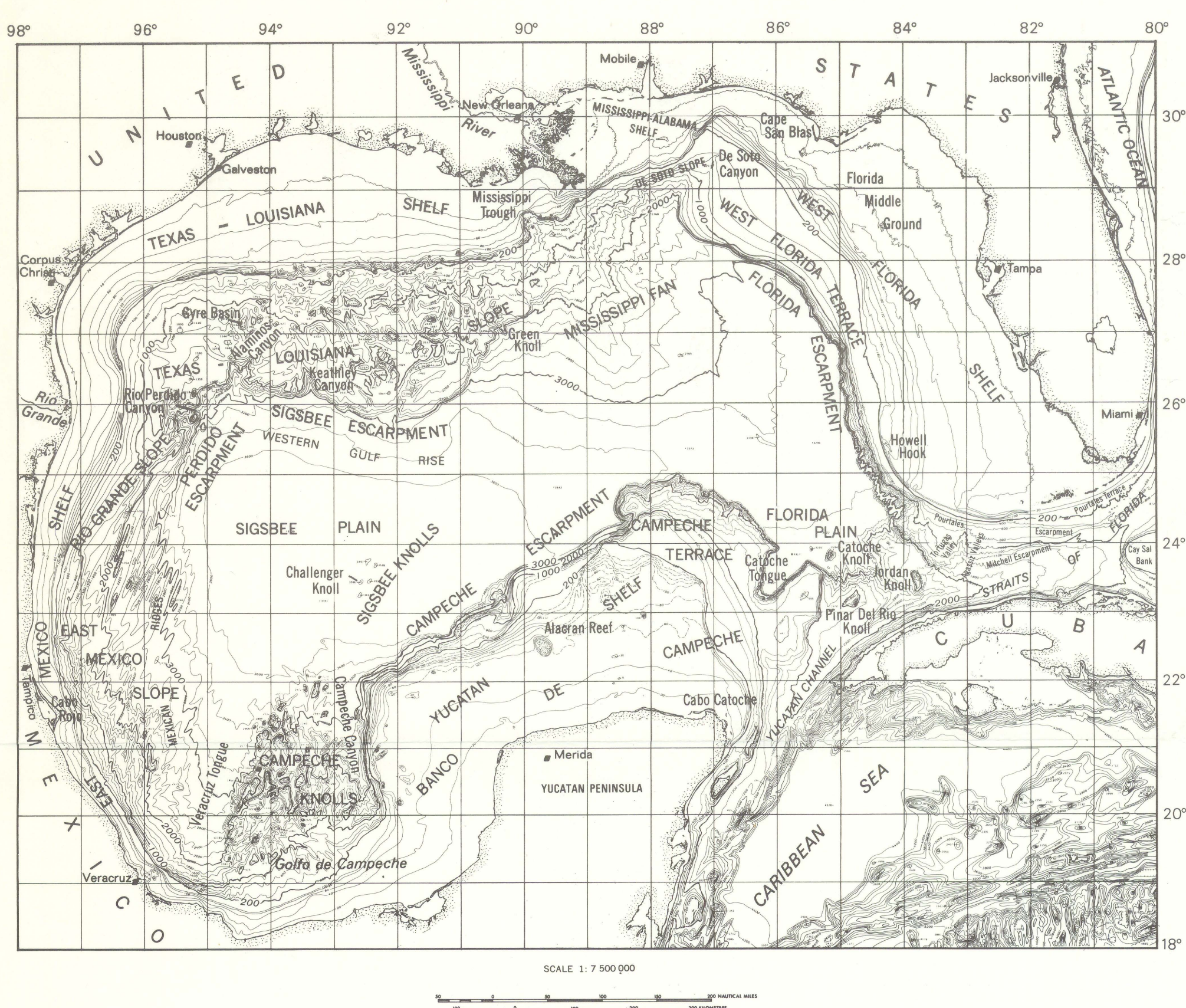
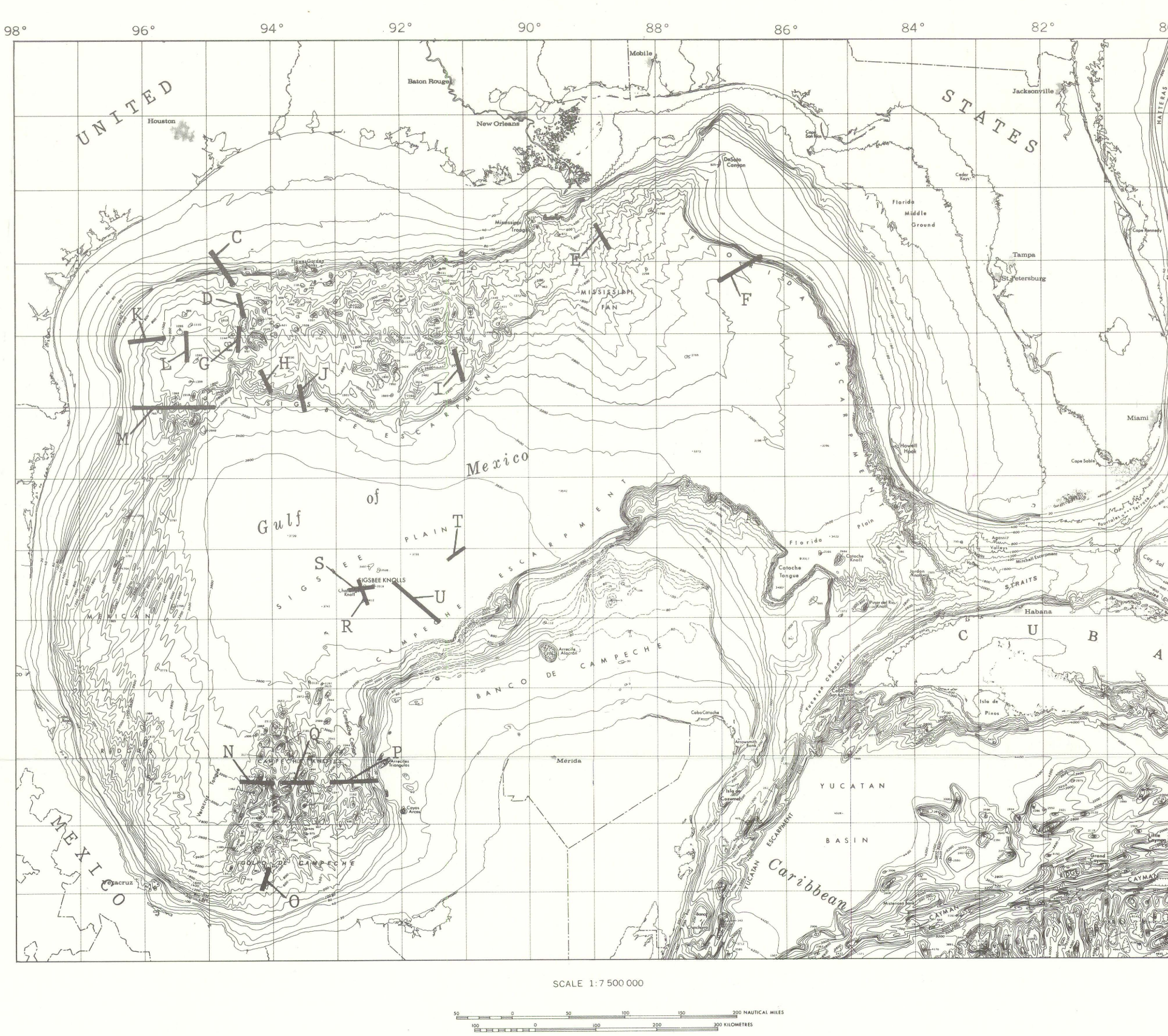
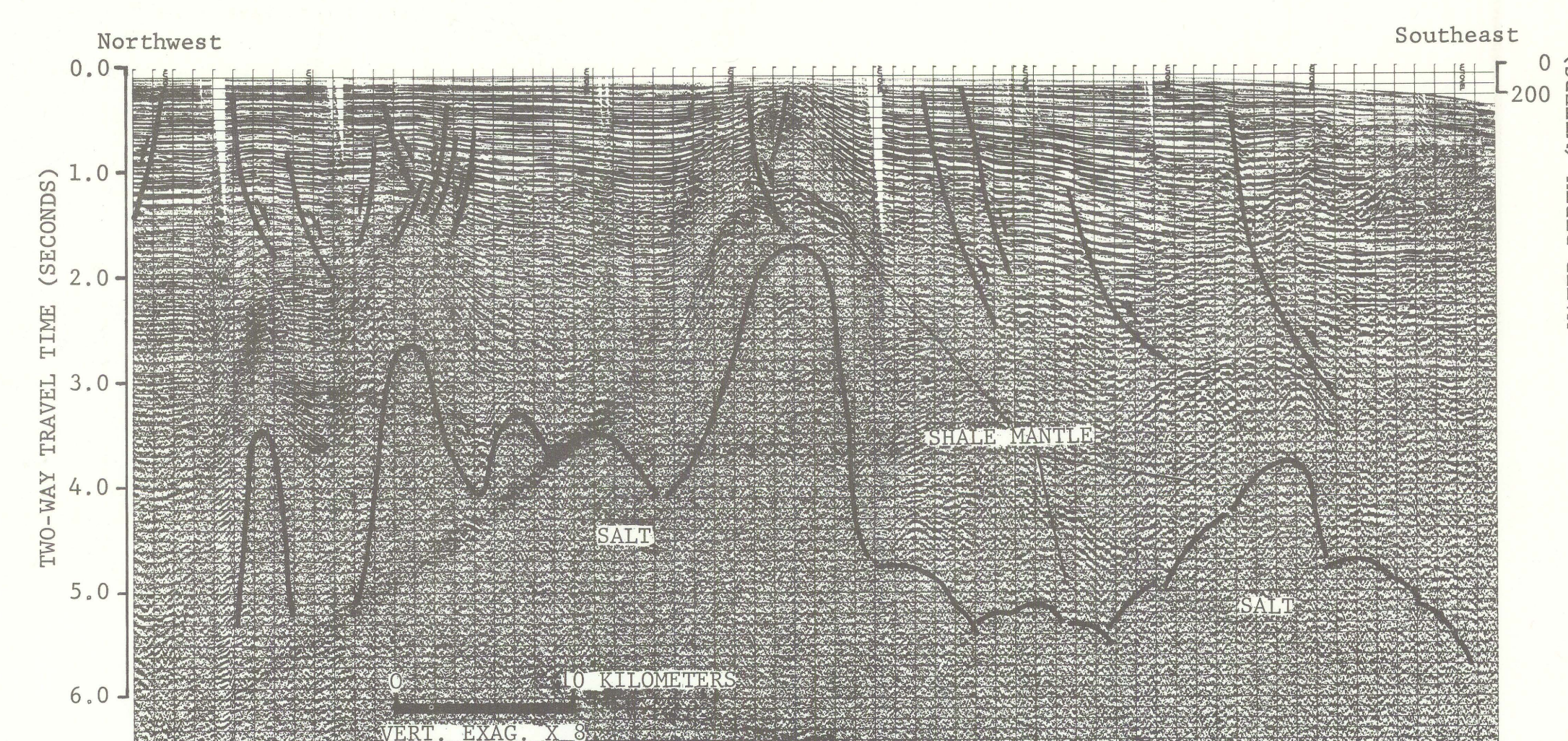




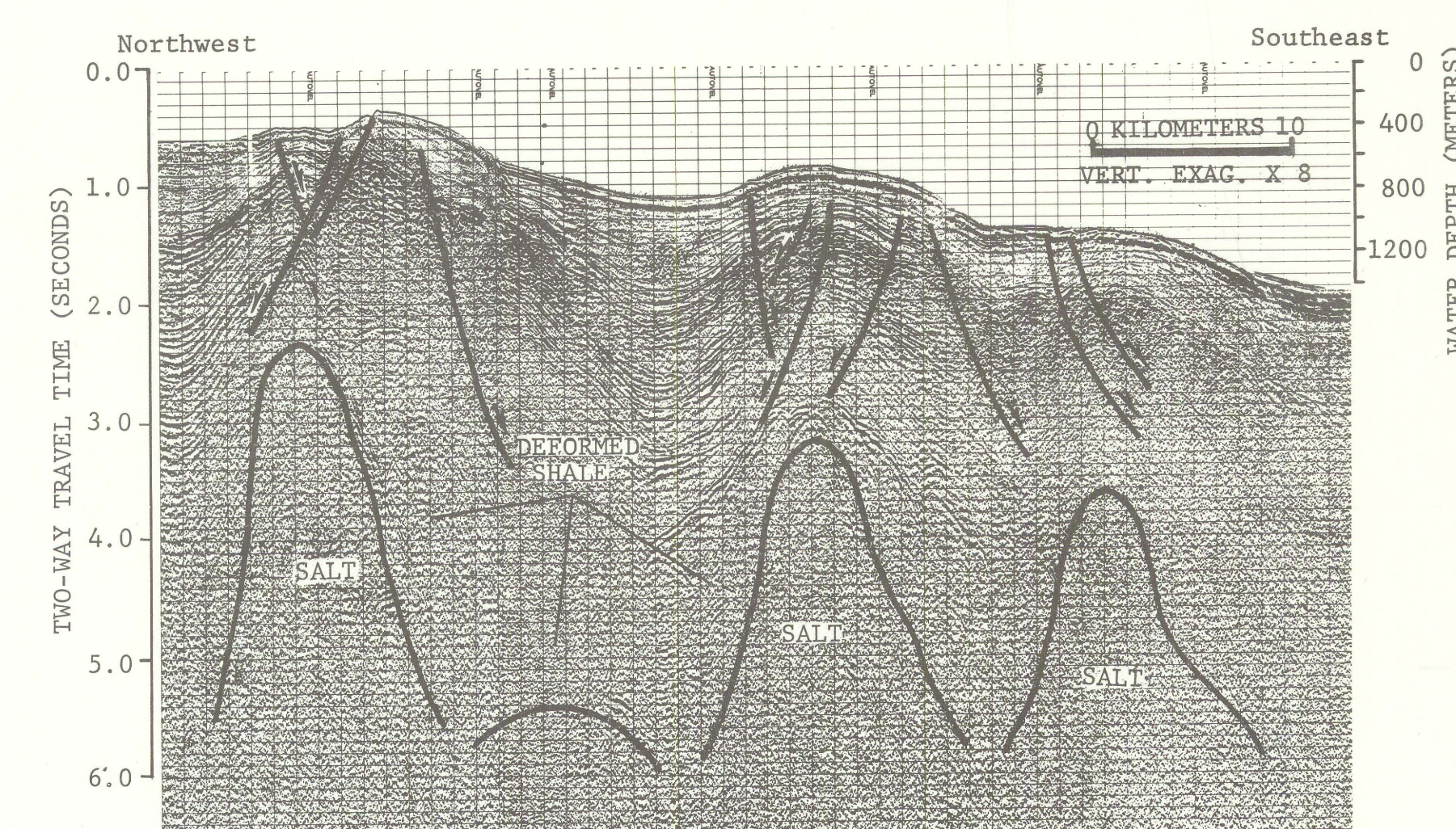
A. Bathymetry of Gulf of Mexico region showing physiographic provinces and major topographic features. Contour intervals: 0 to 200 m in 20-m isobaths, >200 m, 200-m isobaths. From Martin and Bouma (1978).



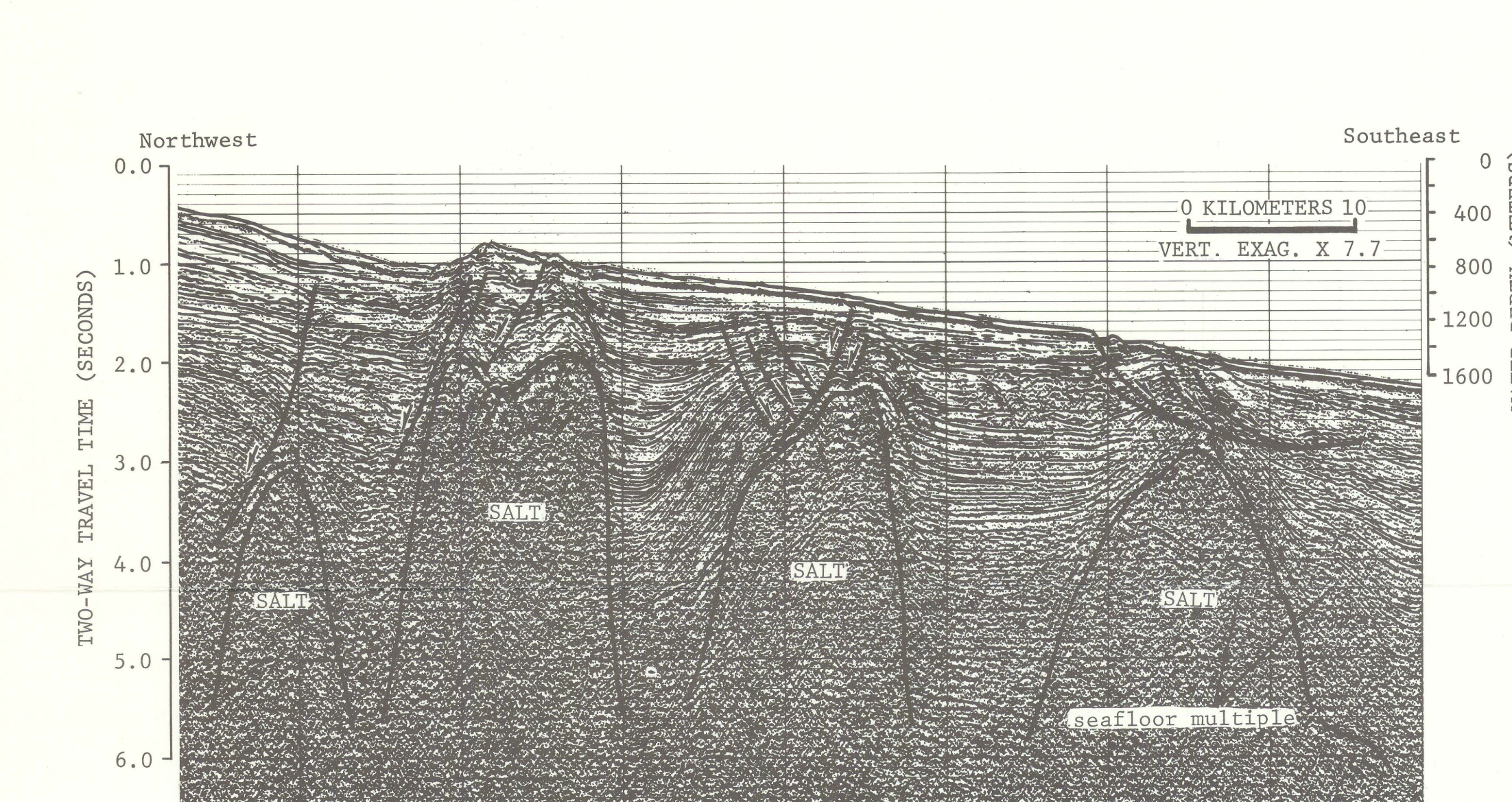
B. Location of seismic sections presented on sheet 2, figures C through U. Bathymetric contours in meters.



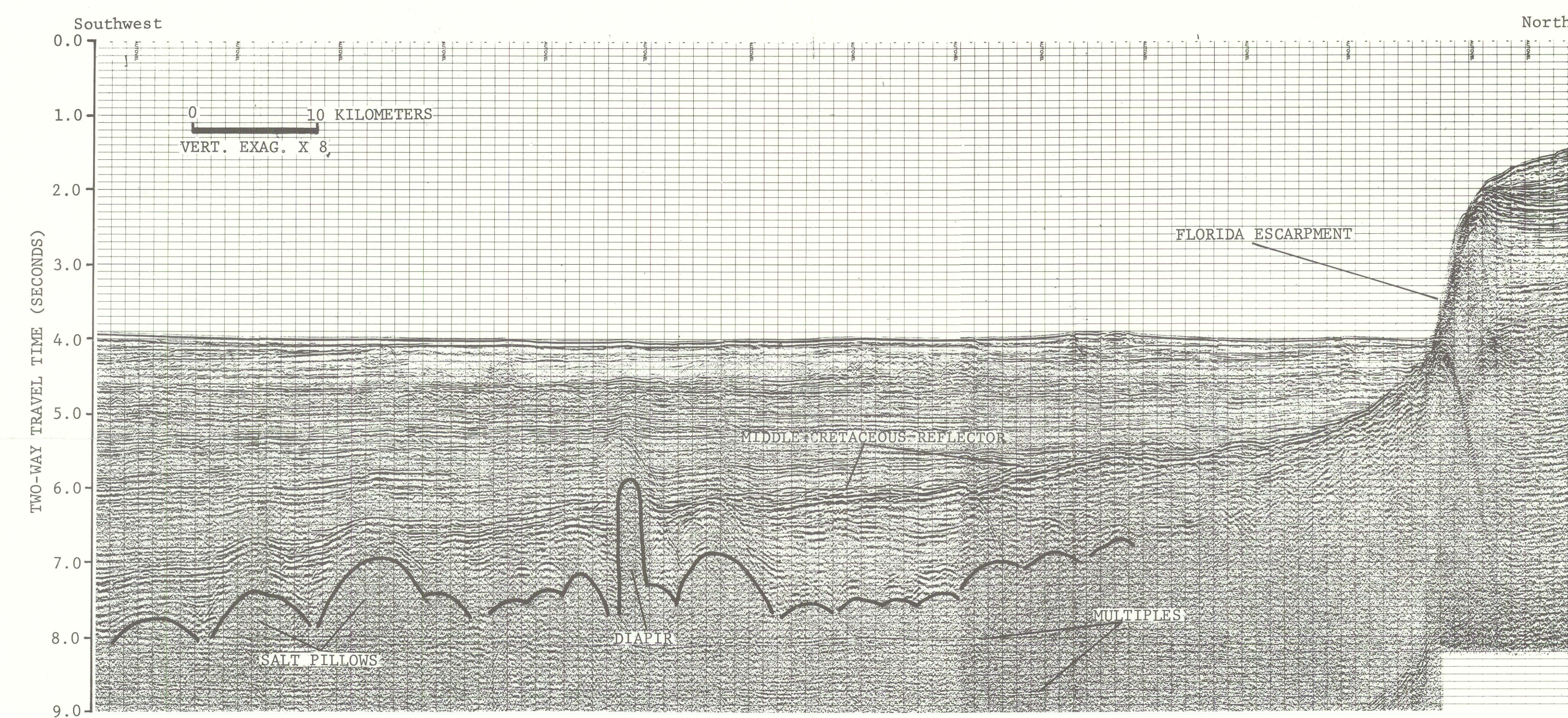
C. Twelve-fold common-depth-point (CDP) seismic section across outer Texas-Louisiana Shelf showing typical salt stocks and faulting. Strong reflections from crest of diapiric structure in center of section may represent indurated shale or caprock.



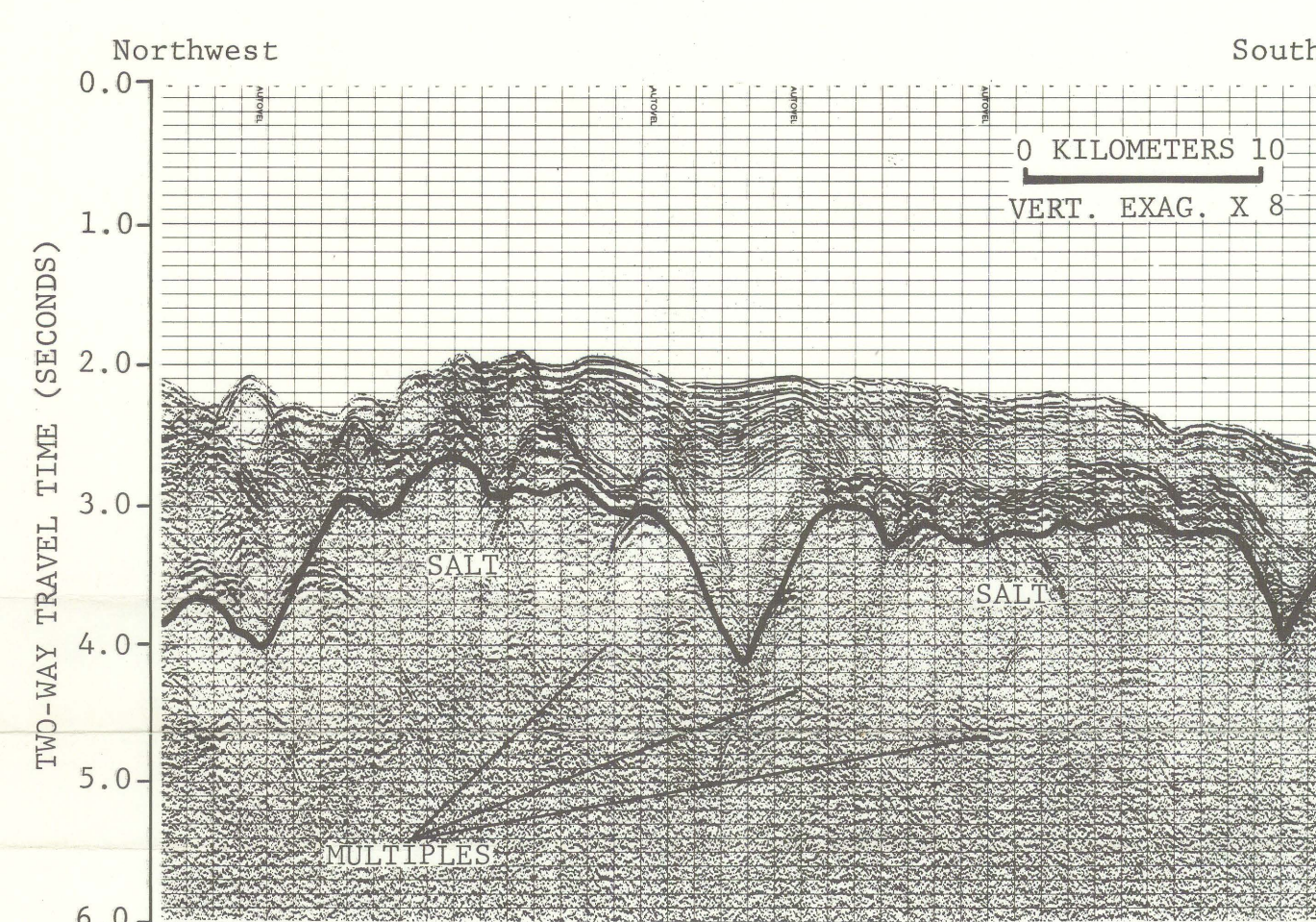
D. Twelve-fold CDP seismic section from upper Texas-Louisiana Slope showing large, deeply rooted salt stocks, shadocks of deformed shale, and faults formed as the result of diapiric uplift.



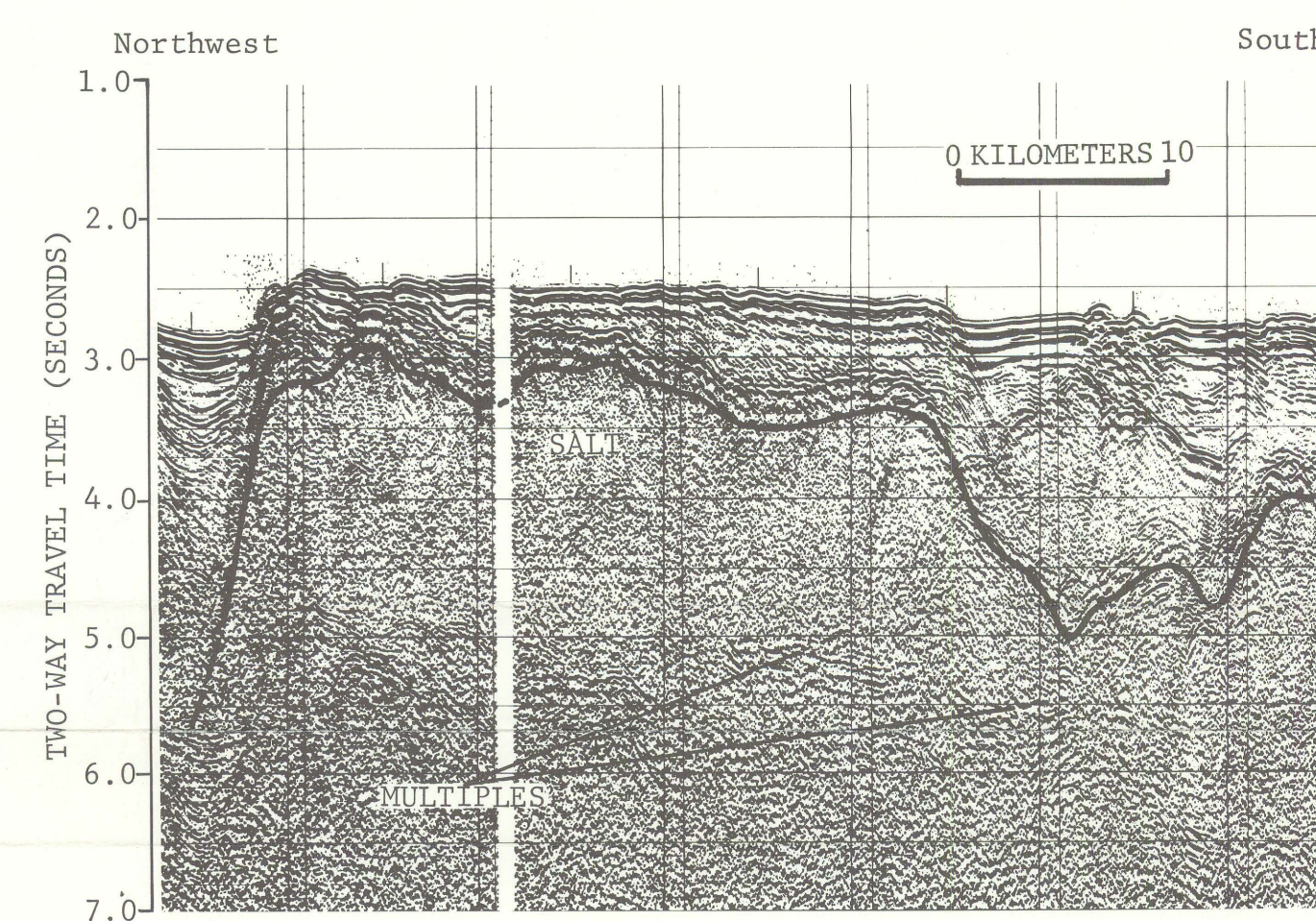
E. Twelve-fold CDP seismic section across salt-ridge complex in upper Mississippi Fan region.



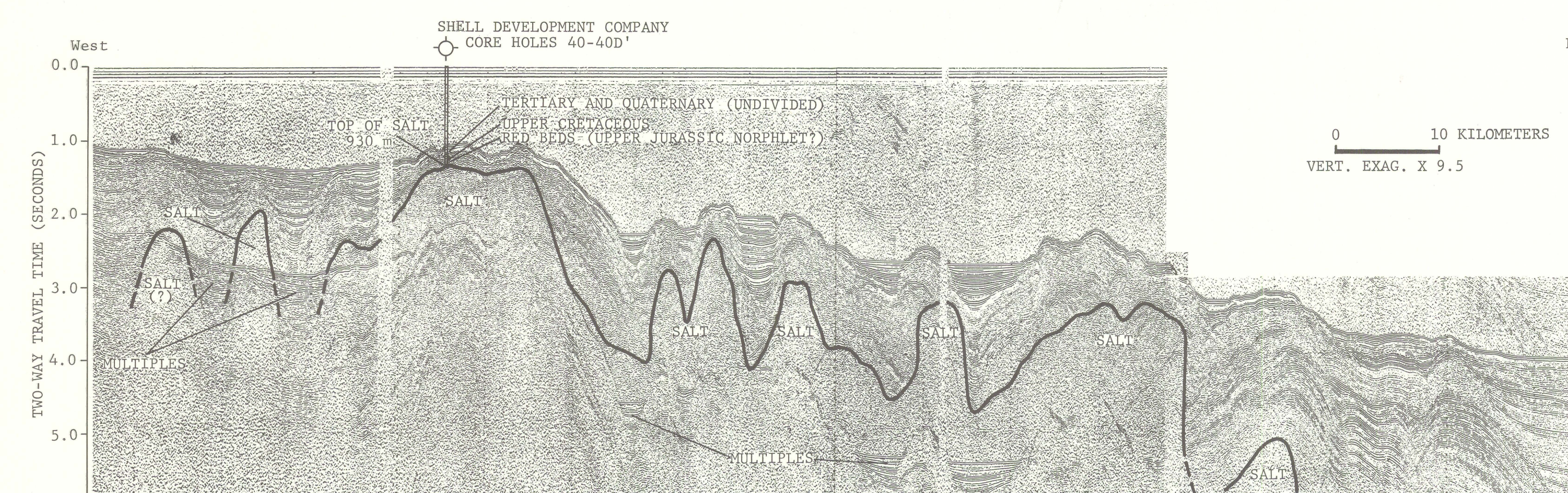
F. Twelve-fold CDP seismic section across Florida Escarpment and eastern Mississippi Fan province showing isolated diapirs and salt pillows. Age for Middle Cretaceous seismic reflector is inferred from continuity with faces of Florida and Campeche escarpments where Early and Middle Cretaceous faunas have been recovered from dredge-hauls and cores.



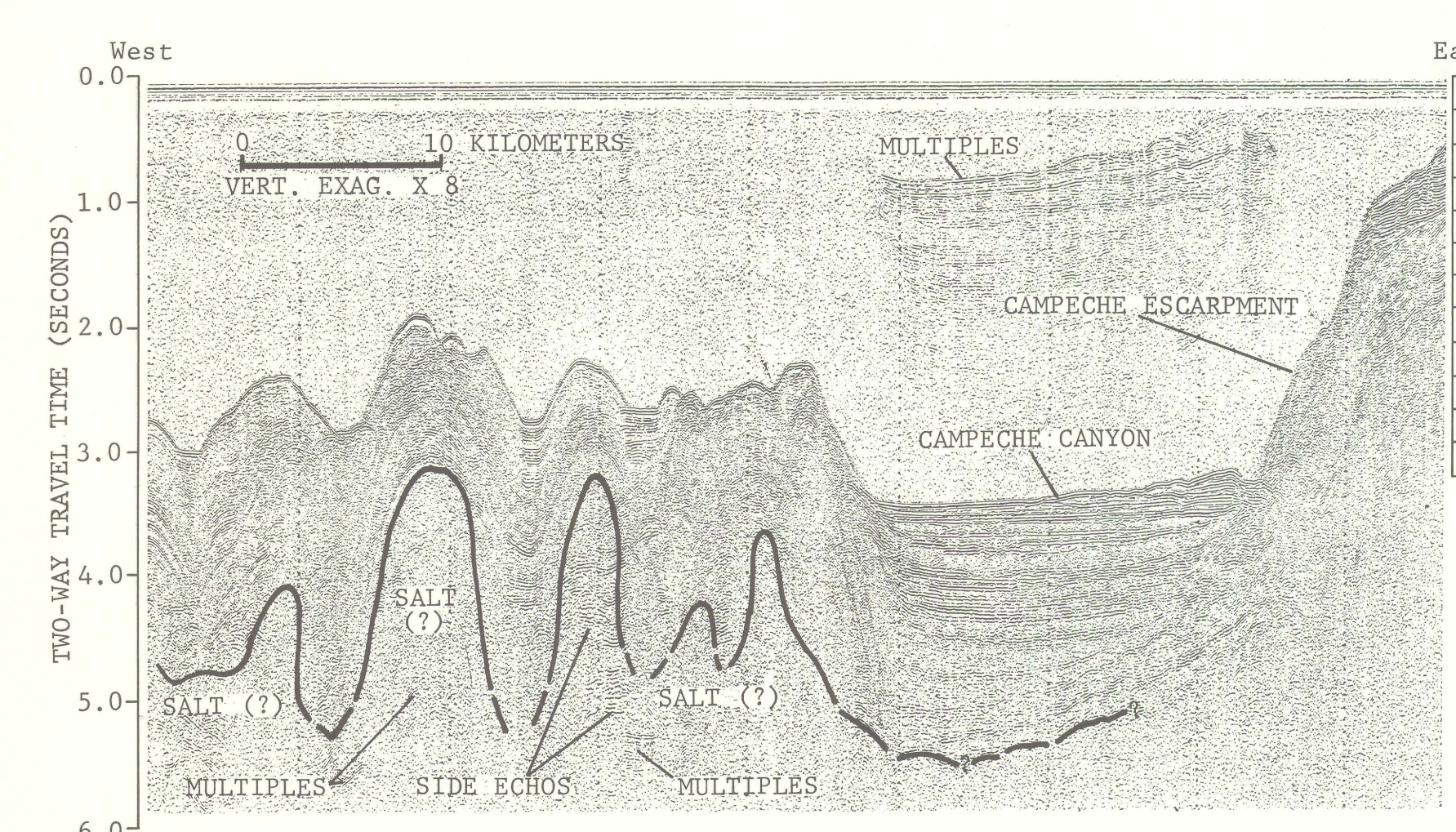
H. Twelve-fold CDP seismic section from lower Texas-Louisiana Slope region showing structurally shallow, nearly continuous masses of salt.



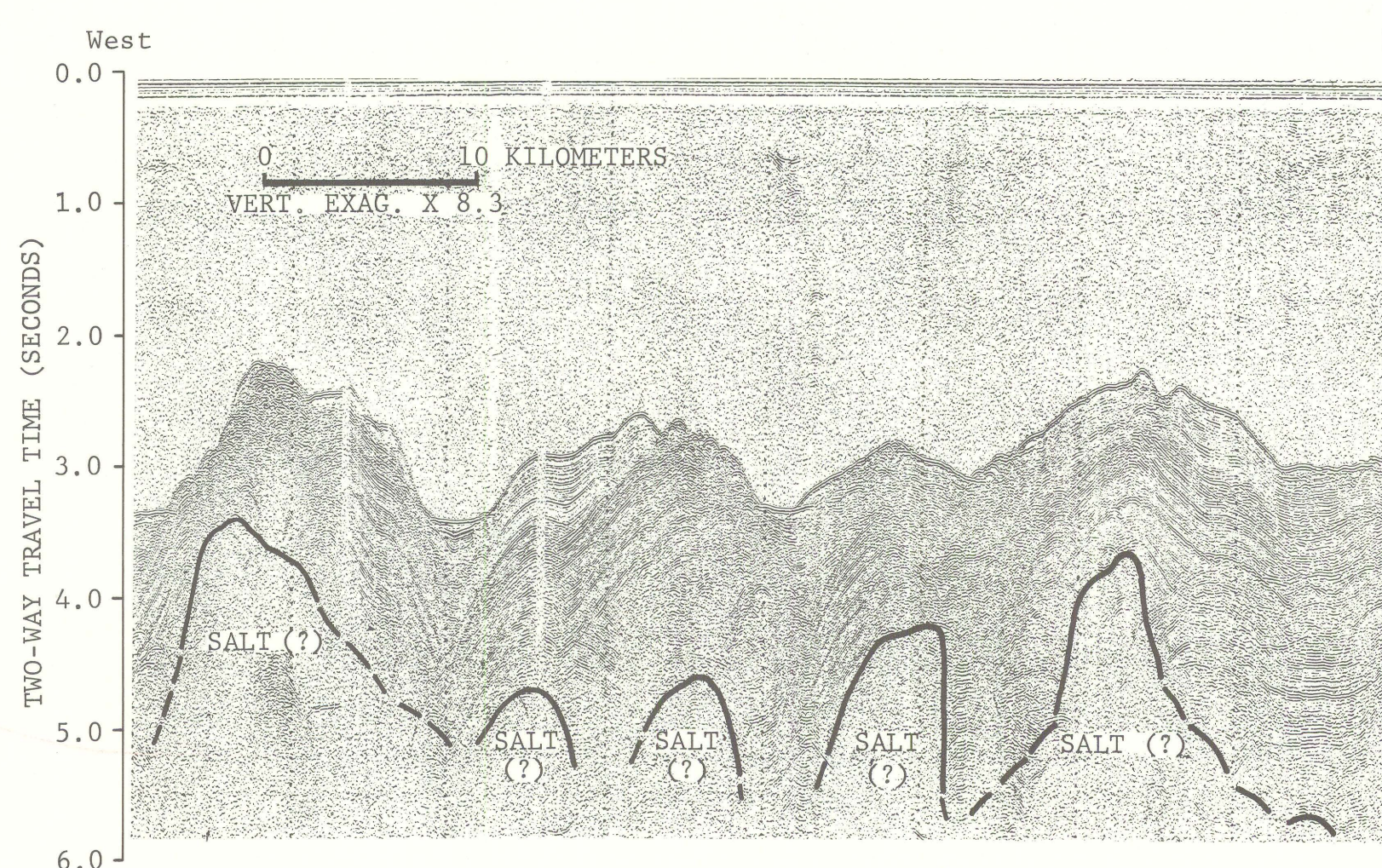
I. Twelve-fold CDP seismic section from lower Texas-Louisiana Slope region showing structurally shallow, nearly continuous masses of salt.



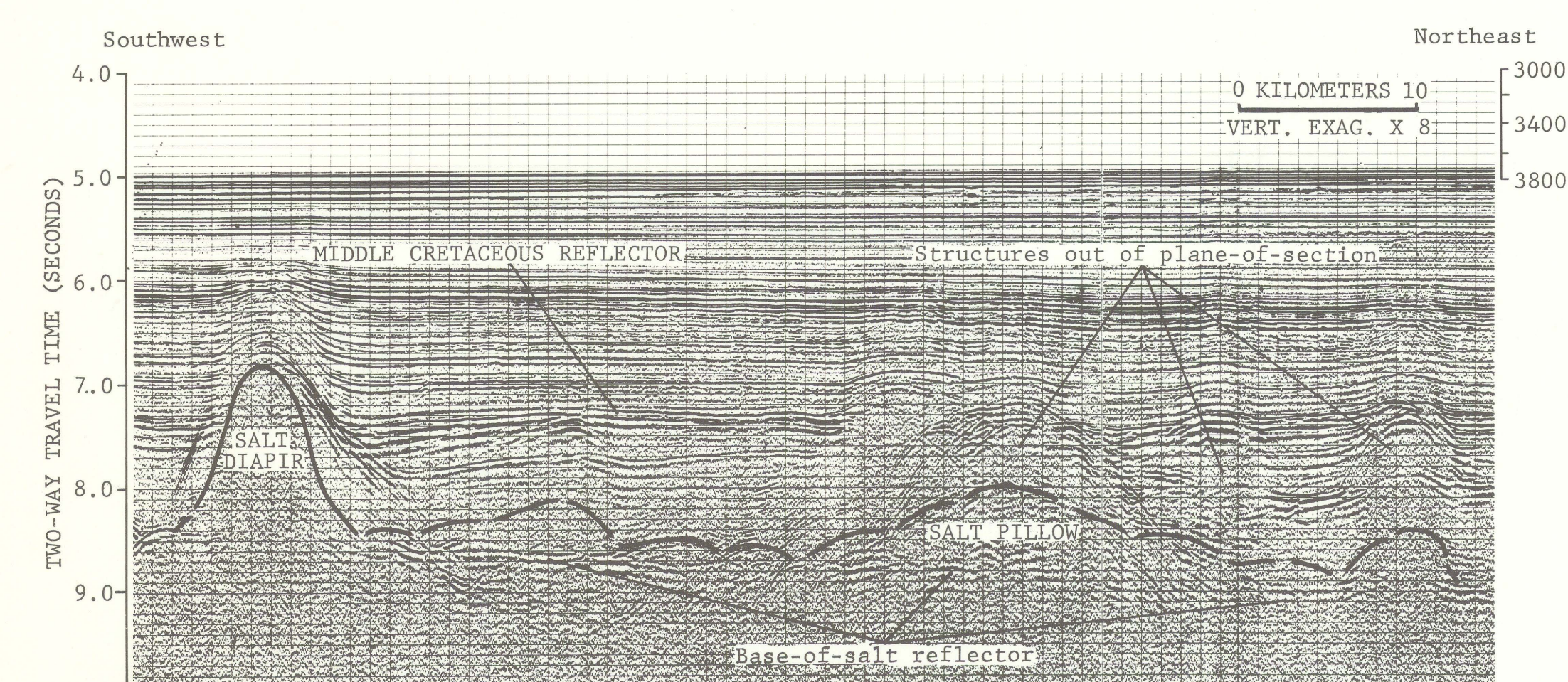
M. Single-channel seismic-reflection profile across Rio Grande Slope province in Northwest Gulf of Mexico showing isolated salt diapirs in upper slope, salt-ridge massifs in middle and lower slope, and deeply-rooted salt anticlines beneath and seaward of Perdido Escarpment. Drill-hole information from Lehner (1969).



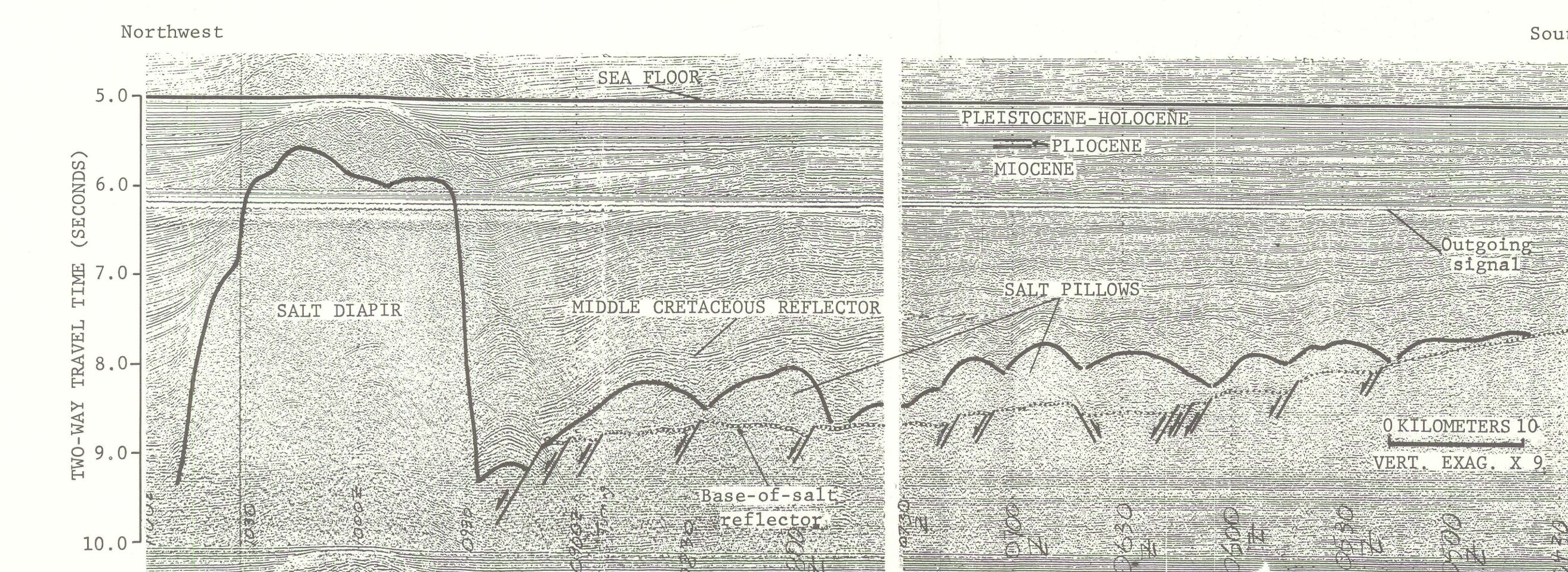
P. Single-channel seismic-reflection profile across eastern region of Golfo de Campeche Slope and Campeche Escarpment showing salt emplacement in cores of anticlines. Salt-sediment interface is very uncertain.



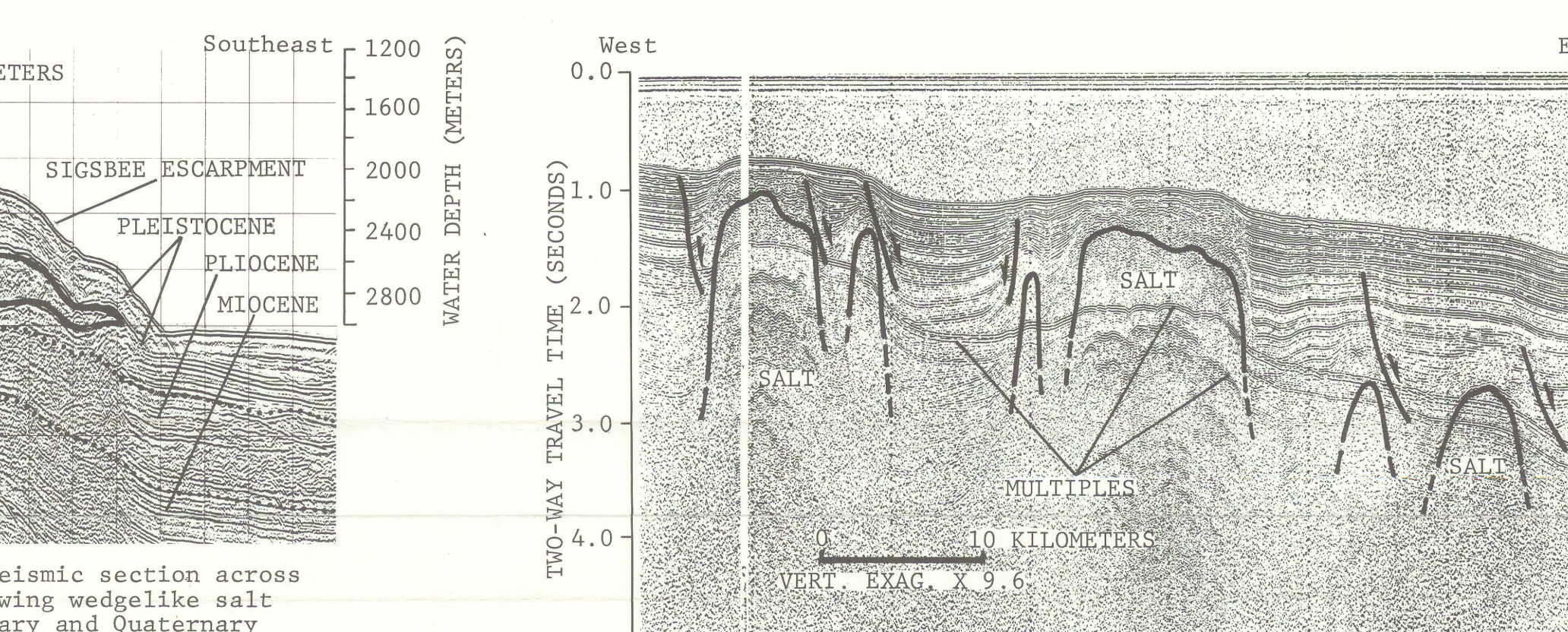
Q. Single-channel seismic-reflection profile from middle Golfo de Campeche Slope region showing very broad anticlines composed of thick sections of well-stratified deposits and salt cores. Salt-sediment interface uncertain.



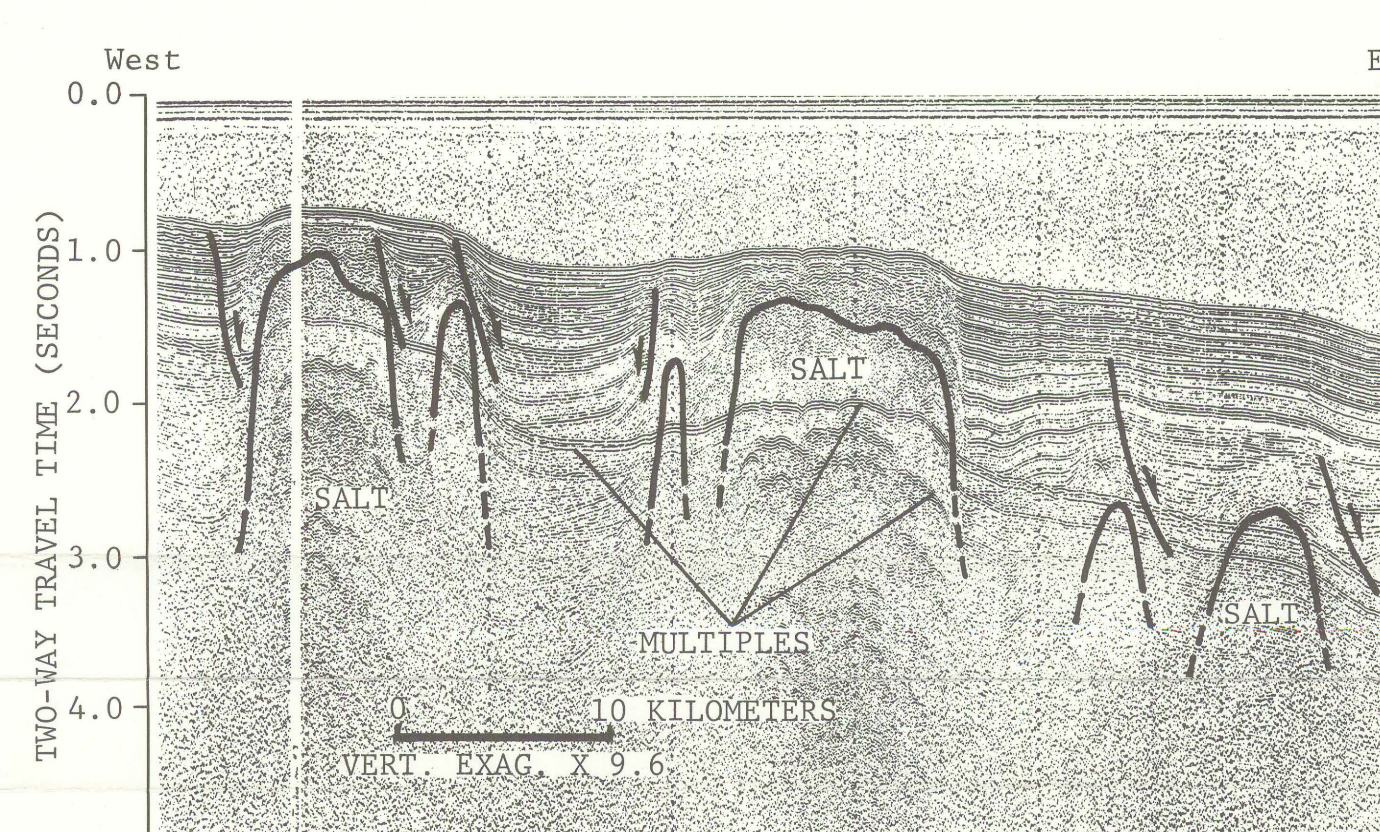
T. Twelve-fold CDP seismic section from Sigsbee Plain showing deep-seated diapirs, salt pillows, and base of Challenger Salt. Middle Cretaceous reflection events are correlative with those on figure F.



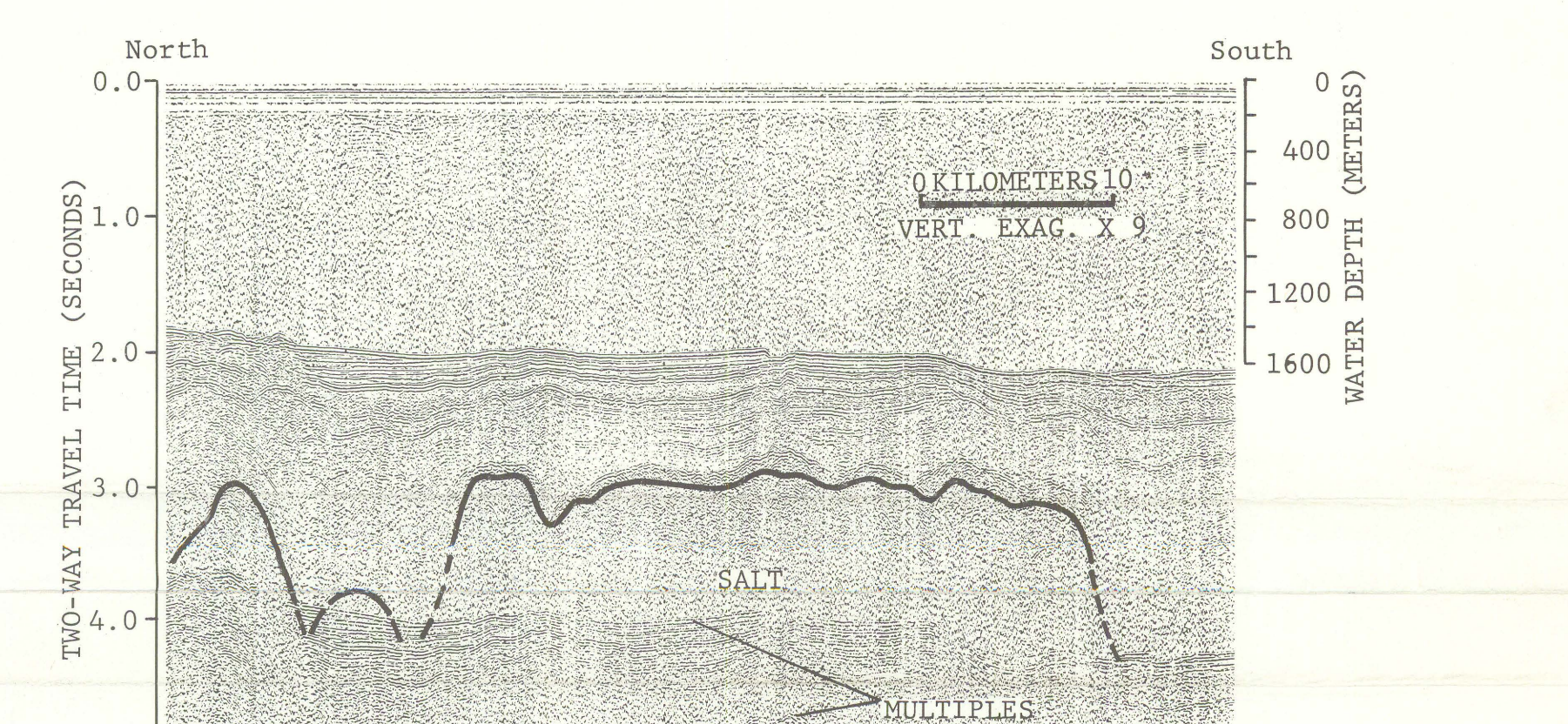
U. Single-channel seismic-reflection profile showing base of salt and salt pillows between Campeche Escarpment and Sigsbee Knolls diapir field. Upper Tertiary and Quaternary units are correlated from units penetrated at DSDP Site 3, which is about 50 km southwest of break in section.



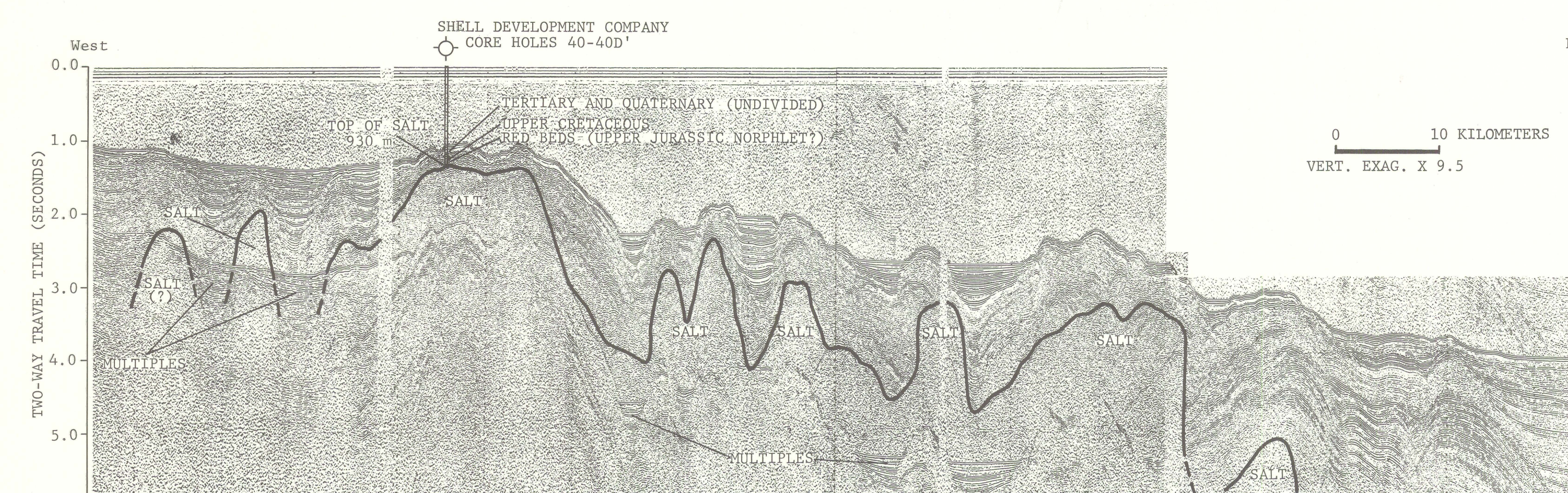
J. Twenty-four-fold CDP seismic section across Sigsbee Escarpment showing wedge-like salt tongue overlying Tertiary and Quaternary strata. Salt mass has been pinched off from main salt body by sediment loading in basin at left side of section.



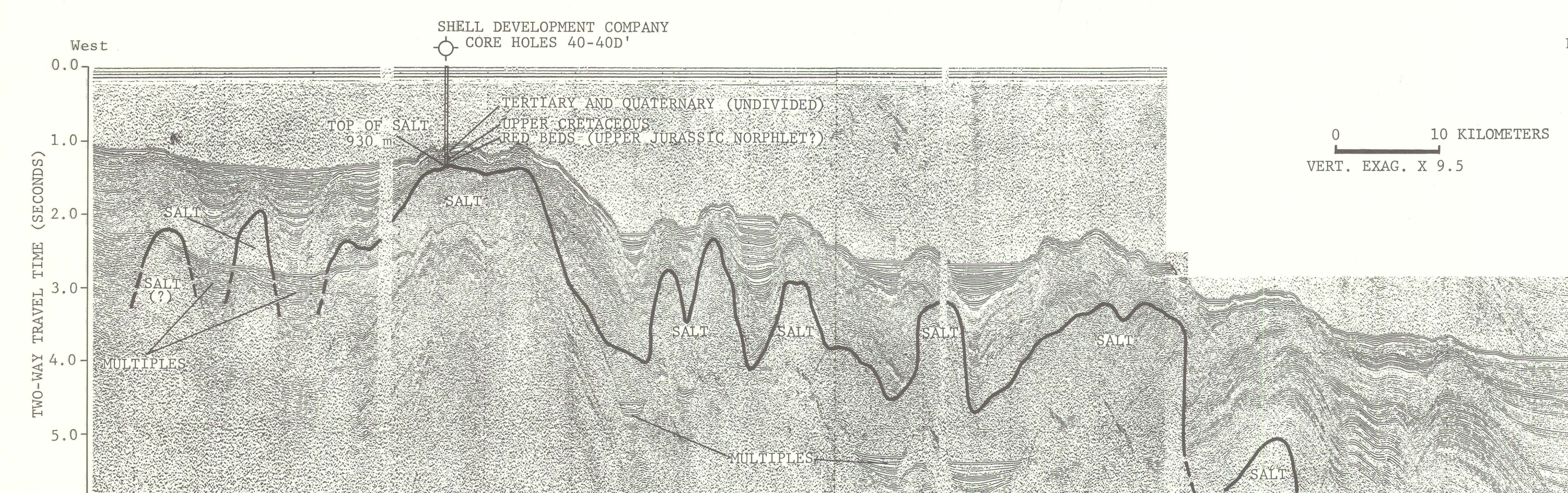
K. Single-channel seismic-reflection profile from westernmost region of Texas-Louisiana Slope province showing broad, steeply flanked salt stocks in upper slope.



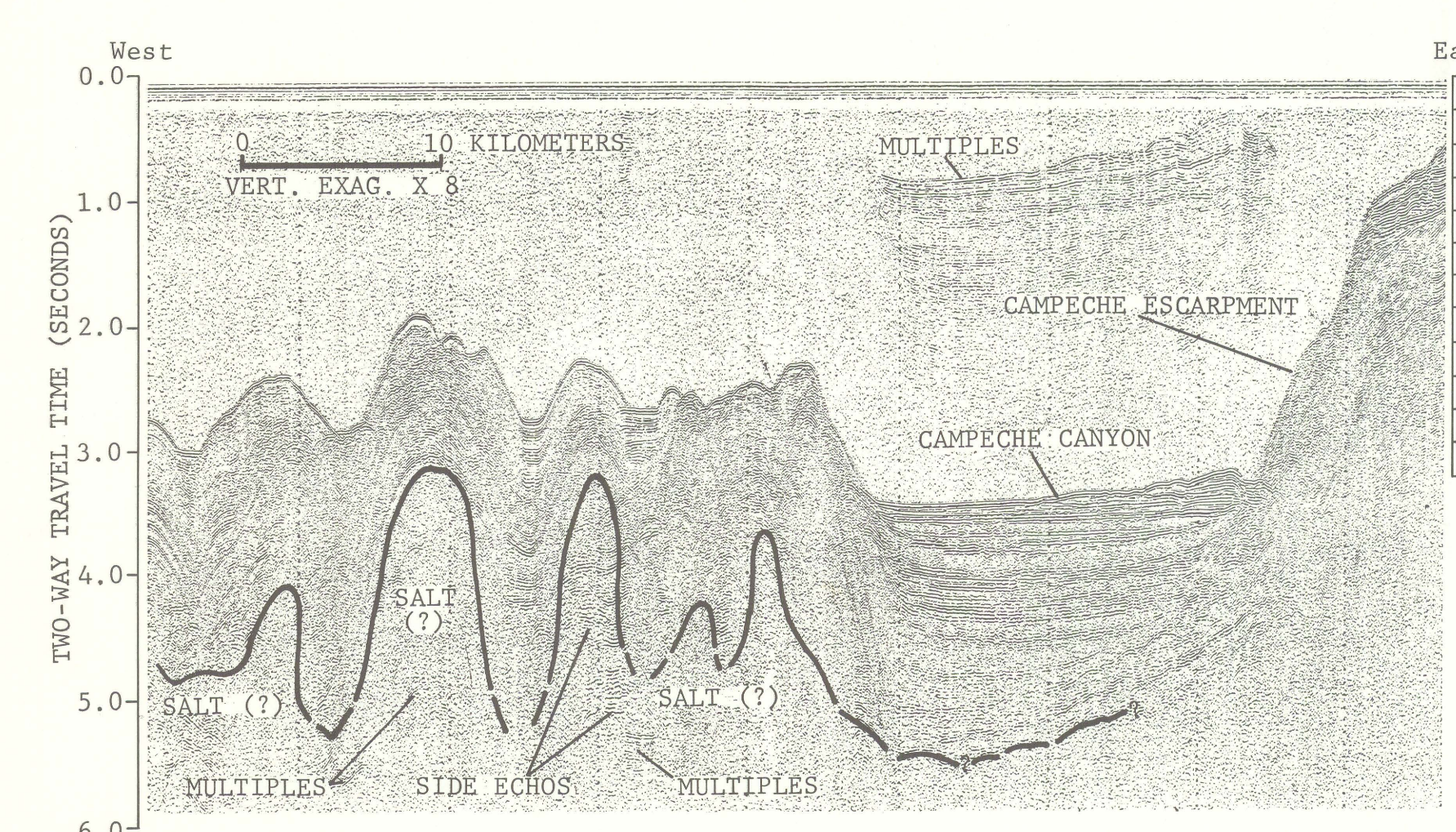
L. Single-channel seismic-reflection profile from westernmost region of Texas-Louisiana Slope province showing broad, shallow salt masses characteristic of middle slope region.



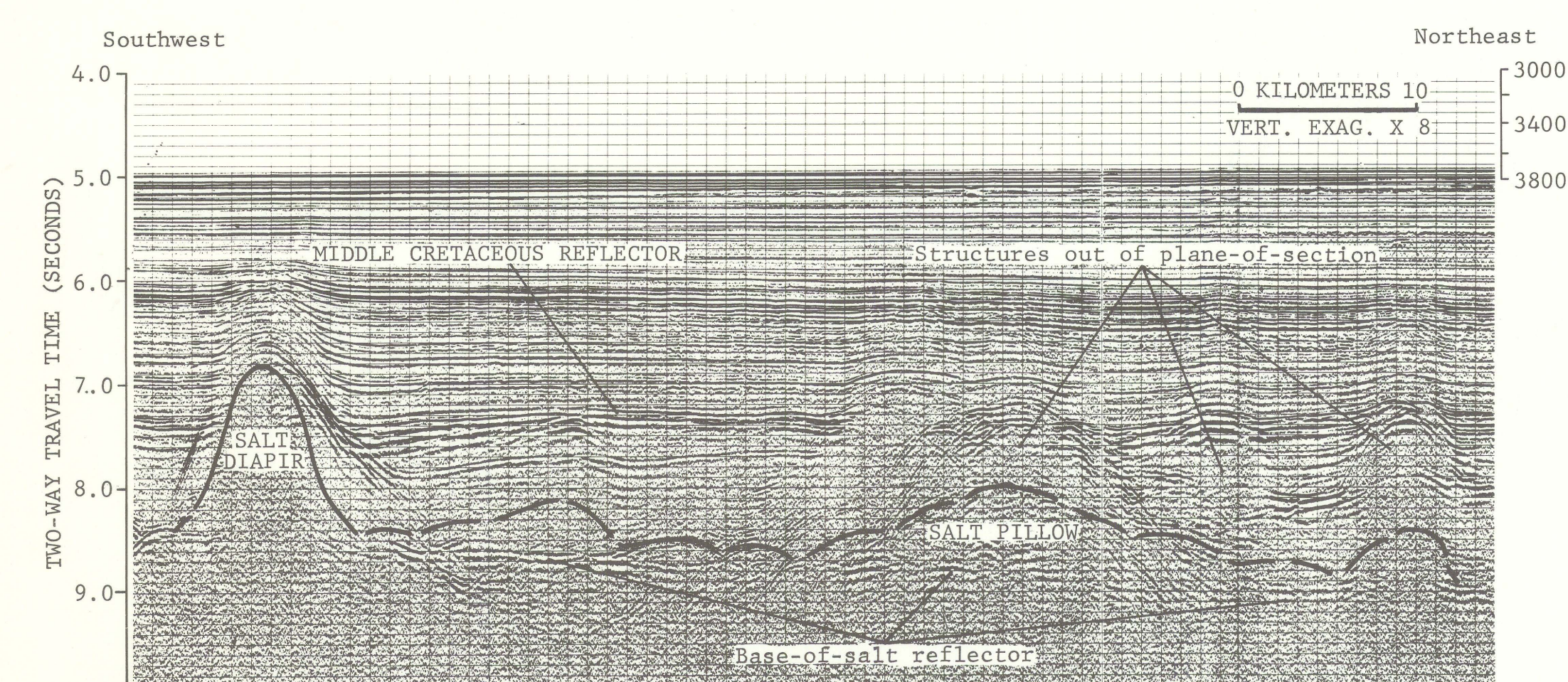
N. Single-channel seismic-reflection profile from western edge of Golfo de Campeche Slope province showing widely separated diapiric salt-ridge structure and thick sections of abyssal strata.



O. Twelve-fold CDP seismic section from upper Golfo de Campeche Slope showing very broad salt-ridge massifs, secondary-growth pillows, and typical sediment deformation.



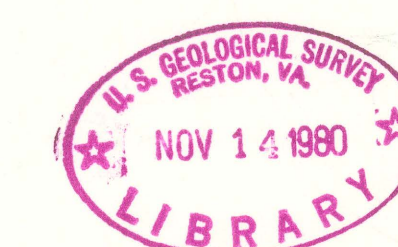
S. Single-channel seismic-reflection profile through part of Sigsbee Knolls diapir field showing shallow saddle between Challenger Knoll and adjacent diapir. Upper parts of dome may be the result of secondary growth from deep salt ridges. Caprock containing oil stains and Jurassic palynomorphs was recovered from Deep Sea Drilling Project (DSDP) Site 2 on Challenger Knoll (Buck and others, 1969; Kirkland and Gerhard, 1971).



V. Single-channel seismic-reflection profile showing base of salt and salt pillows between Campeche Escarpment and Sigsbee Knolls diapir field. Upper Tertiary and Quaternary units are correlated from units penetrated at DSDP Site 3, which is about 50 km southwest of break in section.

DISTRIBUTION OF SALT STRUCTURES IN THE GULF OF MEXICO: MAP AND DESCRIPTIVE TEXT

By
Ray G. Martin
1980



M(200)
MF 12/3
Sheet 2
C1