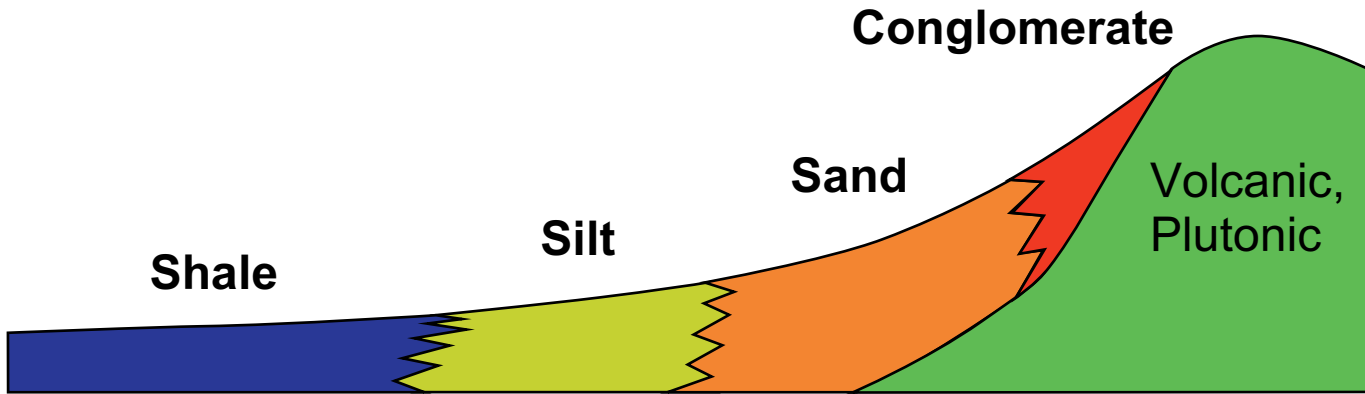


Figure 2. Structural map of northern Chile, Argentina, and Bolivia with isopach map of Oxfordian sediments (from Prinz et al., 1994) (contours in red; regional fault systems in blue).

Continental Siliciclastic Environment



Shallow Marine Environment

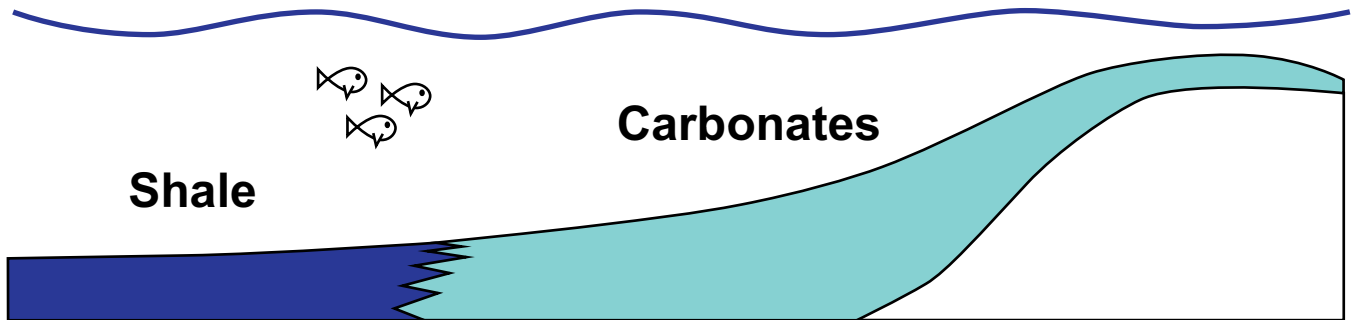


Figure 3. Facies/lithology model developed for the evolution animation model. The two sequences were used to interpolate between points: A) a continental siliciclastic sequence of conglomerate-sandstone-siltstone-shale and B) a shallow-marine sequence of carbonate-shale. Colors used for this figure are consistent with those in the evolution animation model.

Eustatic Sea Level Curves

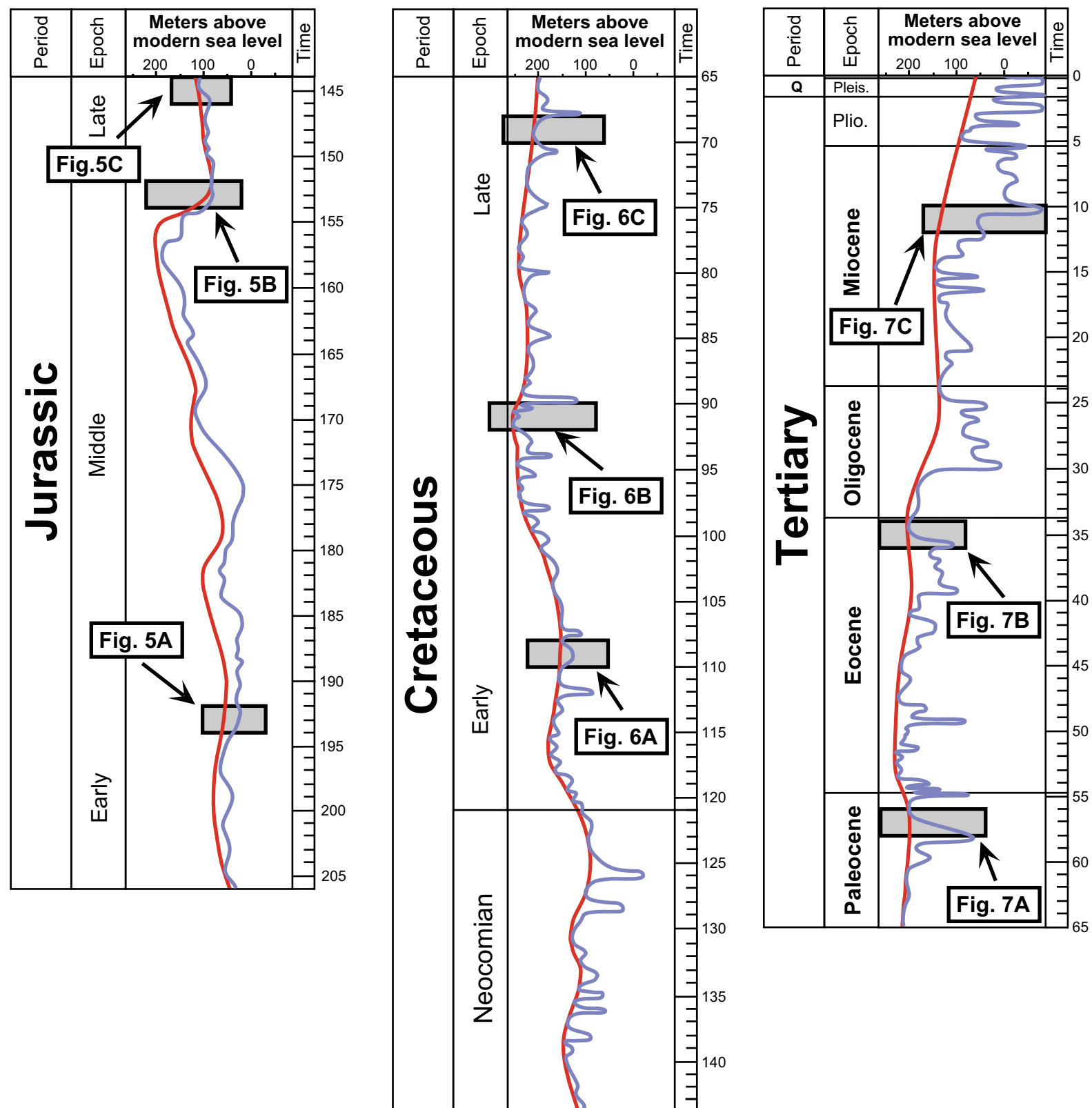


Figure 4. Short-term (blue) and long-term (red) variations in eustatic and regional sea level compiled for South America (Haq et al., 1987; Ardill et al., 1998). Changes in sea level are measured relative to modern sea level, which is represented at 0 meters. Rising sea levels are indicated by an inflection of the curves toward the left, (a negative slope) whereas a lowering of sea level is indicated by inflections in the curves to the right (a positive slope). Gray fields indicate the time segments for which facies/lithologies are depicted in Figures 5, 6, and 7.

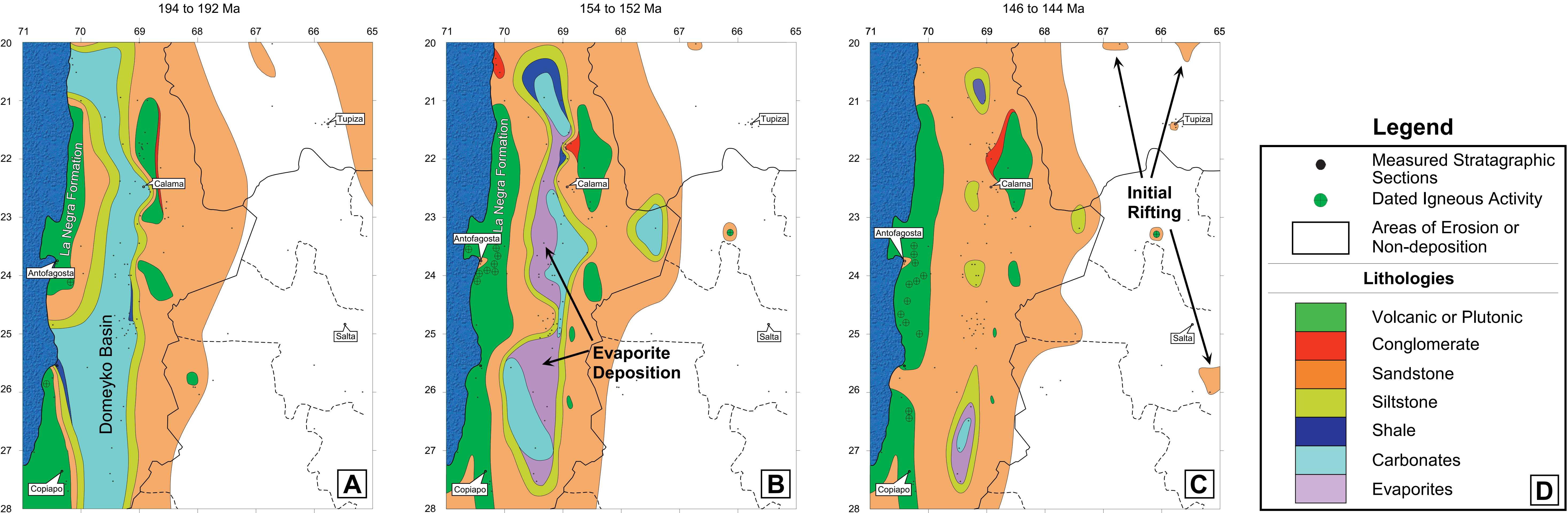


Figure 5. Lithologic maps of strata from the Jurassic Period representing 2-million-year increments. A) 194-192 Ma; B) 154-152 Ma; C) 146-144 Ma; D) legend for the lithologies used in this figure.

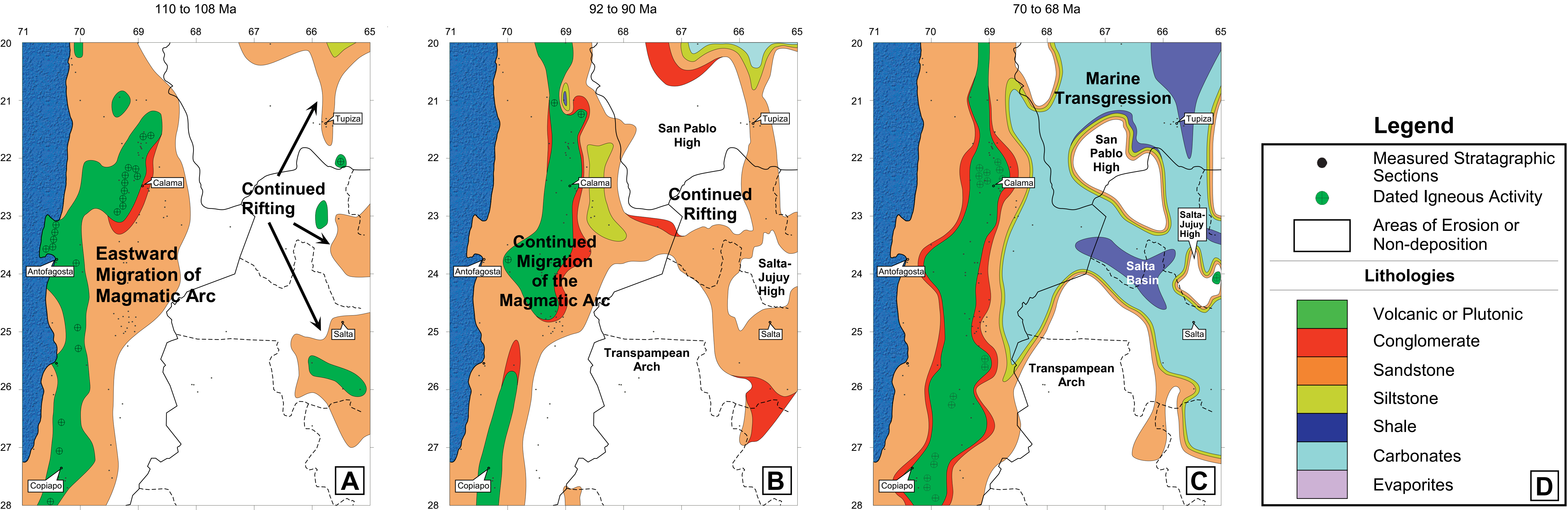


Figure 6. Lithologic maps of strata from the Cretaceous Period representing 2 million-year-increments. A) 110 to 108 Ma; B) 92 to 90 Ma; C) 70 to 68 Ma; D) legend for the lithologies used in this figure.

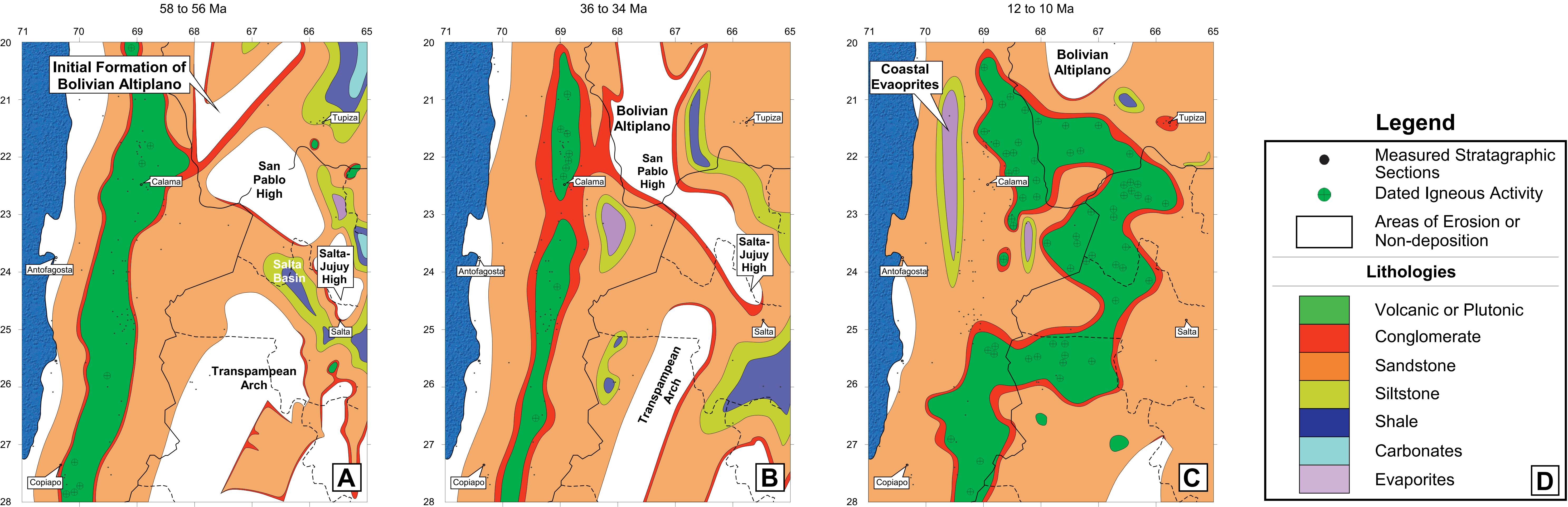


Figure 7. Lithologic maps of strata from the Tertiary Period representing 2-million-year increments. A) 58 to 56 Ma; B) 36 to 34 Ma; C) 12 to 10 Ma; D) legend for the lithologies used in this figure.