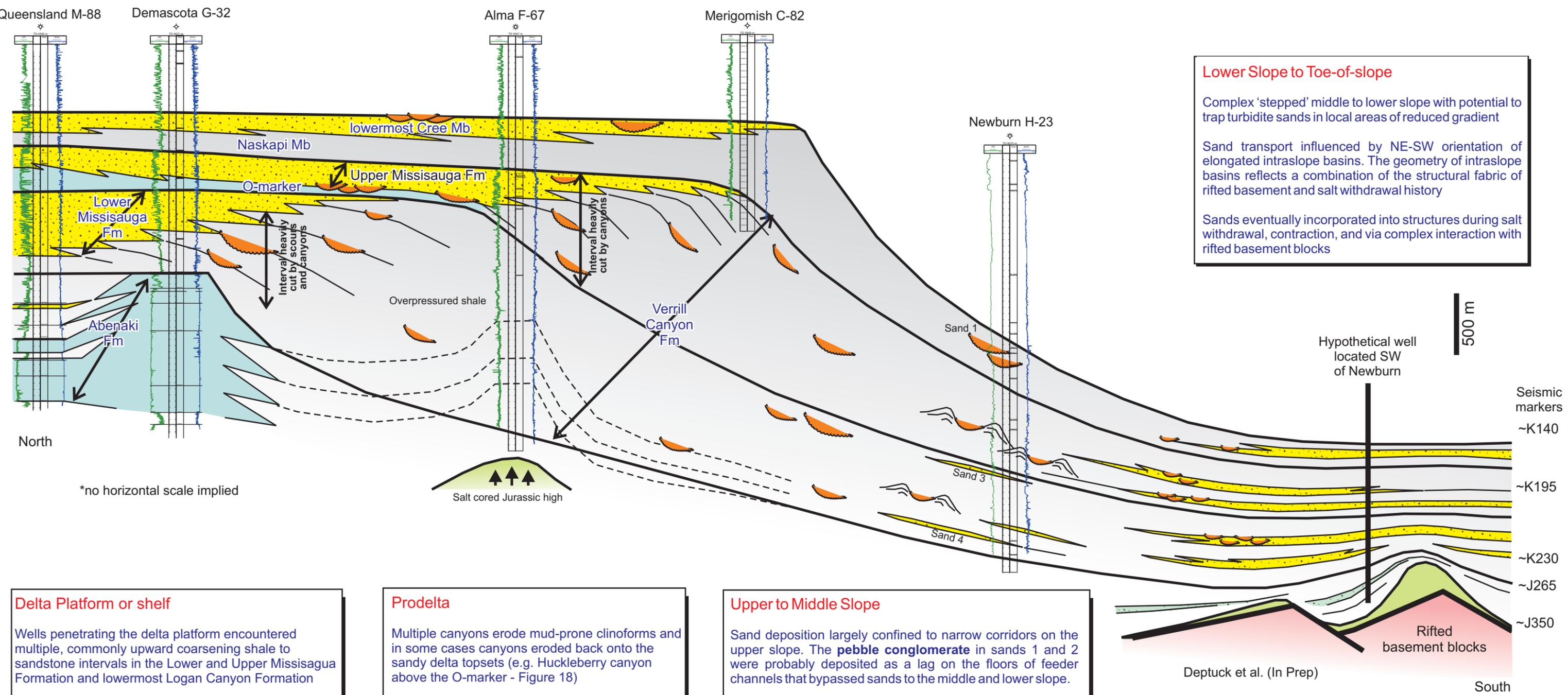


Area of major thin-skinned extension (listric faulting, particularly in the Albian) Area of "Newburn fold-and-thrust belt" (thin-skinned contraction, particularly in the Albian) Area of complex folds (developed through withdrawal of autochthonous salt above rifted basement blocks, overprinted by thin-skinned contraction)



Lower Slope to Toe-of-slope

Complex 'stepped' middle to lower slope with potential to trap turbidite sands in local areas of reduced gradient

Sand transport influenced by NE-SW orientation of elongated intraslope basins. The geometry of intraslope basins reflects a combination of the structural fabric of rifted basement and salt withdrawal history

Sands eventually incorporated into structures during salt withdrawal, contraction, and via complex interaction with rifted basement blocks

Delta Platform or shelf

Wells penetrating the delta platform encountered multiple, commonly upward coarsening shale to sandstone intervals in the Lower and Upper Missisaga Formation and lowermost Logan Canyon Formation

Prodelta

Multiple canyons erode mud-prone clinoforms and in some cases canyons eroded back onto the sandy delta topsets (e.g. Huckleberry canyon above the O-marker - Figure 18)

Upper to Middle Slope

Sand deposition largely confined to narrow corridors on the upper slope. The **pebble conglomerate** in sands 1 and 2 were probably deposited as a lag on the floors of feeder channels that bypassed sands to the middle and lower slope.

Deptuck et al. (In Prep)

South