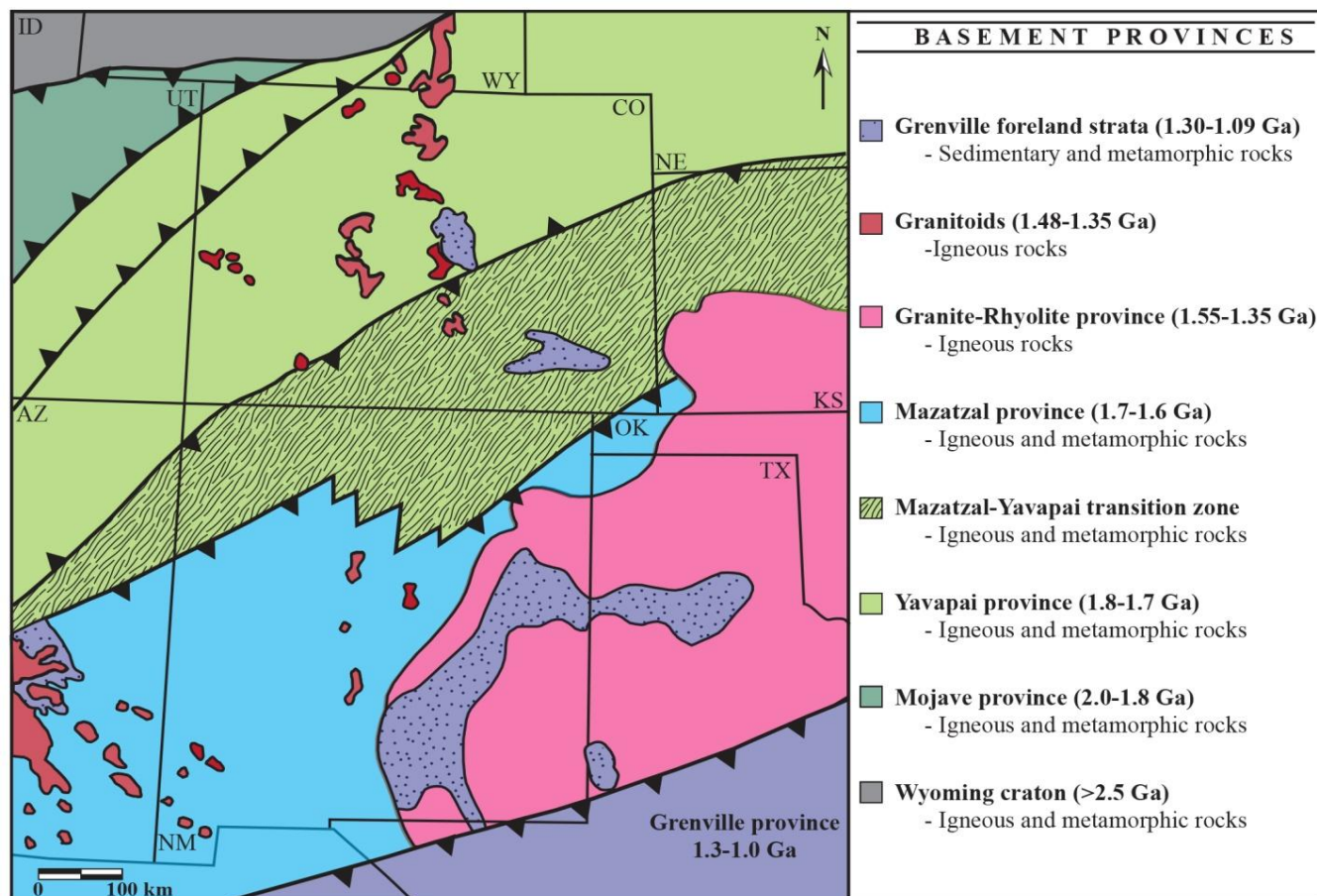


Detrital Zircon Geochronology

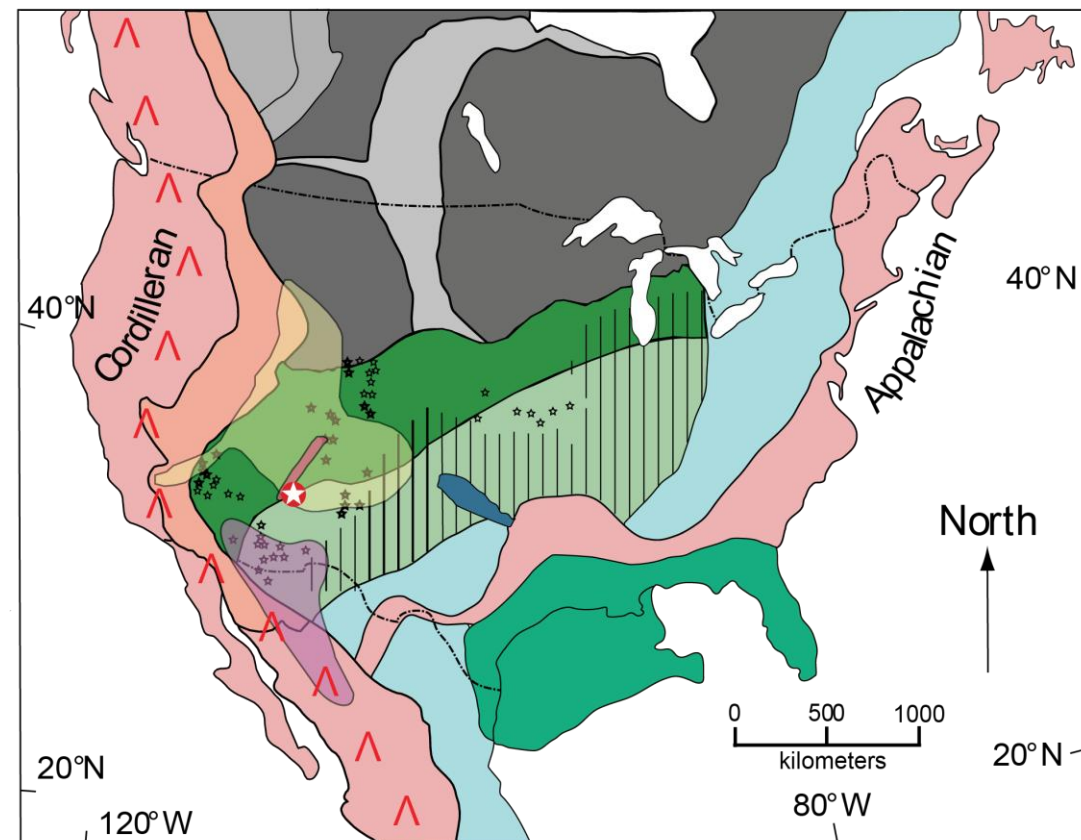


Sharman, et al.. (2017)





Modified from
Karlstrom et al., 2004

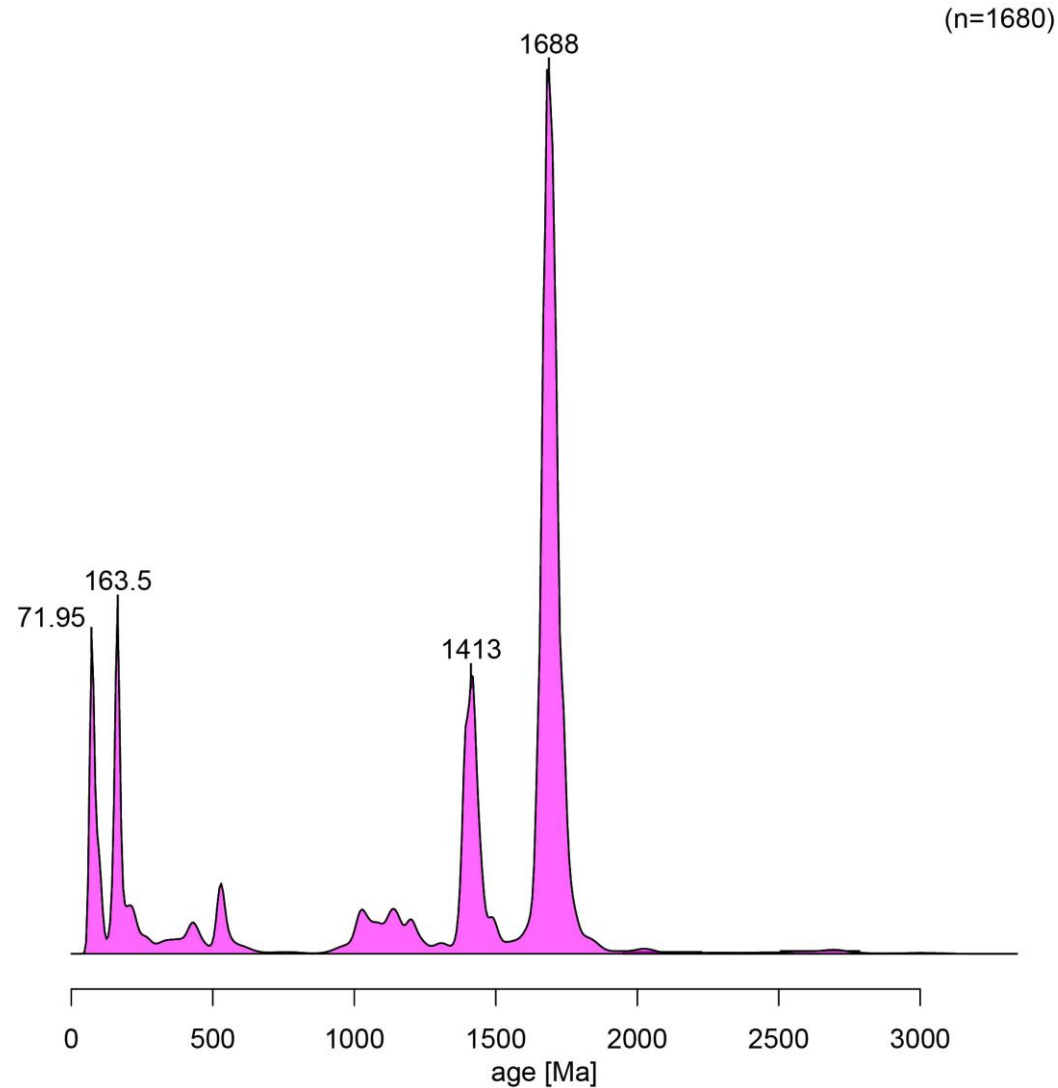


- Colorado mineral belt
- Laramide porphyry Cu province
- Mesozoic Eolianites
- Cordilleran miogeocline
- Peri-Laurentian Terrains
- Amarillo-Wichita Province (~530 Ma)
- Suwanee Terrain (720-400 Ma)
- Grenville Orogen (1.2-1.0 Ga)
- (1.48-1.34 Ga) Magmatic Province
- Mazatzal (1.7-1.6 Ga)
- Yavapai (1.8-1.7 Ga)
- Trans-Hudson (2.0-1.8 Ga) reworking
- Wopmay (2.3-1.8 Ga)
- Archean (>2.5 Ga)
- Mesozoic/Cenozoic magmatic arc
- Four Corners-San Juan basin

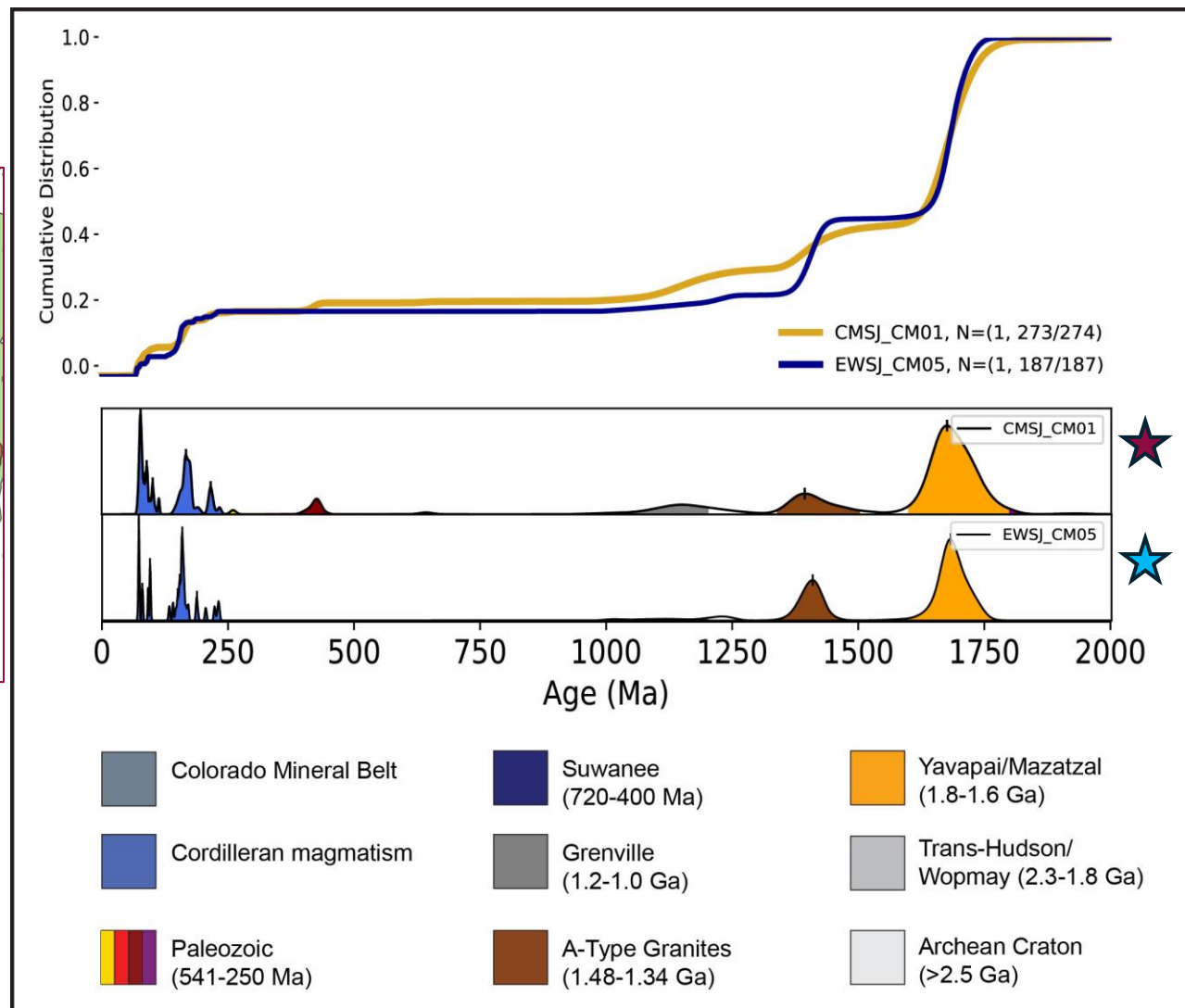
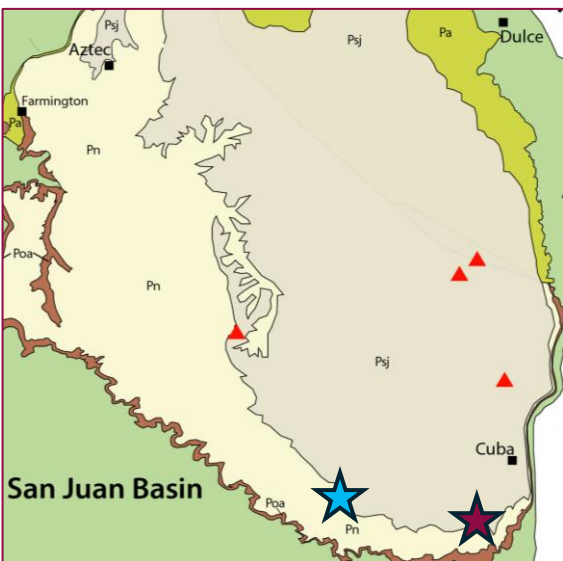
Pecha et al., 2018

San Jose Formation

- Composite PDP
- Primary age Peaks:
 - Mazatzal/Yavapai
- Secondary Peaks:
 - Cordilleran Arc
 - Colorado Mineral Belt
- Youngest grains:
 - 65 Ma

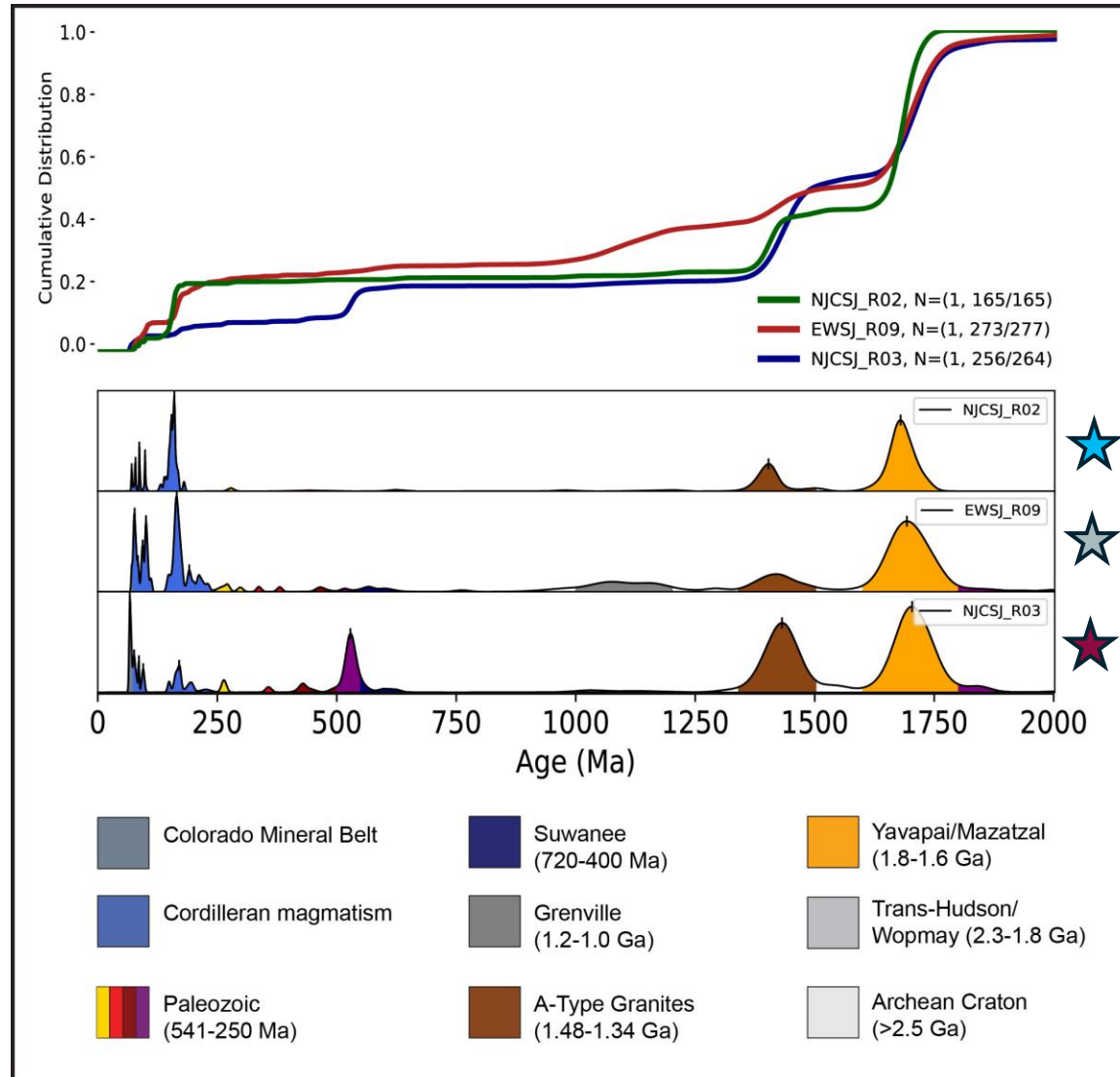
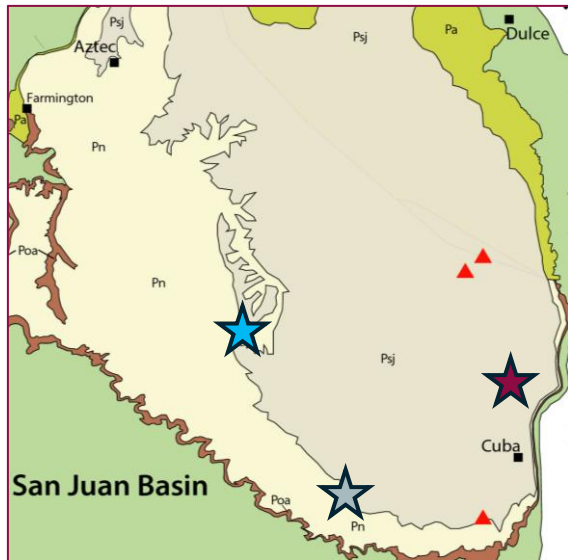


Cuba Mesa Member



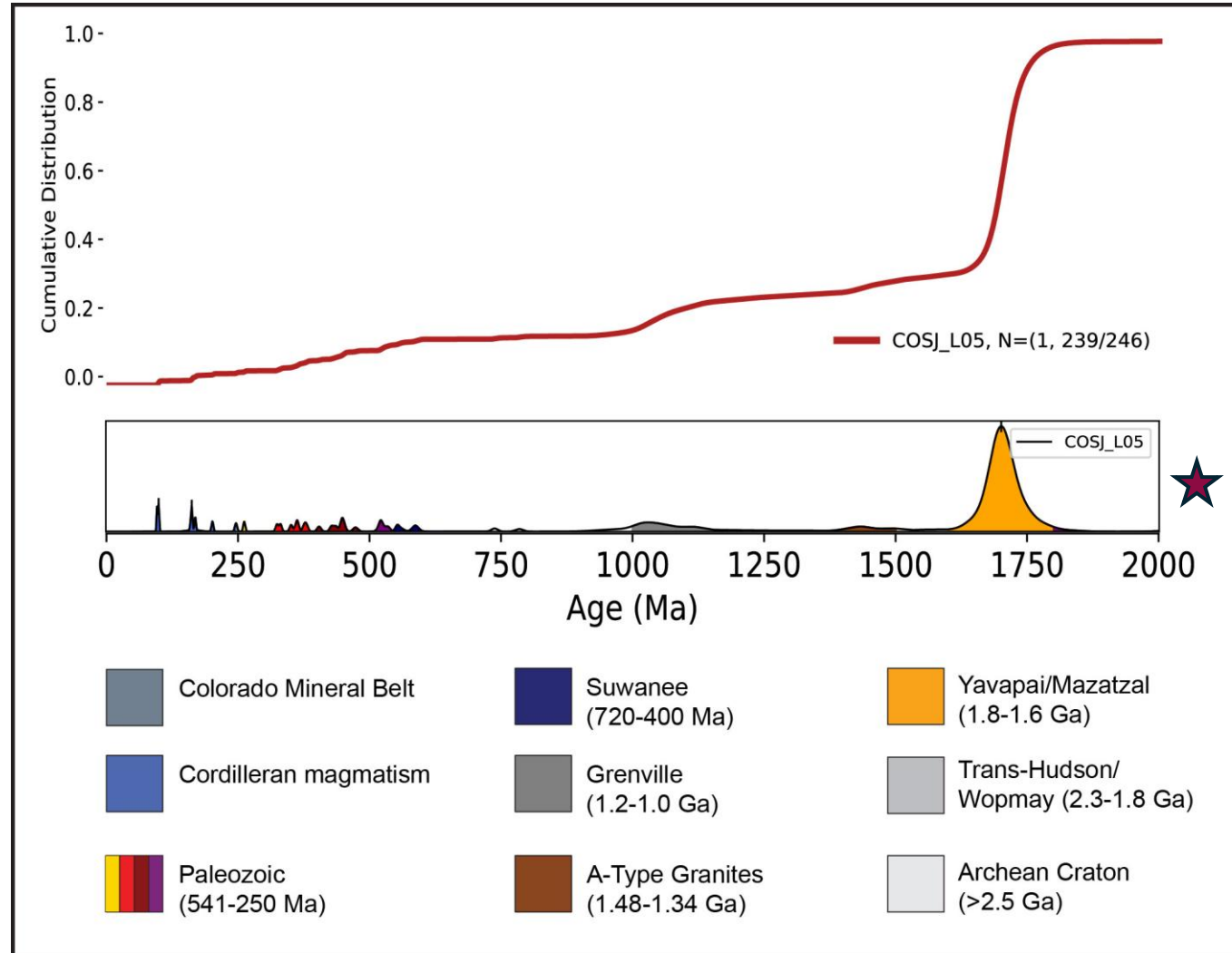
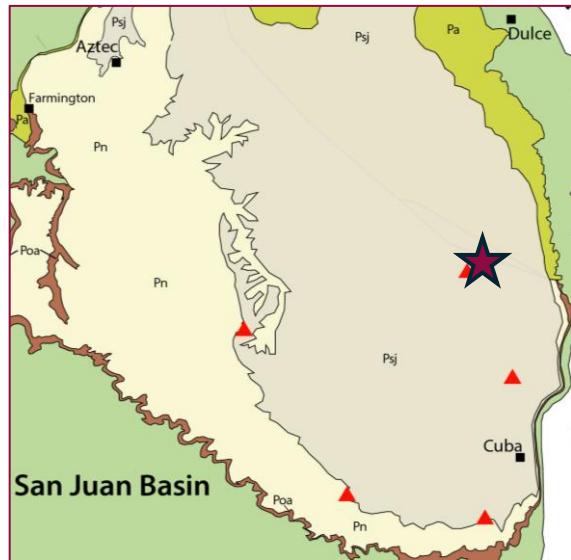
- Mazatzal/Yavapai
 - ~55%
- A-Type Granites
 - ~15-20%
- Cordilleran Arc/ CMB
 - ~20%
- Grenville
 - ~9%
- Similar age signatures across the basin
- Small Paleozoic signature in the east

Regina Member



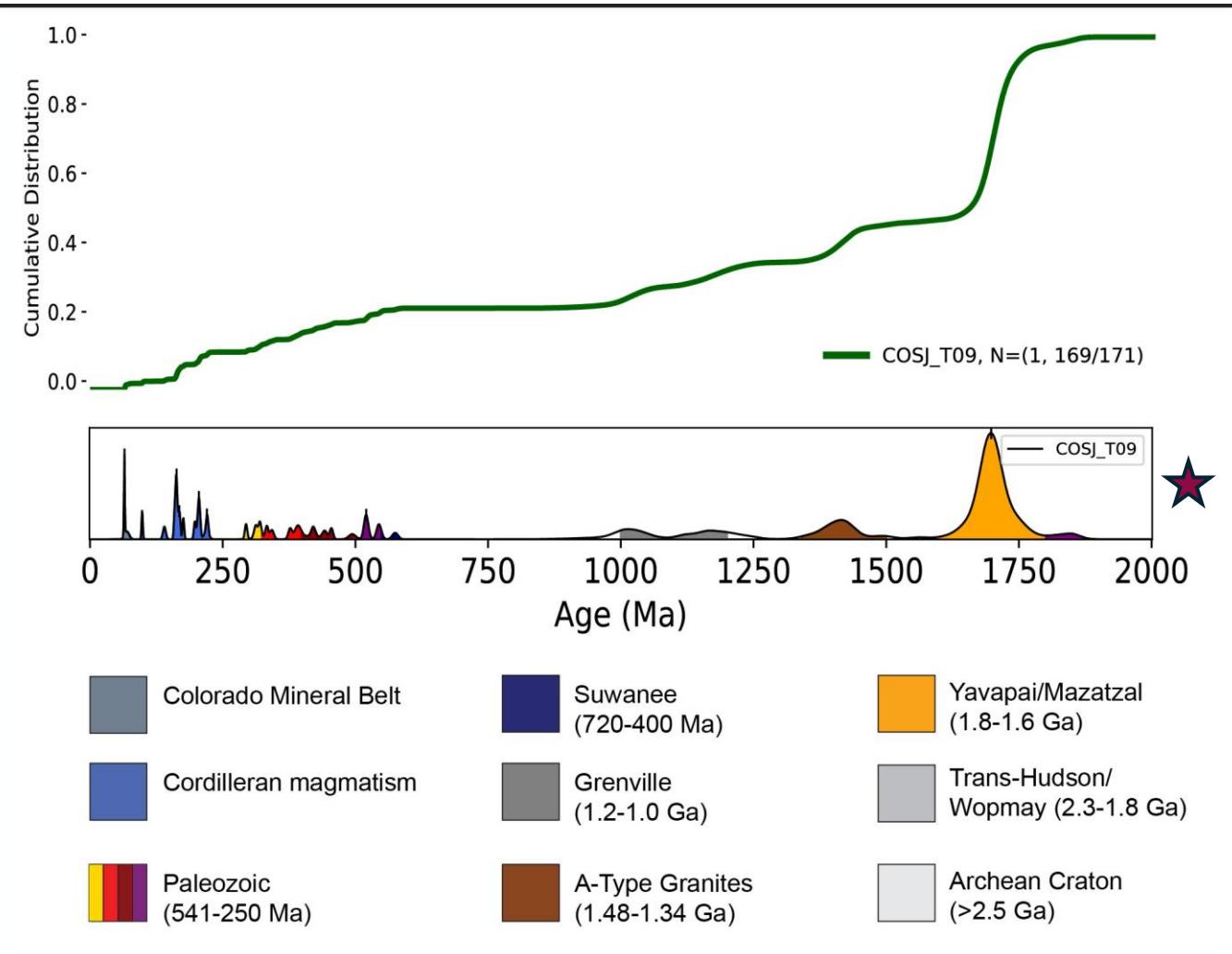
- Mazatzal/Yavapai
 - ~55%
- A-Type Granites
 - ~5-15%
- Cordilleran Arc/ CMB
 - ~20%
- Grenville
 - ~5%
- Age signatures vary across the basin
- Small Paleozoic signature in the east
 - ~8%

Liaves Member



- Mazatzal/Yavapai
 - ~70%
- A-Type Granites
 - ~5%
- Cordilleran Arc
 - ~4%
- Grenville
 - ~11%
- Paleozoic
 - ~6%

Tapacitos Member



- Mazatzal/Yavapai
 - ~50%
- A-Type Granites
 - ~11%
- Cordilleran Arc
 - ~8%
- Grenville
 - ~12%
- Paleozoic
 - ~12%

Key Take Aways

Key Observations

- Cuba Mesa/ Regina Members:
 - Yavapai/Mazatzal and A-Type Granites
 - ~55%
 - Cordilleran Arc
 - ~15%
 - Muted Paleozoic Intrusives
- Llaves/ Tapacitos Members:
 - Yavapai/Mazatzal and A-Type Granites
 - ~65%
 - Muted Grenville and Paleozoic Intrusives
 - ~12% and 6% (respectively)
- Cuba Mesa/Regina and Llaves/Tapacitos
 - Near identical age signatures (Respectively)

Provenance

- Cuba Mesa/Regina:
 - Basement source areas (Primary)
 - Cordilleran Arc source areas (Secondary)
 - Increased local basement input in the eastern margin of the SJB
- Llaves/Tapacitos:
 - Basement source areas (Primary)
 - Cordilleran Arc source areas (Absent)

Geologic
Background

Stratigraphic
Overview

Objectives

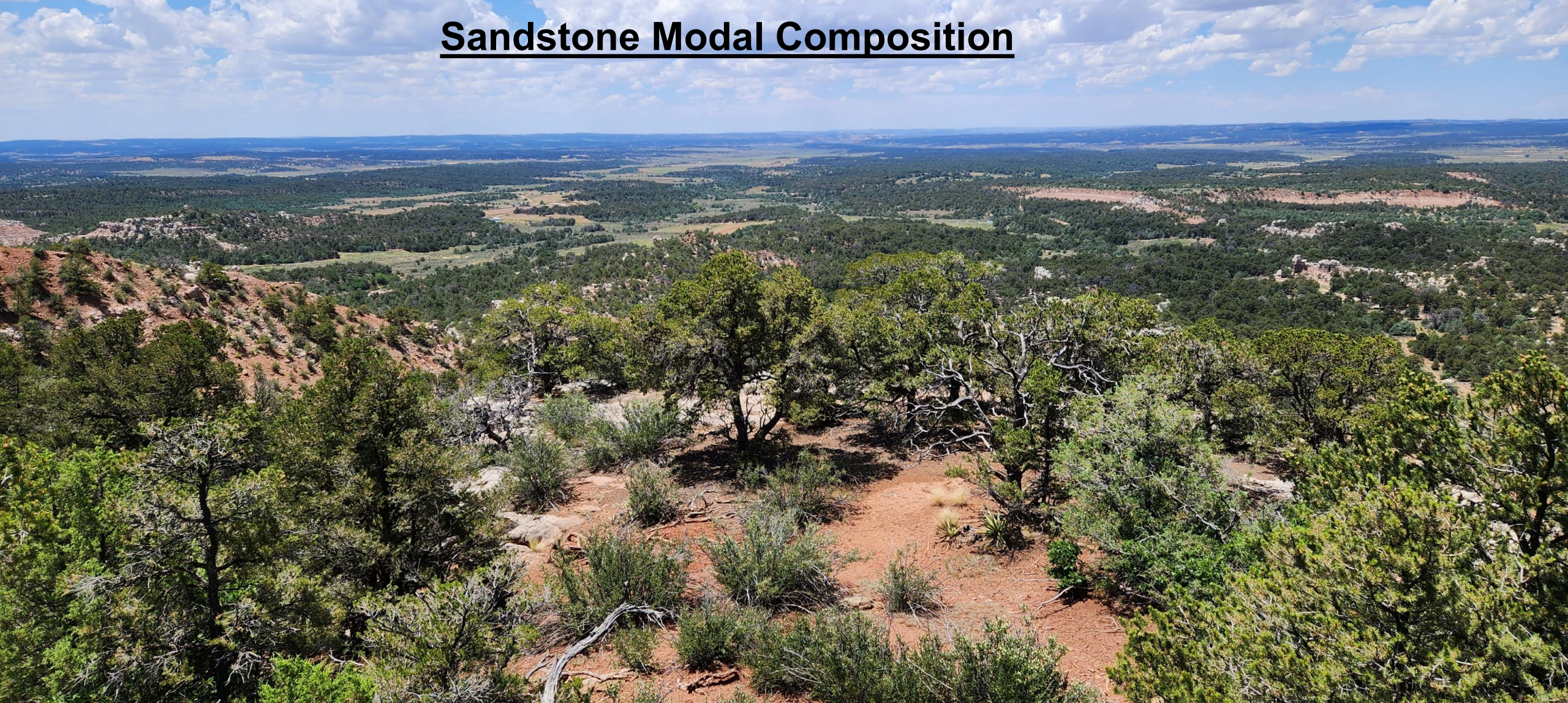
Methods

Results

Conclusions

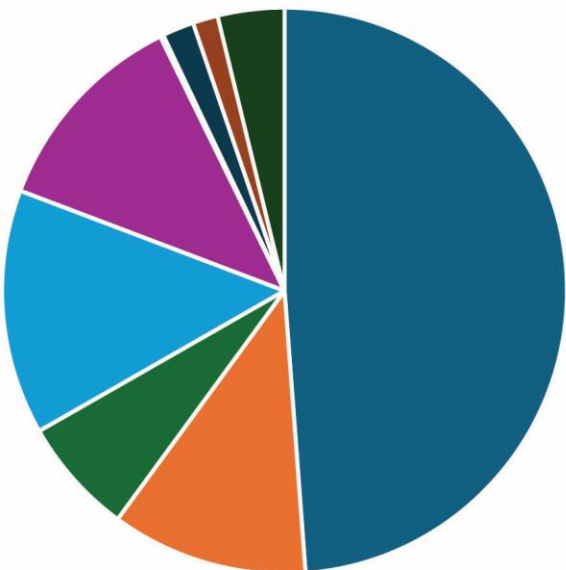
Acknowledgements

Sandstone Modal Composition

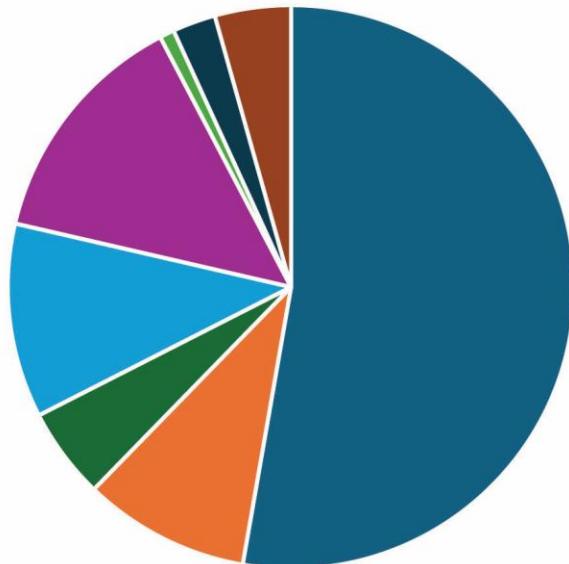


San Jose Formation

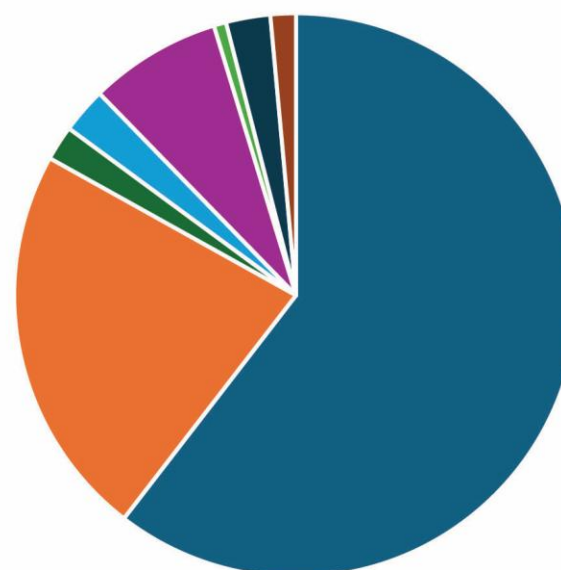
Cuba Mesa



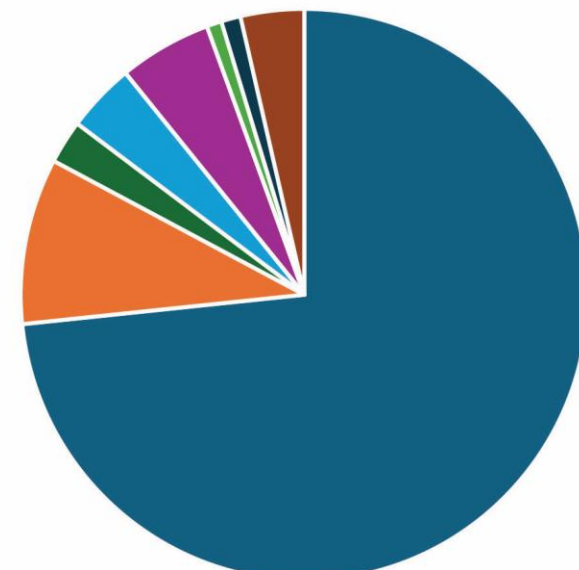
Regina



Llaves



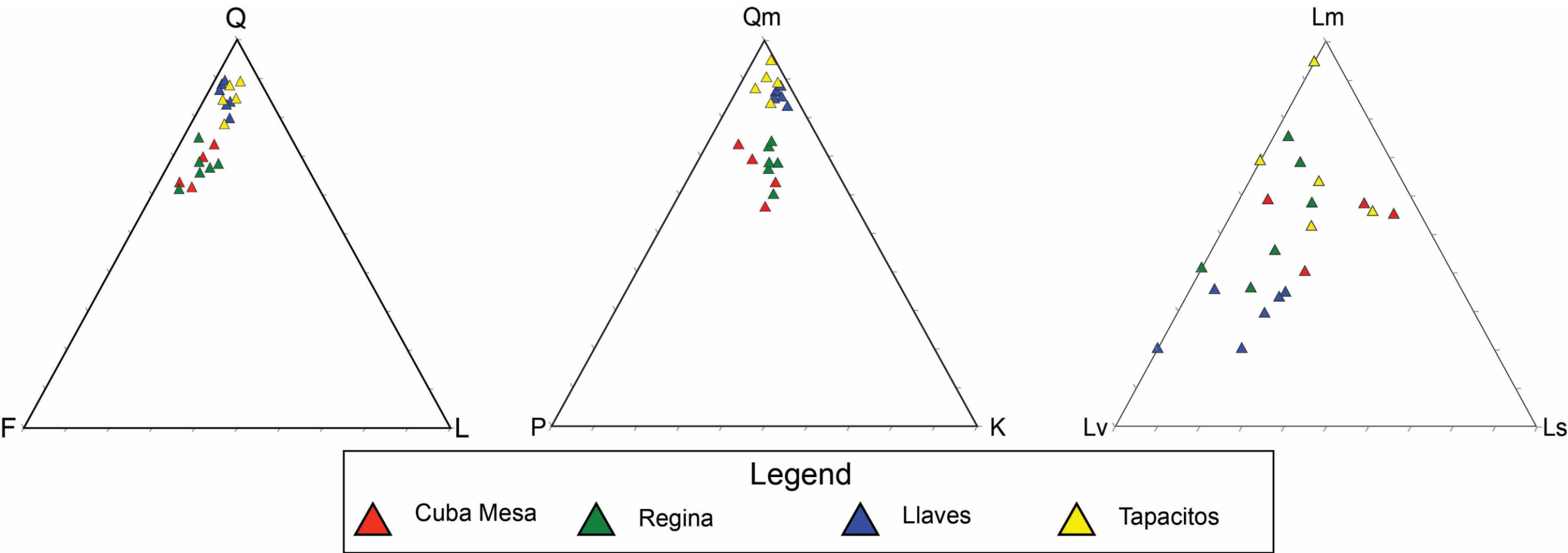
Tapacitos



■ Qm ■ Qp ■ C ■ P ■ K ■ Ls ■ Lm ■ Lv

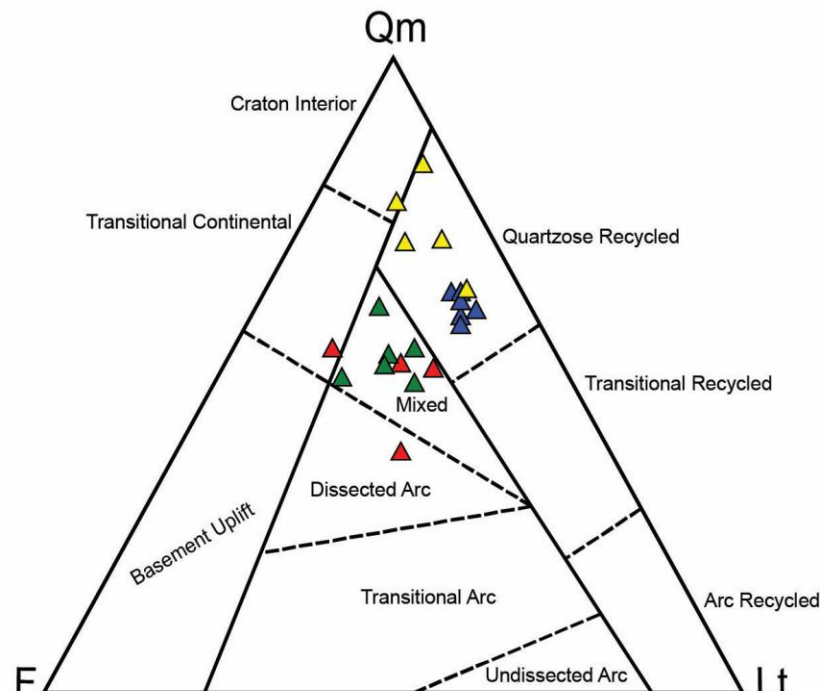
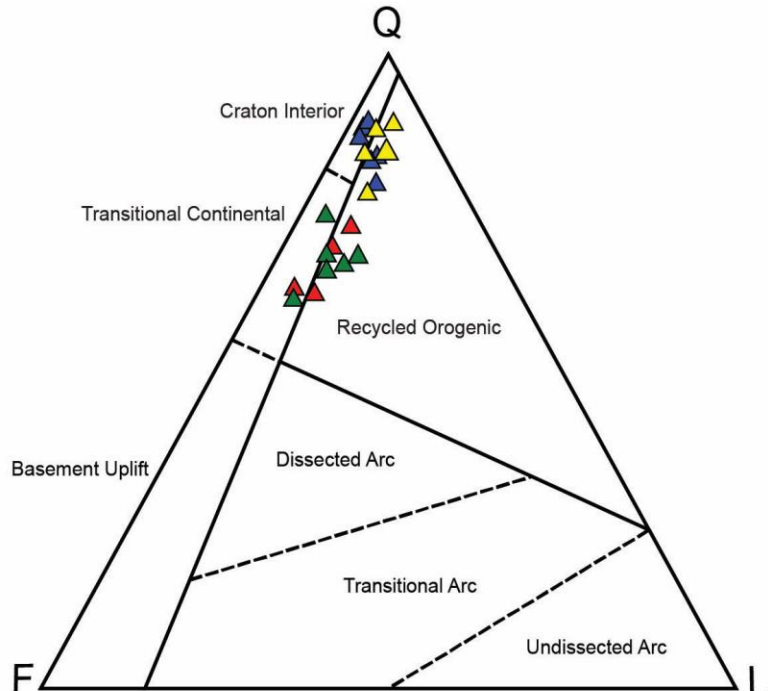
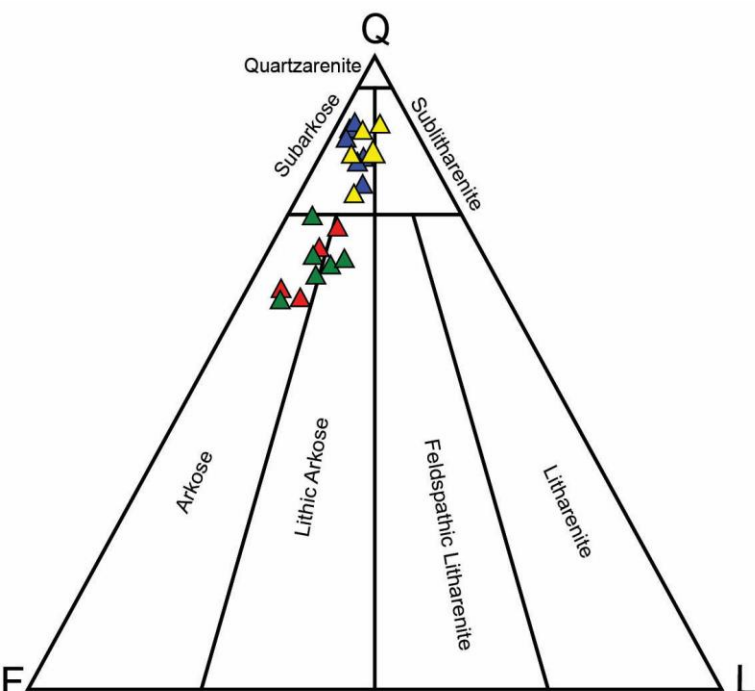
Valenzuela et al., In Press

San Jose Formation



Valenzuela et al., In Press

San Jose Formation





Cuba Mesa



Regina



Llaves



Tapacitos

Dickinson et al., 1983

Valenzuela et al., In Press

Key Take Aways

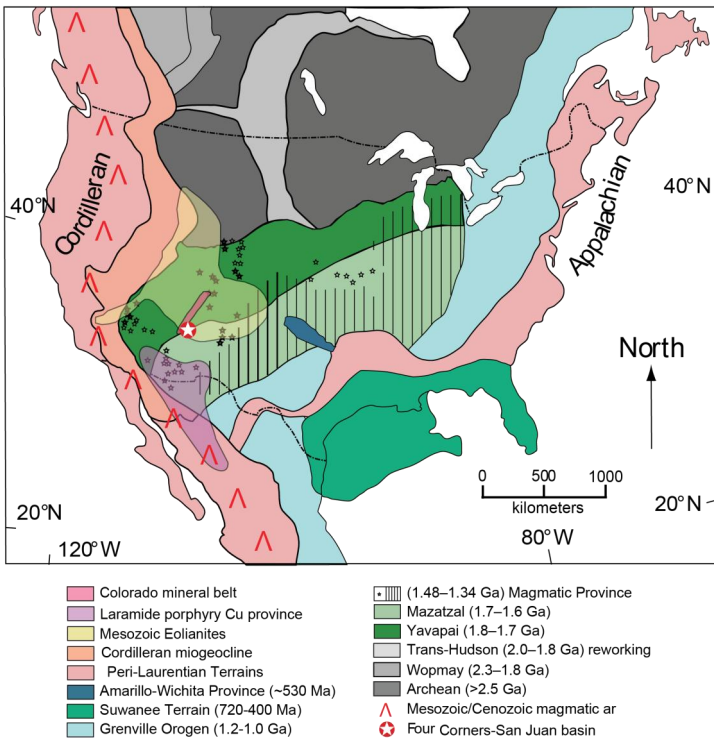
Key Observations

- San Jose Formation
 - Quartz-rich mature Sandstones
- Lithic fragments show no distinct patterns
- Cuba Mesa/Regina and Llaves/Tapacitos plot into 2 distinct compositional zones and provenance fields

Provenance

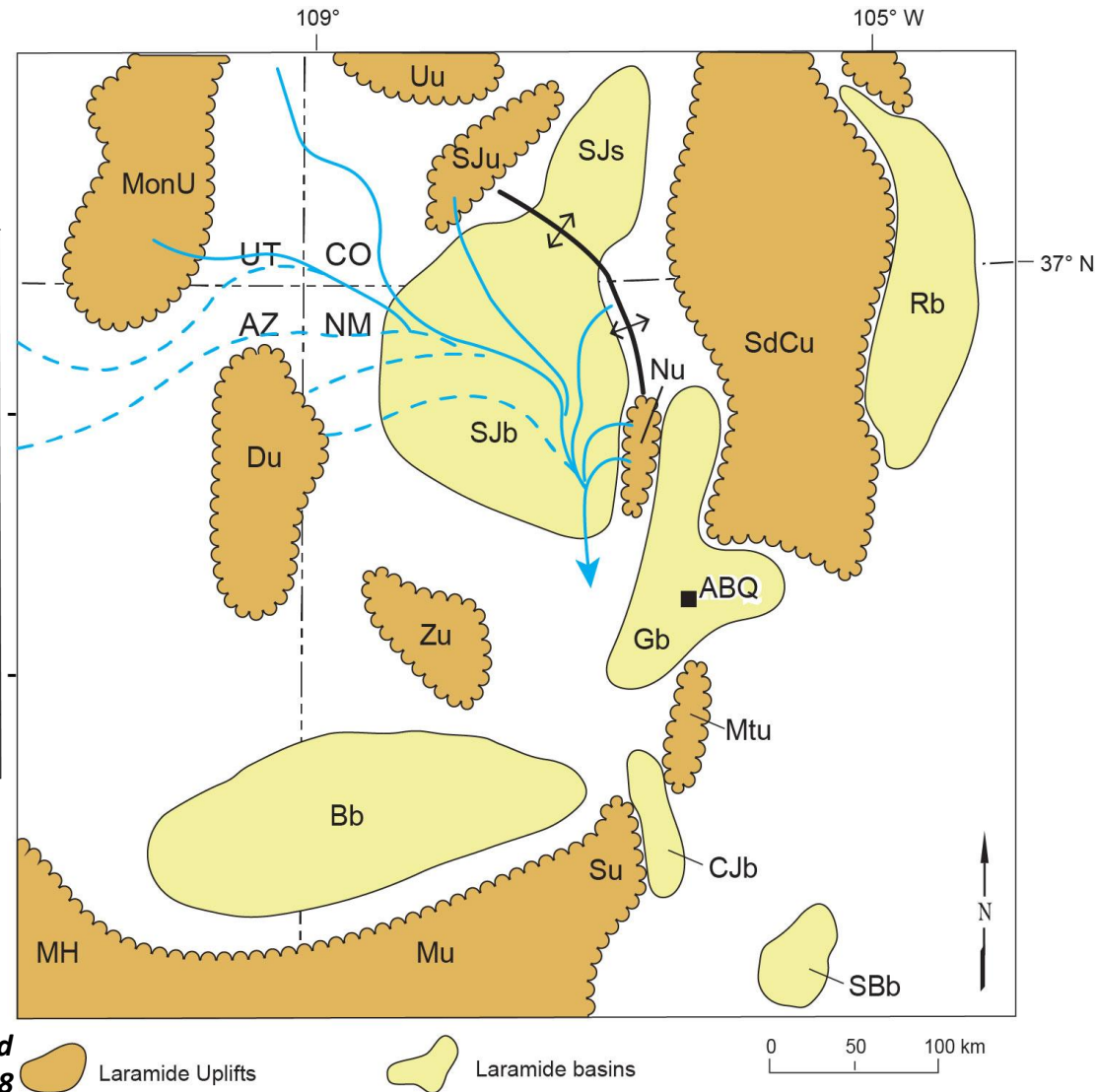
- Cuba Mesa/Regina:
 - Transitional Continental/Recycled Orogenic
 - Mix of basement and arc
- Llaves/Tapacitos:
 - Craton Interior/Recycled Orogenic
 - Basement source areas (Primary)

Cuba Mesa/Regina Members



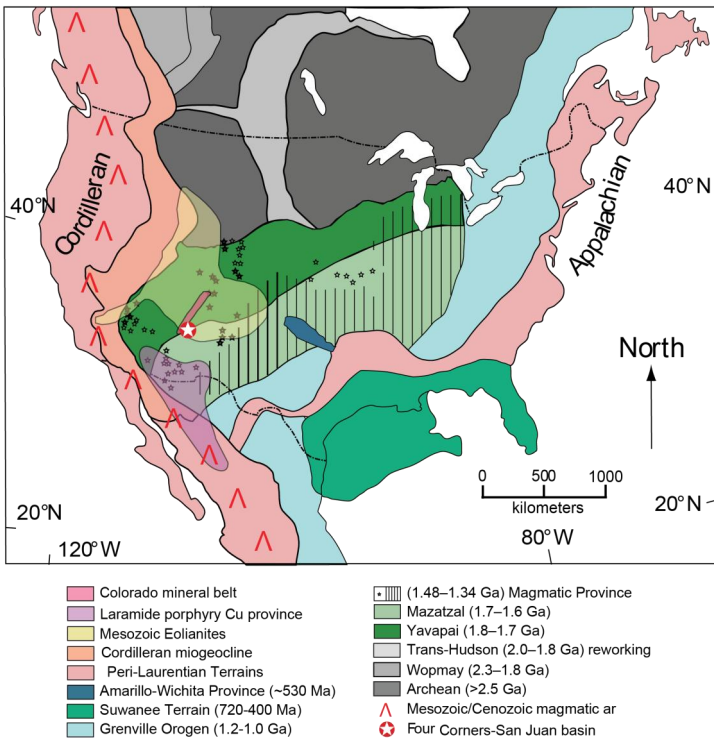
Pecha et al., 2018

*Modified from
Cather, 2004; and
Pecha et al., 2018*



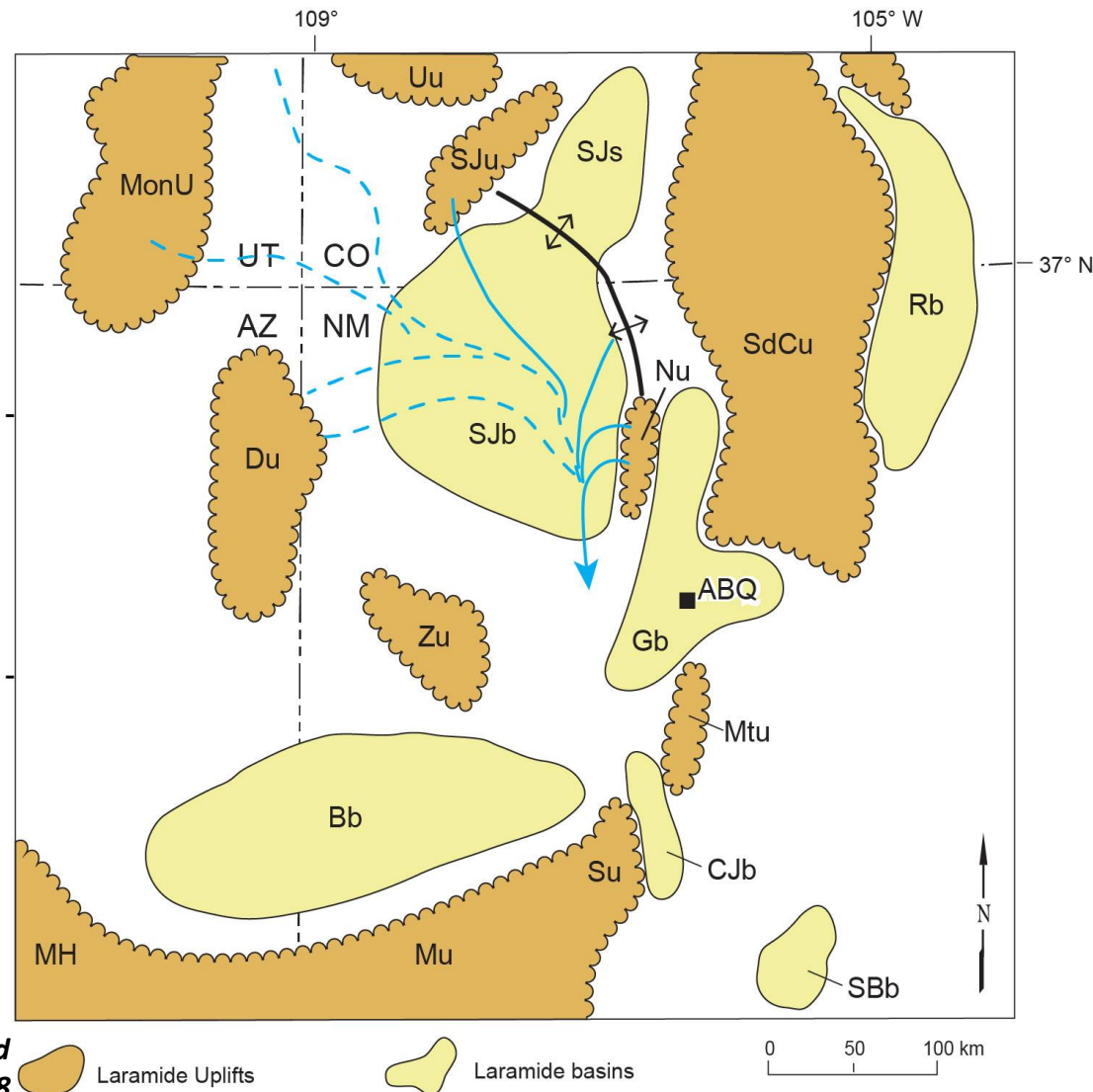
- Sed/Strat
 - Seds sourced more regionally
- Detrital Zircon
 - Basement source areas (Primary)
 - Cordilleran Arc source areas (Secondary)
 - Increased local basement input in the eastern margin of the SJB
- Modal Composition
 - Transitional Continental/Recycled Orogenic
 - Mix of basement and arc

Liaves/Tapacitos Members



Pecha et al., 2018

*Modified from
Cather, 2004; and
Pecha et al., 2018*



- Sed/Strat
 - Seds sourced more regionally
- Detrital Zircon
 - Basement source areas (Primary)
 - Cordilleran Arc source areas (Absent)
- Modal Composition
 - Craton Interior/Recycled Orogenic
 - Basement source areas (Primary)

Geologic
Background

Stratigraphic
Overview

Objectives

Methods

Results

Conclusions

Acknowledge-
ments

Over-Arching Conclusions

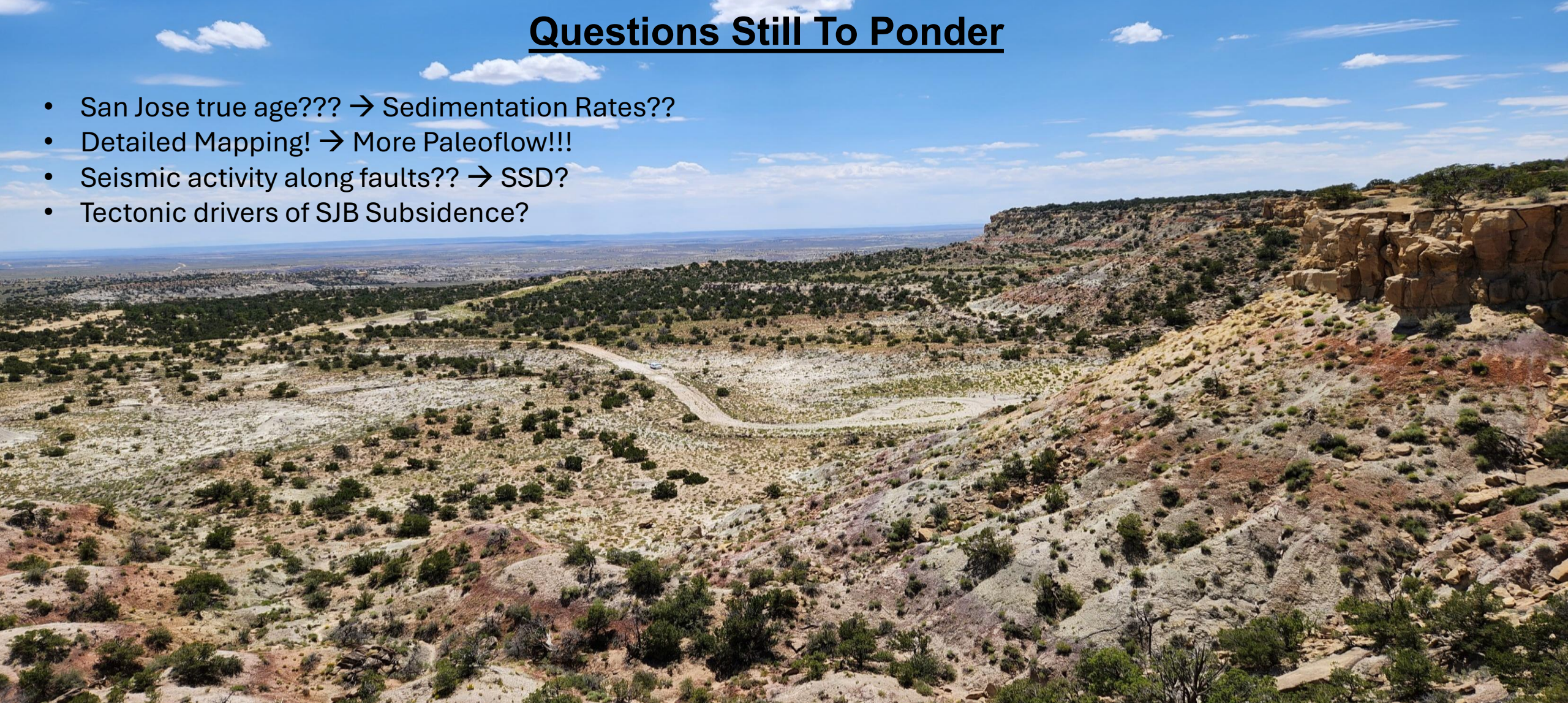


Over-Arching Conclusions

- The San Jose exhibits depositional styles of a vertically aggrading fluvial system, with little to no lateral channel migration and long-lived floodplains.
- Detrital zircon geochronology and sandstone modal comp. support the interpretation that Eocene strata were derived from local Laramide uplifts with minor contributions from far field western inputs.
- Detrital zircon geochronology did not provide any insight on maximum depositional ages of the San Jose as the youngest grains found were ~65 Ma.
- The Cuba Mesa/Regina exhibit near identical lithological traits, modal composition, and geochronologic signatures → These members could be combined to a single formation member.

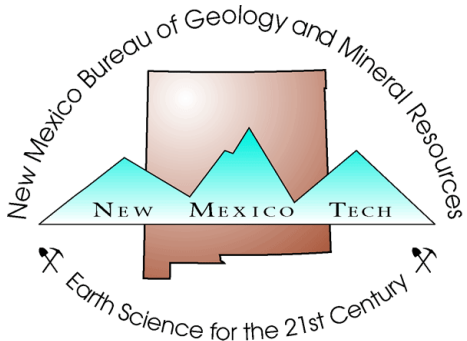
Questions Still To Ponder

- San Jose true age??? → Sedimentation Rates??
- Detailed Mapping! → More Paleoflow!!!
- Seismic activity along faults?? → SSD?
- Tectonic drivers of SJB Subsidence?





- Matt Heizler, and Julia Ricci at the New Mexico Bureau of Geology
- George Gehrels and Mark Pecha (and lab managers) at the Arizona Laserchron Center
- My graduate student cohort
- Committee Members:
 - Brian Hampton
 - Nancy McMillan
 - Jeff Amato
 - Kevin Hobbs
 - Dan Dugas



Thank You!!



Questions?