

- 1) the alignment of the features parallel with the tectonic framework of the basin.
- 2) their position on the northeast and southwest mobile flanks of the basin, and
- 3) the coincidence of the stratigraphic interval of draping' with the tectonically active stage of basin subsidence during Units I and II.

About the only point in favour of an erosional basement high is that the form assumed for the basement as well as the form of the overlying draping often changes appreciably from line to line of the same feature. Likewise, the intensity of draping also changes. Such irregularities would seem to correspond with an erosional basement high better than with a high controlled by structure.

It is not clear why the draping, which plays out generally in the middle to upper part of Unit II, extends in two cases, B-2-21 and B-4-16, up into Unit IV.

The upper limit of compaction and draping apparently is not controlled by thickness of Units I and II, but rather by the duration of the motivating force associated with the tectonically active stage of basin subsidence. On B-13, for example, the draping extends for a thickness of 5,000 feet while in B-12 it is only 2,500 feet. In both cases, however, the draping dies out at about the same time level near the top of Unit II. From this it would follow that an appreciably higher extent of draping, such as in B-2-21 and B-4-16, would be due to additional or prolonged movement. On the other hand, it is felt that the break in sedimentation at the end of Unit II, followed by the overlapping Unit III, could have somehow terminated the upward continuation of draping. In any event the amount of draping measured near the top of Unit II is so small that it could