

Notes

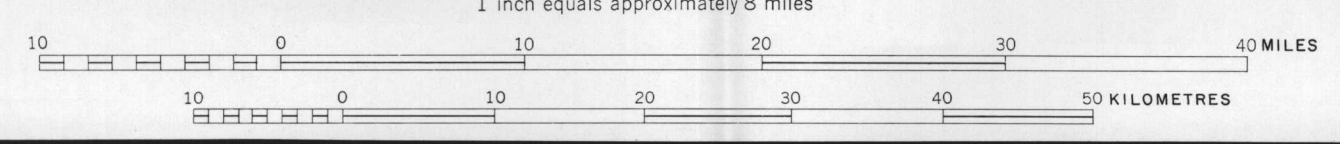
This map shows the total thickness of the Colville Group and the general shape of the Late Cretaceous depositional basin. In the southern part of the map area, recent erosion at the surface has apparently truncated significant thicknesses of the Colville Group. Both this map and that of the lower shale in the Colville Group (Map E) show an apparent thinning over the Barrow arch near the coast, suggesting that the arch was a positive structural element during deposition of the Colville Group.

The Colville Group commonly contains shows of hydrocarbons throughout its extent in the basin, and apparently the sequence contains abundant source rocks. No significant accumulations of hydrocarbons have been found in the unit in the area between the Colville and Canning Rivers, perhaps because of the absence of structural deformation to form traps in these rocks.

- EXPLANATION**
- STRUCTURE CONTOURS**
(after Howitt, 1971)
- 2200 Marker 19, lowest
 - 1300 Marker 10, middle
 - - - 500 Marker 1, top
 - X 1000 (stage) Outcrop thickness and apparent age of partial section (M10)
 - - - 1.6 Geothermal gradient, from Geothermal Survey, North America

EXPLANATION
o Seep

CONTOUR INTERVAL: 1000 FEET
Scale 1:500,000
1 inch equals approximately 8 miles



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

GENERALIZED ISOPACH MAP OF COLVILLE GROUP
EASTERN NORTH SLOPE PETROLEUM PROVINCE, ALASKA

BY G.H. PESSAL, I.L. TAILLEUR, AND K. J. BIRD 1978

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