



Interpretive diagrams of the stratigraphic interval studied, constructed from the west half of plate 1 to Hunter Canyon and the subsurface section presented on plate 3 (see location of plates in Fig. 1). Abbreviations for sequence boundaries: Nes, Nes1, Cn1 and Cn; Corcoran, BC, Back Canyon/Lower Cozette, Cz, upper Cozette, CR, Cozette/Rollins. The Cozette sequence maximum flooding surface was identified on outcrop and traced on photos; the surface exhibits a prominent gamma response on well logs, and that surface is used as an inclined datum on the interpretive diagram. See figure 1 for the location of individual sections. The cross section represents about 60 miles of section and is oriented approximately parallel to depositional dip. The horizontal scale is not true because subsurface sections were evenly spaced on the cross section so the eastern part of the diagram is more compressed than the western part.

(A) Lithostratigraphic units and numbered interpreted shoreface units (parasequences or parasequence sets). Gamma-ray logs are provided for the subsurface sections; grain-size profiles are reversed (increase in size to the left) from those on plate 1 to mimic gamma-ray logs for the outcrop sections.

(B) Stacking patterns of shoreface parasequences based on shoreline trajectory as shown in figure 1B. Trajectory is somewhat subjective, being based on connecting the landward pinch-outs of successive parasequences, but realizing that some of these pinch-outs are erosional (see Fig. 21B-C). Three patterns of trajectory are recognized: (1) progradational with rising trajectory, (2) progradational with falling trajectory, and (3) retrogradational with rising trajectory. Each stacking-pattern color matches fields of color within the inset diagram that shows accommodation compared to sediment supply. Progradational stacking pattern with rising trajectory reflects a rate of sediment supply that is greater than the rate of creation of accommodation and is typical of both highstand (HST) and lowstand (LST) systems tracts. Progradation with falling trajectory reflects relatively high sediment supply in concert with low creation of accommodation typical of forced-regressive wedge systems tracts (FRWST). Retrogradational stacking patterns with rising trajectory reflects a high rate of creation of accommodation space relative to sediment supply, which is typical of transgressive systems tracts (TST).

(C) Interpreted systems tracts and sequence boundaries. The system-tract identification is based on the facies analysis on plate 7A and the stacking patterns of shoreface parasequences on plate 7B.



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