



**Notes**

Several units within the Lisburne Group can be distinguished on electric logs, but generally all of the units show about the same trends as on the total thickness map. The base of the Lisburne is transitional with the Endicott Group, and determination of this boundary is interpretive.

Armstrong and others (1970), Armstrong, 1972a, 1972b, 1974, Armstrong and Mamet (1974, 1975), and Wood and Armstrong (1975) have examined the lithology and fauna of the Lisburne Group in detail at outcrops in the Brooks Range. Comprehensive studies of the Lisburne in the subsurface have been done by Armstrong and Mamet (1974) and Bird and Jordan (1976, 1977). Thickness trends based on outcrops fit poorly with the trends based on subsurface data, but lithologic and paleontologic trends appear to correlate well between the surface and the subsurface.

Most of the carbonates of the Lisburne formed in shallow to intertidal environments during Late Mississippian to Early Pennsylvanian time. The Lisburne Group and the underlying classic rocks of the Endicott Group represent a northward transgressing sequence.

Base from Harrison Bay, Beechey Point, Flaxman Island, 1955, Umat, Sagavanirktok and Mount Michelson, 1956, 1:250,000 U.S. Geological Survey

**GENERALIZED ISOPACH MAP OF THE LISBURNE GROUP  
EASTERN NORTH SLOPE PETROLEUM PROVINCE, ALASKA  
BY K.J.BIRD**