ranges from 150 to 500 feet measured at the base of Unit II. Closure would be greater, of course, were it not for the tilt of the flanks. Draping is considerably steeper in Unit I, decreasing upward and dying out, in some cases in the upper part of Unit II while in others (B-2-21 and B-4-16) the drape extends into Unit IV. Thus, in all structures effective closure extends over an appreciable stratigraphic interval.

Three of the structures are 20 miles or more in length and the other two are crossed by only one seismic line and may be no longer than 10 miles. The closed areas are from three to six miles wide but vary considerably even in one structure.

The following speculations concern the draping and the nature of the basement highs.

The most pronounced and at the same time most reliably mapped high is seen on B-12 and B-1 (Fig. 19 and Cross Section B-1-23). Under the other structures it is evident that the basement is high, but its extent and shape cannot be mapped with a satisfactory degree of accuracy. The form of the basement, therefore, is phantomed to a large extent in accordance with the reflections of Unit I. While it appears that the basement highs are real and are responsible for draping in the overlying sediments it is believed that they represent growing blocks rather than erosional remnants. In other words they were blocks controlled by lines of weakness set up during the early development of the basin. The thought is that these blocks were not actually uplifted but rather subsided slower, lagging behind the area adjacent.

The main points supporting this idea are: