

Figure 1. Isopach map of post-middle Cretaceous sediments (east of long 90°W); salt structures after Martin (1980).

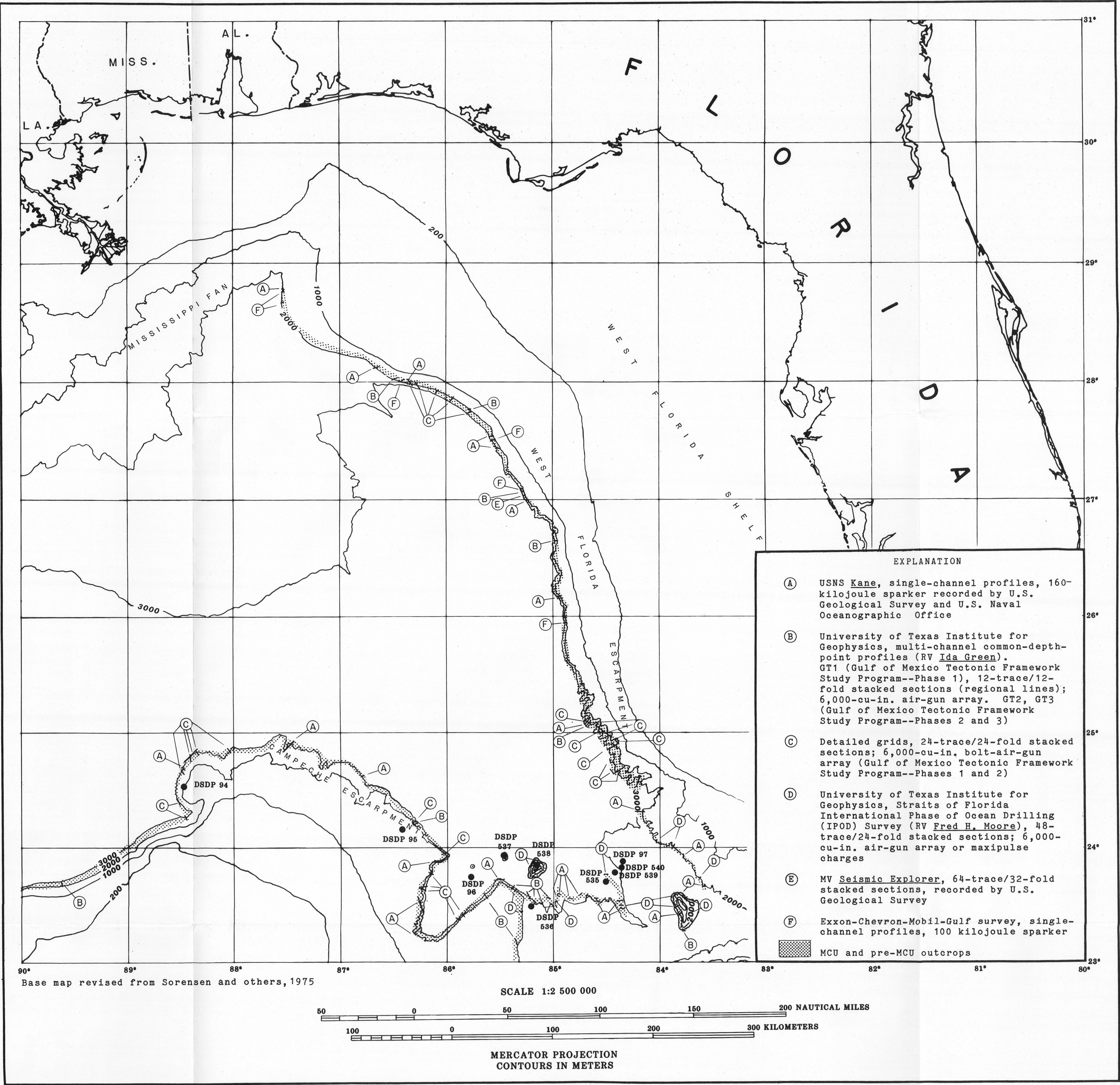


Figure 2. Distribution of the middle Cretaceous unconformity (MCD) and pre-MCD sediment outcrops in the eastern Gulf of Mexico. The annotated, heavy lines drawn across the stippled areas refer to parts of seismic lines used in the interpretation. Deep Sea Drilling Project (DSDP) sites are denoted by numbered solid circles.

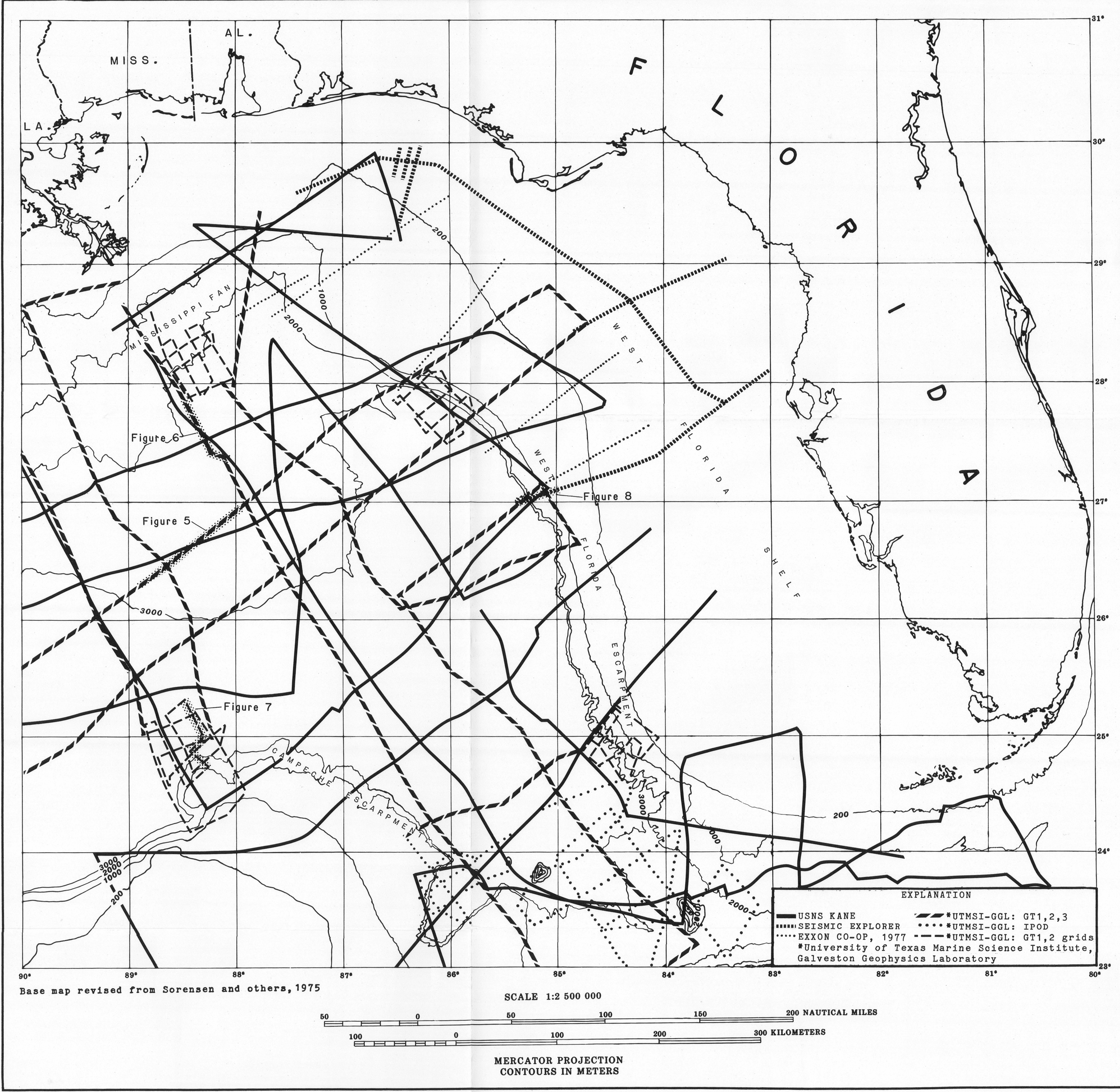


Figure 3. Track chart showing single-channel and multichannel seismic data used in this study.

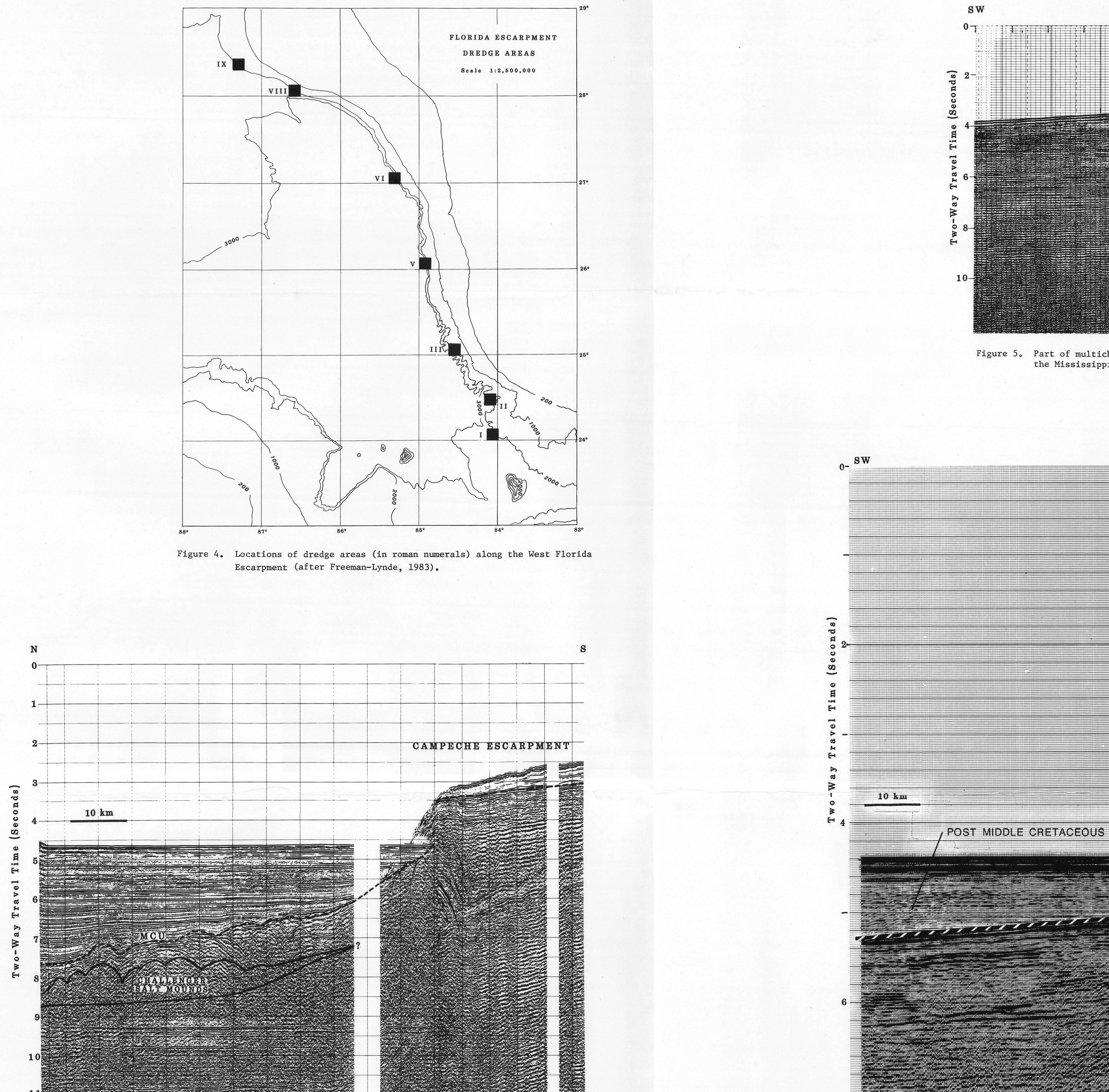


Figure 4. Locations of dredge areas (in roman numerals) along the West Florida Escarpment (after Freeman-Lynde, 1983).

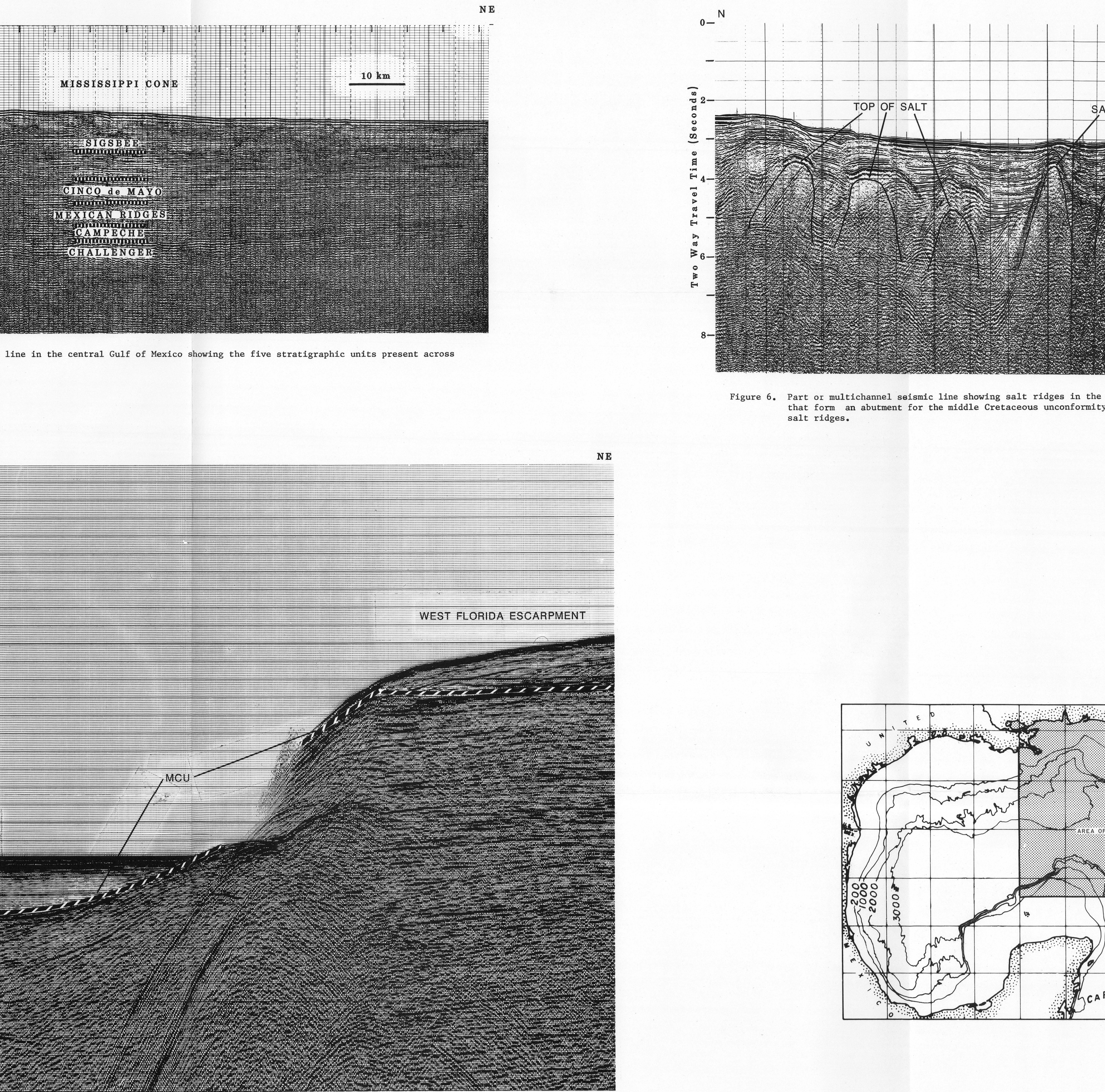


Figure 5. Part of multichannel seismic line in the central Gulf of Mexico showing the five stratigraphic units present across the Mississippi Cone.

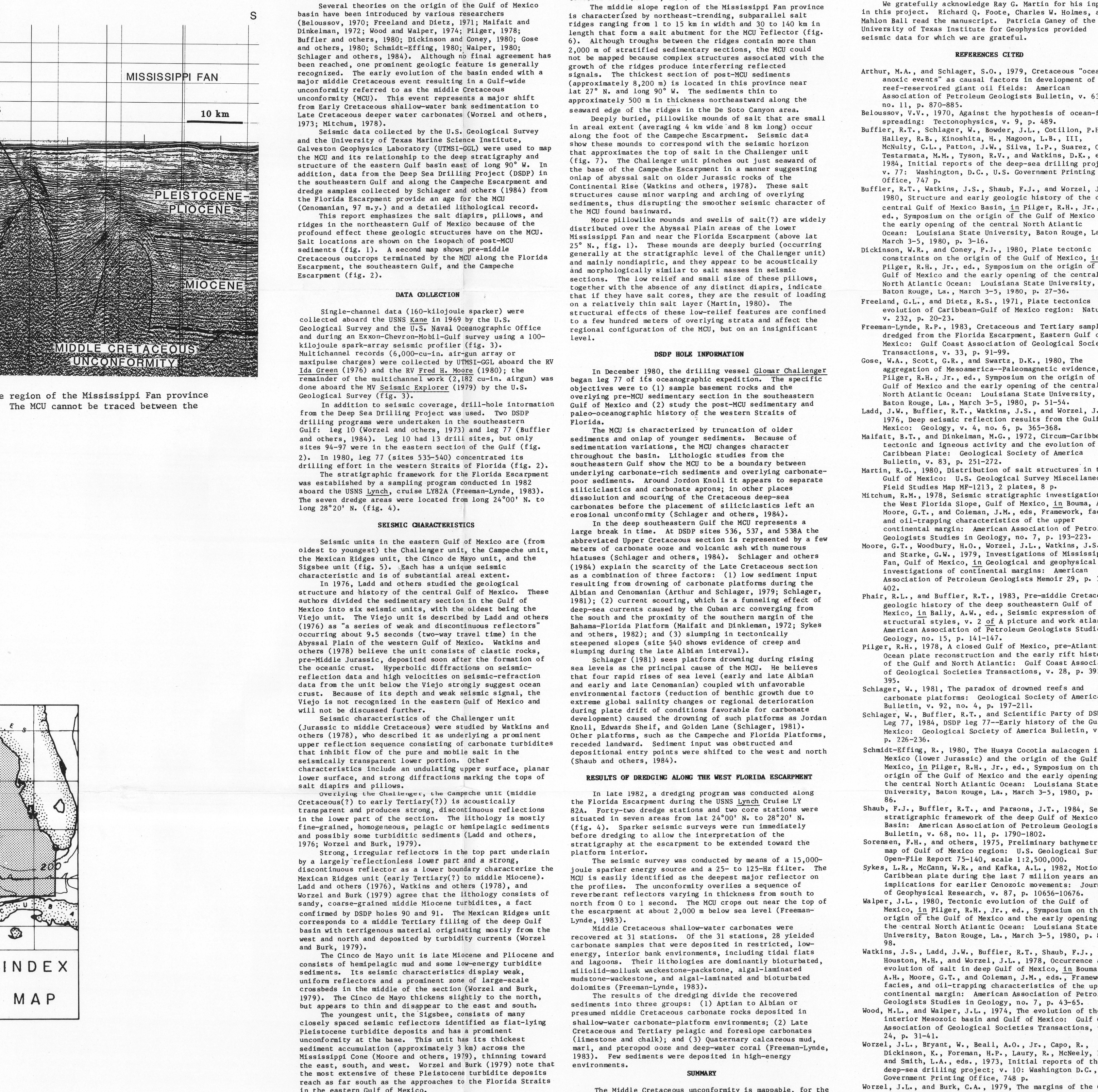


Figure 6. Part of multichannel seismic line showing salt ridges in the middle slope region of the Mississippi Fan province that form an abundant for the middle Cretaceous unconformity reflector. The MCD cannot be traced between the salt ridges.

Figure 7. Part of multichannel seismic line showing salt in the Challenger unit that forms deeply buried, pillowlike mounds that pinch out just seaward of the Campeche Escarpment base. These salt features slightly arch the middle Cretaceous unconformity (MCD) and overlying sediments.

Figure 8. Part of multichannel seismic line (NW Seismic Explorer) showing post-middle Cretaceous sediments thinning against the West Florida Escarpment.

## MAPS SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF THE MIDDLE CRETACEOUS UNCONFORMITY IN THE EASTERN GULF OF MEXICO

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