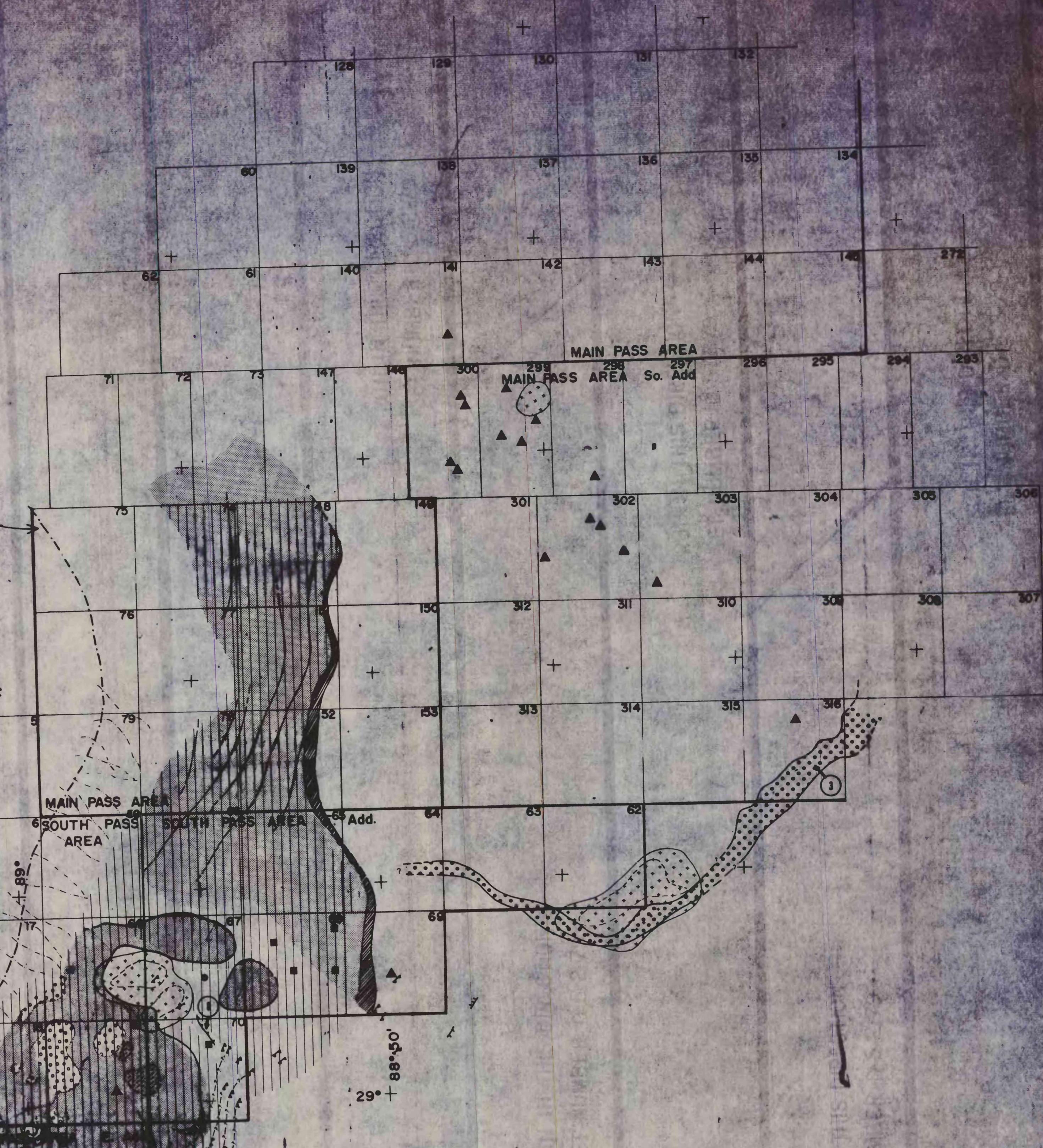
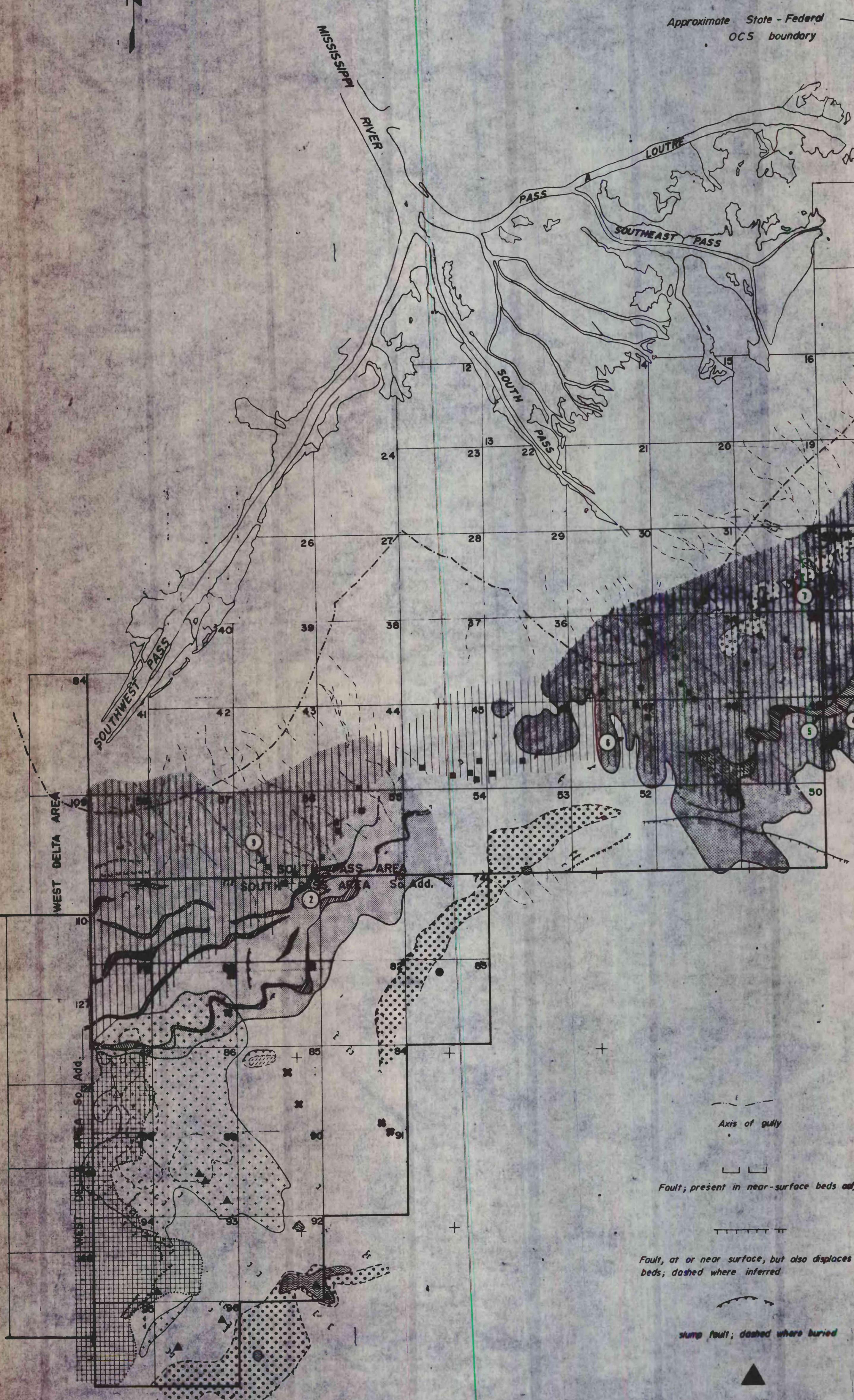


MAP 2

SURFACE GEOLOGY
of the
MISSISSIPPI DELTA FRONT

SCALE: 1" = 10,000 ft.

(10³) feet
statute miles

LEGEND

Diapir, probably shale

Area of acoustically impenetrable sediment which permits no deep reflection returns. Thought to be caused by abnormally high gas and/or water content.

Diapir, probably salt

A "window" in acoustically impenetrable material showing well stratified parallel beds; tails on boxes indicate approximate extent along ship track.

Terraced sediments, probably layered mud flows; generally smooth surface; no detectable bedding sometimes acoustically transparent, sometimes opaque.

Opposite of "window"; a local loss of subbottom reflectors.

Mud flows marked by hummocky surface, billowy subbottom reflectors where visible; acoustically transparent to opaque.

Zone of truncated, steeply dipping beds; jumbled structure in southwestern zone related to uplift by diapir; crescentic fault bounding central zone may be buried trace of older shelf edge, steepened by slumping.

Nose, or outer edge of terrace; probably terminus of individual mud flow. Average slope 3°

This, intermittent, stratified unit of surface underlain by acoustically impenetrable material

Nose, or terrace edge marked by strong slumping or faulting on slopes up to 2.75°

Illustration key

U. S. Geological Survey
OIL & GAS FILE MAP
This map is preliminary and has not been tested for concreteness with Geological Survey standards or nomenclature.