

EXPLANATION

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

----- Structure contour--Drawn on top of the Upper Jurassic Morrison Formation. Elevations not corrected to true depth in wells having 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 Morrison Formation

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. The 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, and formation or unit contacts were determined by N.M. Denson, D.L. Macke, R.R. Schumann, and others. This structure map is based on information from 2,429 of these wells that penetrate the Morrison Formation.

The maps and cross section were generated using Dynamic Graphics Corporation Interactive Surface Modeling (ISM) mapping program, on a VAX 11-780 computer. A rectangular grid representative of the top of the Morrison Formation was first created from the scattered data set, and an elevation 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 grid is 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 cannot show reverse faults in its mapping programs; all 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 retrievals. Dave Macke provided helpful comments on how the file was originally created, and thoughtful insights on stratigraphy and structure in the Powder River basin.

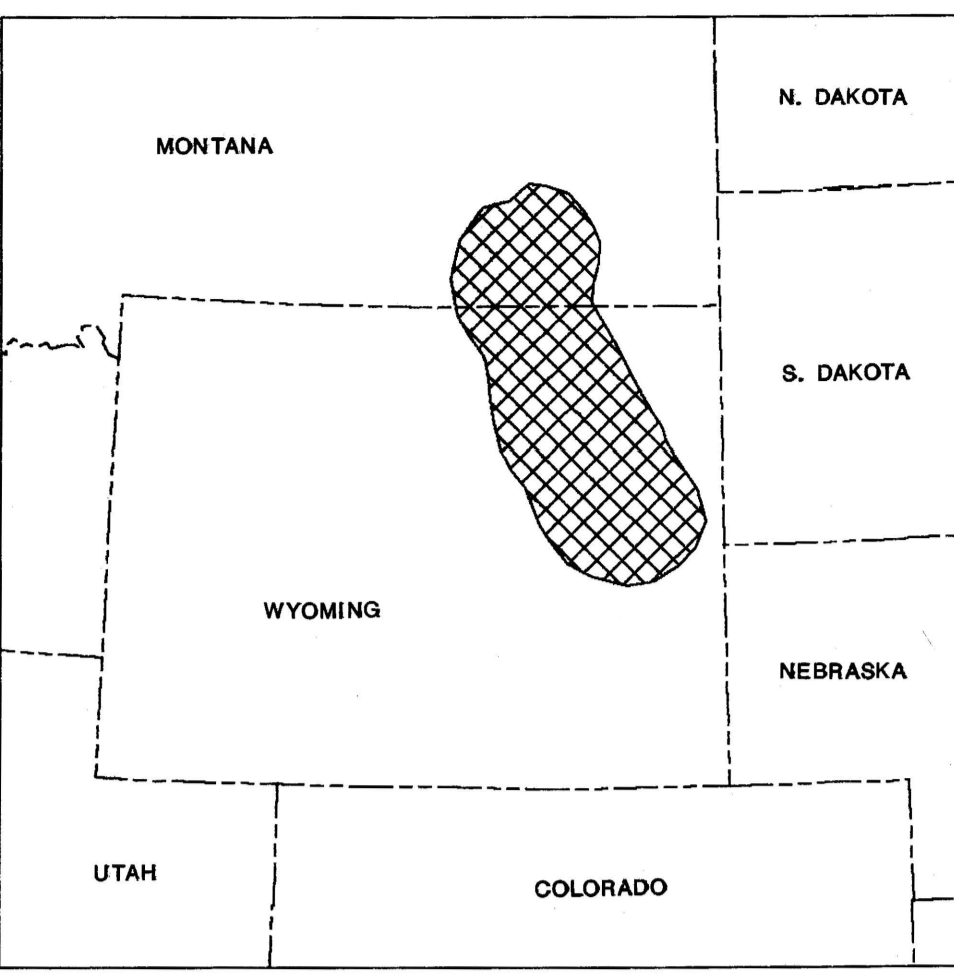


Figure 1.--Index showing location of the Powder River basin, Wyoming and Montana

Ma	ERA	SYSTEM/ SERIES	POWDER RIVER BASIN	
			WEST	EAST
1.6	CENOZOIC	PLIOCENE		
5		MIocene	Washakie Fm.	Washakie Fm.
24		OLIGOCENE	Wasatch Fm.	Wasatch Fm.
37.5		Eocene	Fort Union Fm.	Fort Union Fm.
55	PALEO-GENE	Laramie Fm.	Laramie Fm.	Laramie Fm.
66		Fort Union Fm.	Fort Union Fm.	Fort Union Fm.
		Meade Fm.	Meade Fm.	Meade Fm.
		Meade Fm.	Meade Fm.	Meade Fm.
	MESOZOIC	UPPER	Cody Sh.	Niobrara Fm.
			Frontier Fm.	Carlisle Sh.
			Mowry Sh.	Mowry Sh.
			Thermopiles Sh.	Skull Creek Sh.
95	LOWER		Cloverly Fm.	Inyan Kara Gp.
			Medusa Fm.	Medusa Fm.
138	UPPER		Sundance Fm.	Sundance Fm.
			Sundance Fm.	Sundance Fm.
			Sundance Fm.	Sundance Fm.
			Sundance Fm.	Sundance Fm.
200	TRIASSIC		Chugwater Group	Spearfish Fm.
			Goose Egg Fm.	Goose Egg Fm.
240	PERMIAN		Washakie Sh.	Washakie Sh.
			Washakie Sh.	Washakie Sh.
290	PENNSYLVANIAN		Tensleep Sh.	Minnetusa Fm.
			Amesden Fm.	Amesden Fm.
330	MISSISSIPPIAN		Madison Ls.	Madison Ls.
			Madison Ls.	Madison Ls.
360	DEVONIAN		Devonian Ls.	Devonian Ls.
			Devonian Ls.	Devonian Ls.
410	SILURIAN		Bighorn Dol.	Bighorn Dol.
			Bighorn Dol.	Bighorn Dol.
430	ORDOVICIAN		Ordovician Ls.	Ordovician Ls.
			Ordovician Ls.	Ordovician Ls.
500	CAMBRIAN		Upper	Upper
			Middle	Middle
515			Lower	Lower
570			Flathead Sh.	Flathead Sh.
	PRECAMBRIAN ROCKS			

Modified from Fox and Higley (1987); Love and Christiansen (1985); Rose (1955); Nagel (1955); Lachman-Balk (1972); Sando and Sandberg (1987); Lagason and others (1979)

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

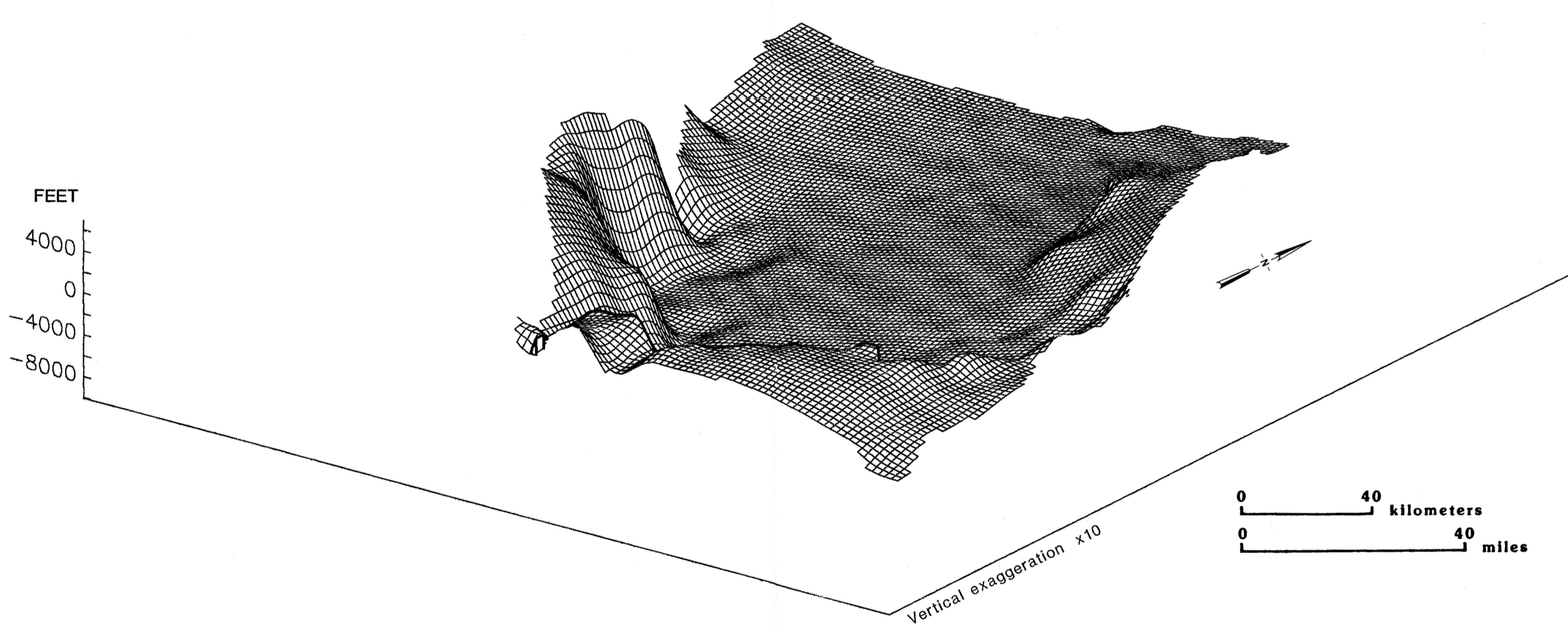
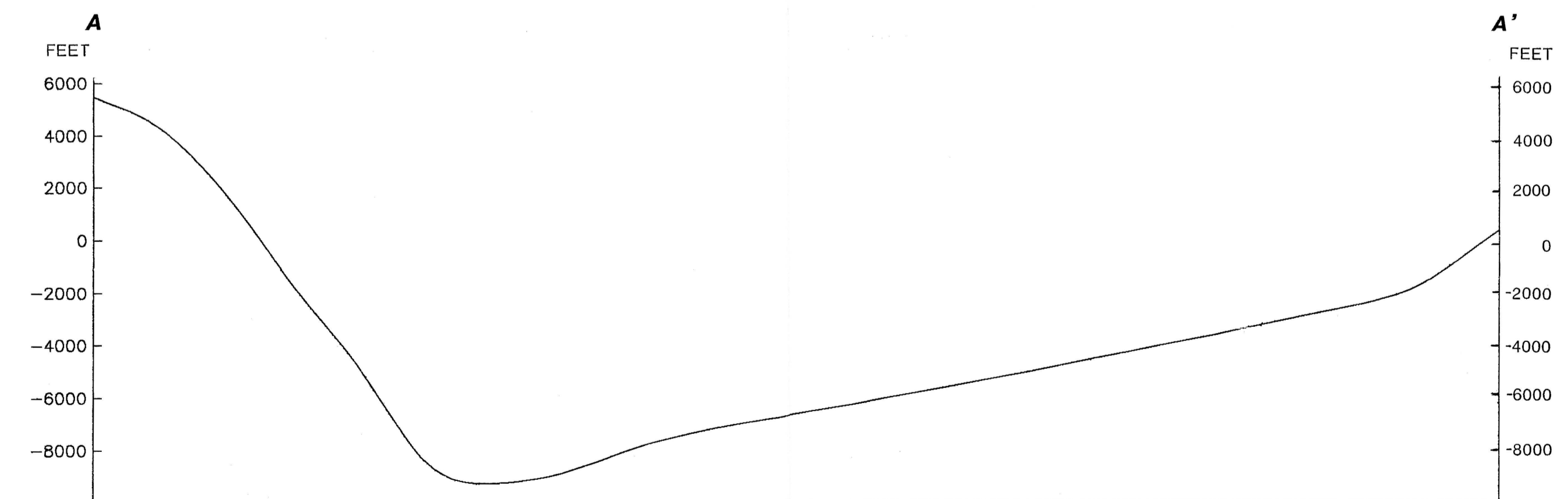


Figure 3.--Perspective view of structure at the top of the Morrison Formation, Powder River basin



Cross section showing top of the Morrison Formation, Powder River basin. Vertical exaggeration, x10

MAP SHOWING STRUCTURE CONTOURS ON THE TOP OF THE UPPER JURASSIC MORRISON FORMATION, POWDER RIVER BASIN, WYOMING AND MONTANA

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