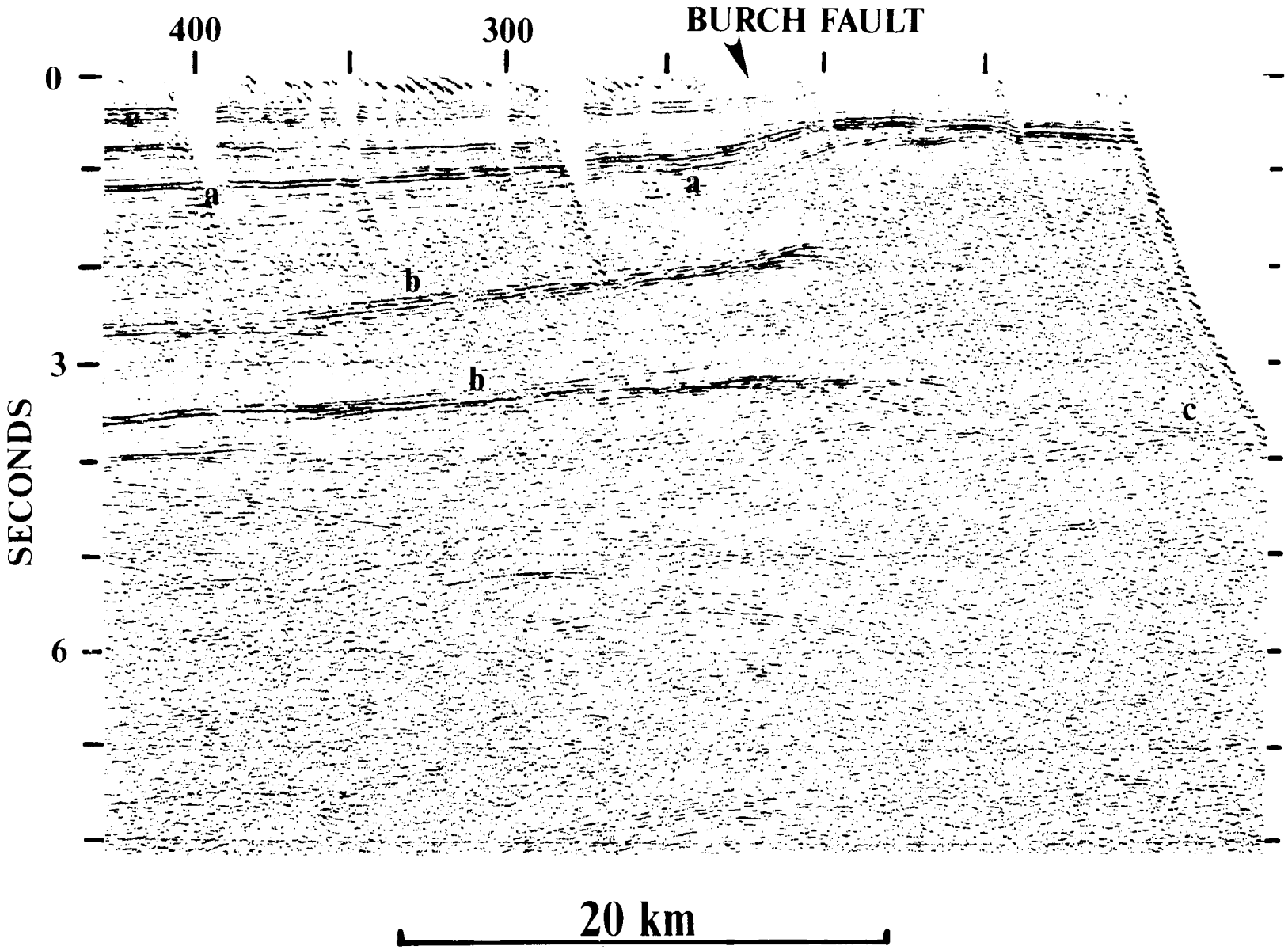

Figure 26. Detail of COCORP seismic data from Oklahoma line 1. Section is unmigrated and approximately 1:1 scale. Numbers along top are ground stations. Base of Paleozoic sedimentary section of Hardeman Basin marked by *a*; distinctive Precambrian layering south of Wichita Mountains marked by *b*. Note truncation at southern margin of Wichita Mountain block, which has been reactivated by Pennsylvanian Burch Fault in a reverse dip-slip sense. Original truncation thought to be due to late Precambrian–Early Cambrian normal faulting, because discontinuous events (for example, *c*), which also occur on south end of line 2, may represent remnants of Precambrian layering disrupted by faulting and by granitic rocks exposed in Wichita Mountains. If events such as *c* are not continuations of Precambrian layering, then distinctive truncation is most likely due to reverse faulting. To convert travel-time in seconds to approximate depth in kilometers, multiply by 3.