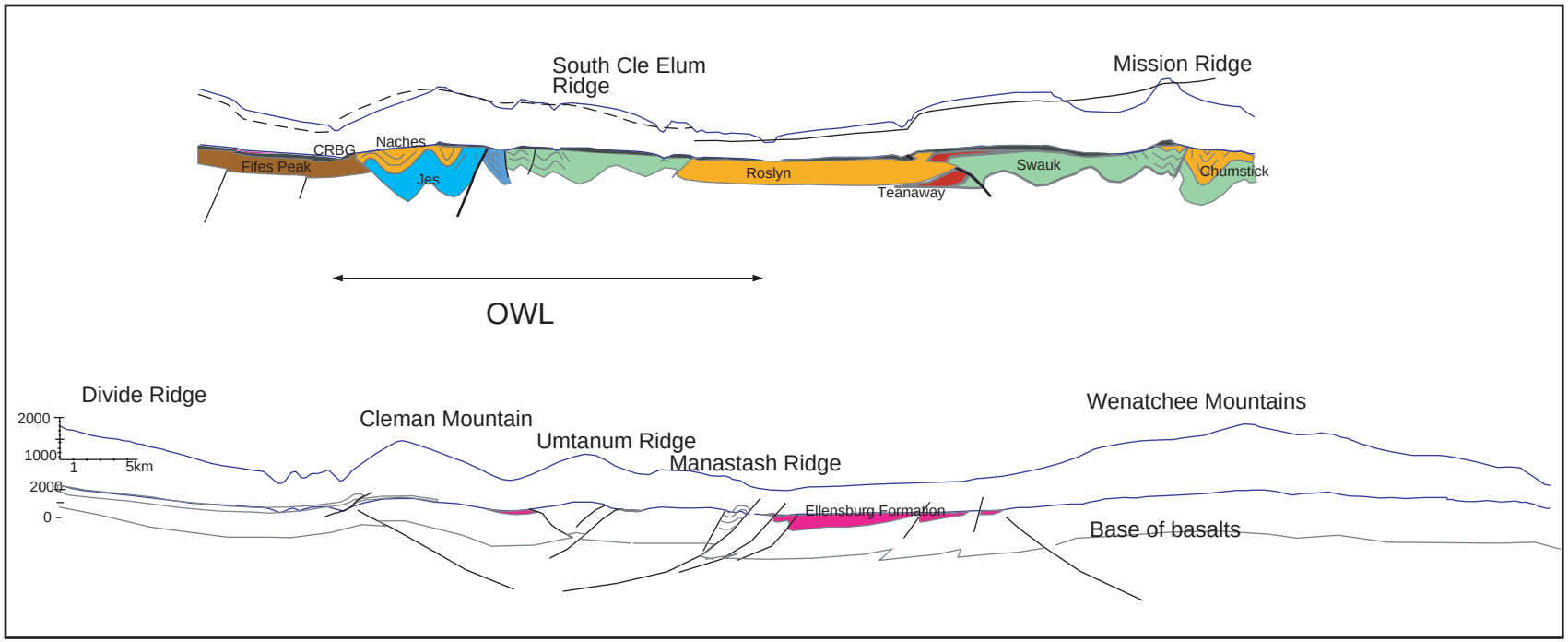

Figure 14. Cross sections across the OWL at the margin of the CRBG (top) and through Ellensburg (bottom), showing the consistent expression of the OWL, Domerie-Kittitas syncline, and Wenatchee Mountains uplift. The top profile in each case is exaggerated about 3x. The dashed line in the top profile approximates the sub-CRB erosional surface. In general, the OWL is as wide as three Yakima folds, suggesting it is fundamentally deep seated, like the Wenatchee Mountains. On the other hand the thrust faults associated with the OWL may dip gently, based on a seismic refraction study (Jarchow, 1990). Buckling in the immediate hanging wall of these faults is consistent with a listric geometry, but other faults may continue steeply to depth. Cross sections are based on Tabor and others (1982) and Bentley and Campbell (1983a, b).