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A proposal for the introduction of the Central Range Structural Complex into the stratigraphy of Trinidad

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This paper intends to review the historical development of the stratigraphy of Trinidad with special reference to the Central Range Structural Complex, which was described by Ramroop (2017). The use of biostratigraphic methods to define lithostratigraphic units has been historically applied to the development of Trinidadian stratigraphy since the beginning of the 20th century.

Modern concepts on stratigraphic framework and nomenclature as espoused by the North American Stratigraphic Code (2005) has led Ramroop(2017) to review the stratigraphy of Trinidad with a view to determine whether the stratigraphic units are still valid. He has interpreted the majority of the rock units to consist of structural complexes. This paper reviews the Central Range Structural Complex with a view of introducing it into the stratigraphic record of Trinidad. The recent characterization of parts of Trinidad's stratigraphy as mélanges or tectonostratigraphic units invokes possible tectonic influence on the sedimentary record. The wide array of lithological units which cannot be correlated at the scale of geological mapping and the erratic surface structural dips infer that a non- stratiform body of rock is present and would lead to the interpretation of a structural complex.

This paper intends to evaluate the reasons for the amalgamation of the Brasso and Tamana formations of Kugler (2001) into the Central Range Structural Complex and to introduce it into the stratigraphic record of Trinidad.