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**Architecture and Distribution of Deep-Water Channel Complexes, Upper Cretaceous Cerro Toro Formation, Magallanes Foreland Basin, Chile**

The Upper Cretaceous Cerro Toro Formation represents a significant portion of the basin fill succession of the Magallanes foreland basin in southernmost Chile. Excellent exposures of clastic deposits around the Silla Syncline, Parque Nacional Torres del Paine provide an opportunity for detailed study of the architecture and geometry of a series of stacked deep-water channel complexes. At least three 50 to 100 meter thick members of coarse-grained sandstone and conglomerate are present in an otherwise mud-dominated 1000 m+ thick deep-water section. The best-exposed and most studied coarse-grained unit, the Paine Member, is replaced by mudstone in both directions when traced laterally over a distance of approximately 4 km. Along the northern margin of the complex this facies transition occurs via a series of offset incised channel forms; to the south coarse-grained deposits abut against a single steeply dipping erosional channel margin. Paleocurrent data from the coarse-grained units indicate transport to the southeast. Field mapping suggests that channel locations and orientations in the Silla Syncline may be in part structurally controlled. The distribution of coarse-grained deposits within the Silla Syncline section indicates the development of a long lived but migrating deep-water depositional fairway. Conglomerate outcrops to the east indicate the presence of an extensive coarse-grained transport fairway along the axis of the Magallanes foreland. The channel complexes within the Silla Syncline section most probably represent a feeder system to the axial depositional system.