The southwest part of the Point Lay quadrangle occupies the southwestern portion of the Colville basin, northeastern Alaska. The basin's sedimentary fill, which includes a diverse range of stratigraphic units, is characterized by a sequence of rocks that were deposited during the Cenozoic era. These rocks range from shallow-marine to nonmarine sediments, and they provide a valuable record of the region's geologic history.

**RESEARCH.hist**

The existence of the Colville basin is indicated by several distinctive features, including the presence of coal deposits, the occurrence of oil and gas fields, and the presence of a large volume of gas in the Point Lay quadrangle. The basin is characterized by a series of anticlines and synclines that are believed to have been formed during the early Cenozoic era, as a result of tectonic activity in the region. These features are important for the exploration of oil and gas resources, as they provide a potential source of hydrocarbons.

**INFORMATION.**

The Point Lay quadrangle is located in the eastern part of the Colville basin, and it is characterized by a diverse range of rock types. These rocks range from shale and siltstone to sandstone and limestone, and they provide a valuable record of the geologic history of the region. The basin is characterized by a series of anticlines and synclines that are believed to have been formed during the early Cenozoic era, as a result of tectonic activity in the region.

**SYSTEMS.**

The Point Lay quadrangle is located in the eastern part of the Colville basin, and it is characterized by a diverse range of rock types. These rocks range from shale and siltstone to sandstone and limestone, and they provide a valuable record of the geologic history of the region. The basin is characterized by a series of anticlines and synclines that are believed to have been formed during the early Cenozoic era, as a result of tectonic activity in the region.