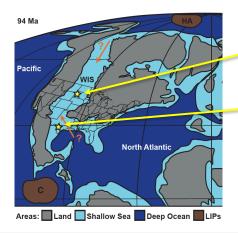


Oceanography

The Western Interior Seaway (WIS) was an epicontinental seaway across North America during the Cenomanian-Turonian transition.

Different circulation regimes have been suggested during Oceanic Anoxic Event 2 (OAE 2, ~94 Ma), with contrasting evidence from microfossils:



 Northward extent of Tethyan foraminiferal assemblages suggests inflow from the south

(e.g. Eicher and Worstell, Micropal. 1970; Elderbak & Leckie, Cret. Res., 2016)

• Boreal dinoflagellates at the southern end of the seaway indicate flow from the north

(Eldrett et al., Geology, 2014)

 Complex circulation regimes (gyre, caballing) could explain contrasting observations

(e.g. Lowery et al., ESR, 2018)

