



EXPLANATION

Interpreted seismic sections over the Yakutat segment. Seismic horizon D is at the base of Miocene (T) and younger strata approximately correlated with the middle Yakutat Formation. Seismic horizon E is an unconformity that is about middle Oligocene in age. Horizon F is an acoustic basement, and, at least in part, is an Eocene basal unit. The horizon shows a maximum thickness for Cenozoic sedimentary rocks in the shelf and slope. Data between horizons F and D are of Eocene and Oligocene age. Structure contours for seismic horizons D and F, and isopach maps between horizons F and D (F-D isopach), and D and the sea floor (D-SF isopach) are shown on sheets 1 and 2. See text for additional discussion.

Seismic horizons A, B, and C, shown on line 404, are mapped in the Yakutat segment to the west (Boas and Schwab, 1982). At the base of the slope, horizons A1, A2, and A3 are surface Pleistocene, Holocene, and two tectonic basins respectively.

Vertical exaggeration at the seafloor is about 5:1 for seismic sections 400, 403, and 404, and about 6.7:1 for all other seismic sections. Line intersections are indicated at the top of the seismic sections. Locations of the water lines are shown on the index map on this sheet and on figure 1 in the text supplement. Seismic horizons are marked where approximately located or where control is poor, and omitted where uncertain or inferred. Time is two-way travel time in seconds.

STRUCTURE AND PETROLEUM POTENTIAL OF THE YAKUTAT SEGMENT OF THE NORTHERN GULF OF ALASKA CONTINENTAL MARGIN

By
Terry R. Bruns
1983