

While the Tertiary tilting alone would only accentuate the regional north dip of the Mesozoic, the contours of the map Base Tertiary show a well-formed uplift of about 500 feet to be present at the Tertiary-Mesozoic contact. This uplift would be expressed in the Mesozoic as a gentle posing against the fault, perhaps adequate for lateral trapping along the fault.

Many fault trap accumulations have produced major quantities of oil. This particular prospect is especially important because of the superimposed Tertiary uplift and because of substantial thickness of marine Upper ^{Mesozoic} ~~Tertiary~~ within the area.

Mesozoic Draping and Mesozoic Pinchouts: (Fig. 9)

These are actually distinct features, but because of their proximity they are covered by one map.

Mesozoic Draping: (Fig. 9)

Length	...	35 miles
Width	...	2.5 to 7 miles
Closure (drape)	...	800 to 1,500 feet
Top and base of prospective zone	...	Mesozoic 2,500-10,000 ft.
Water depth	...	75% under 500 feet

There is some question concerning the true nature of this feature. However, its two main components are clearly identified: draping attitude of reflections over a seismically dead mass. The feature could be a reef built within the Mesozoic, but is more likely an intrusion since igneous activity is known in the region.

The amount of closure by draping over the south, critical side of the mass, seems to range from 800 to 1,500 feet.

The arched top of the dead mass is capped by strong, irregular reflections often noted in connection with passage from sediments to basement. The sides of the mass are marked by steep, erratic reflections, especially