Figure 7. Hypothetical restored section of Upper Cretaceous geosyncline at close of Cretaceous sedimentation

Thickness scale

Horizontal Scale

20 Miles 10,000 feet FRONT OF CASTLE CAPE MOUNTAIN BROOKS RANGE UMIAT SIMPSON Belt of probable depositional and erosional breaks and 000. Formation I offlaps. Intermittent uplifts and reworking of earlier deposits. Possible belt of northward thinning and Angular unconformity indicated by convergence, updip wedging sands, and seismograph survey updip overlap. Position of isolated outcrop section probably either at base of conglomerate and sandstone at of Upper Cretaceous or Northward extent of coarse Castle Mt. (folded inlier in L. Cretaceous) at base of Devonian. clastics of Formations B and E unknown. Position of present outcrop surface prior to post-Cretaceous folding, uplift, and erosion increasing in magnitude toward south. Continental facies Marine facies Brackish facies (Conglomerate, sandstone, (Shale, sandstone, and (Fossiliferous sandstone coal. Brackish microfauna. shale, and coal) and shale. Local littoral conglomerates) Intercalated marine and Position of geosynclinal axis unknown fresh-water sediments)

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