

**EXPLANATION**

----- Fault--Dashed where approximately located; dotted where concealed (see explanation of faults in text)

Structure contour--Drawn on top of the Pennsylvanian and Permian Minnelusa Formation (equivalent in part to the Harville Formation on outcrop in the central and eastern parts of the basin, the Tensleep Sandstone to the west, and the Casper Formation to the south). Elevations not corrected to true depth in wells with inclined or faulted beds, or in deviated boreholes. Contour lines not shown in areas where line spacing is very congested. Datum is mean sea level. Contour interval 500 feet

• Borehole--Penetrating the top of the Minnelusa Formation and equivalents

**DISCUSSION**

This map is one in a series of U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Field Studies (MF) maps showing computer generated structure contours, isopachs, and cross sections of selected formations in the Powder River basin, Wyoming and Montana. This map, cross section and perspective view were constructed from information stored in a U.S. Geological Survey Evolution of Sedimentary Basins data base. This data base contains picks of geologic formation and (or) unit tops and bases, determined from electric resistivity and gamma-ray logs of 8,592 wells penetrating Tertiary and older rocks in the Powder River basin. Well completion cards (scout tickets) were reviewed and compared with copies of all logs, formation or unit contacts determined by N.M. Denson, D.L. Macke, R.R. Schumann and others. This structure map is based on information from 1,480 of these wells that penetrate the Minnelusa Formation and equivalents.

The maps and cross section were generated using Dynamic Graphics Corporation Interactive Surface Modeling (ISM) mapping program, on a VAX 11-780 computer. A mathematical grid representative of the top of the Minnelusa Formation was first created from the scattered data set, and an elevation value relative to sea level then calculated at each grid node. The structure map, perspective view and cross section were produced from these gridded data. The grids are based on minimum tension surface values rather than individual well data; consequently, contour lines may be drawn differently than if they were hand-contoured, and the cross section is not tied to specific wells.

At the present time, ISM software is not capable of handling reverse faults in its mapping programs, so faults are shown on the map as vertical normal only. Where these normal faults do not approximate the reverse faults they are intended to represent, or in structurally complex areas of the basin, fault traces are omitted from the map.

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Debra Higley and Calae Runge of the U.S. Geological Survey transferred the Powder River basin data base to the VAX 11-780 computer, where it could be utilized for data retrieval. Dave Macke provided helpful comments on how the file was originally created, and thoughtful insights on stratigraphy and structure in the Powder River basin.



Figure 1.--Index showing location of the Powder River basin, Wyoming and Montana

MA SERIES	SYSTEM/ SERIES	POWDER RIVER BASIN	
		WEST	EAST
18 P	PLIOCENE		
	MIOCENE	White River Fm.	White River Fm.
37 E	EOCENE		
	PALEOCENE	Wasatch Fm.	Wasatch Fm.
58 E	PALEOGENE	Fort Union Fm.	Fort Union Fm.
61 E	CRETACEOUS	Fort Union Fm.	Fort Union Fm.
80 E	UPPER		
90 E	LOWER		
120 E	MIDDLE		
200 E	LOWER		
240 E	TRIASSIC		
260 E	PERMIAN		
300 E	PENNSYLVANIAN		
330 E	MISSISSIPPIAN		
410 E	DEVONIAN		
430 E	SILURIAN		
430 E	ORDOVICIAN		
615 E	UPPER		
640 E	MIDDLE		
670 E	LOWER		
670 E	PRECAMBRIAN ROCKS		

Figure 2.--Generalized stratigraphic column of sedimentary units in the Powder River basin

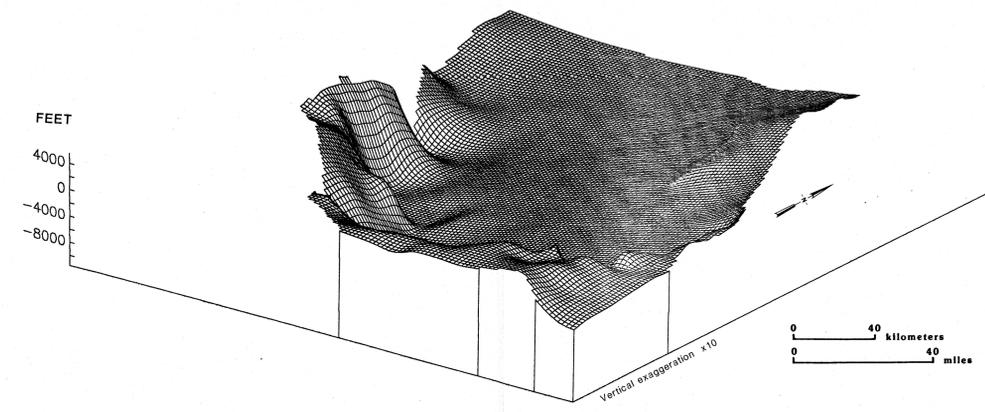
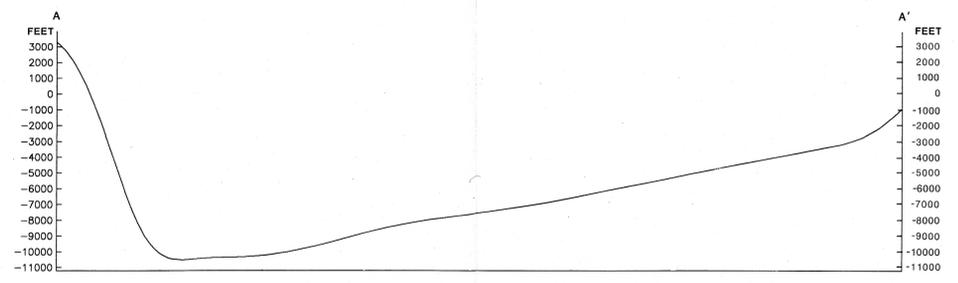


Figure 3.--Perspective view of structure at the top of the Minnelusa Formation and equivalents, Powder River basin



Cross section showing top of the Minnelusa Formation and equivalents, Powder River basin. Vertical exaggeration, x10

MAP SHOWING CONTOURS ON THE TOP OF THE PENNSYLVANIAN AND PERMIAN MINNELUSA FORMATION AND EQUIVALENTS, POWDER RIVER BASIN, WYOMING AND MONTANA

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