Kansas Geological Survey Open File Report 2026-25

Preliminary Basal Bounding Surface of the Cretaceous Sequence Depth Structure Map in Central Kansas

Kate A. Andrzejewski, James L. Kalbas, and Kolbe D. Andrzejewski

The Kansas Geological Survey (KGS) is developing framework surfaces for geologic formations that compose the Dakota Aquifer System in Kansas as part of a multi-year effort to model and evaluate this important groundwater resource. The first subsurface framework surfaces were mapped in 2025 across 13 counties in north-central Kansas (Phase I on inset map). Interpretations were based on outcrop, core, and wireline well log observations. In addition, newly interpreted stratigraphic surfaces incorporated historical observations (e.g., Macfarlane et al., 1993). Here we expand on that project, adding interpretations for wells across an additional 14 counties in central Kansas (Phase II area), integrating those observations into a reinterpretation of Phase-I relationships, and producing a new structure surface map spanning all 27 counties.

Methodology

The information used to generate these maps is public data from the Oil and Gas well database of Kansas hosted at the KGS (Basal Bounding Surface Well Tops Map, attached).

i. *Well tops associated with well logs*: Historical Base Cretaceous well tops from the KGS Oil and Gas database were imported into Petrel as point data with X, Y, and Z coordinates. Newer well logs (post 2005) were added to the dataset to provide more extensive and thorough coverage of the study area. Independent research for this study produced a new sequence stratigraphic framework based on high-resolution core and outcrop analysis, in combination with high-precision geochronology. By integrating historic well tops with new sequence-stratigraphic interpretations, we developed new, reproducible criteria to delineate stratigraphic surfaces that fit within a genetic framework. These criteria serve to predict subsurface properties away from well control. The Cretaceous Basal Bounding Surface is recognized as a sharp erosional surface, juxtaposing the Cretaceous sequence next to Permian units. An example well log is provided highlighting the pick criteria. Total well tops for the final surface include n= 552 wells.

ii. *Framework surfaces*: A Basal Bounding Cretaceous surface was generated in Petrel using a gridding increment of 1000 feet by 1000 feet and employing the convergent interpolation algorithm. The Basal Bounding Cretaceous surface was then exported as a zmap, imported into Global Mapper Software, and converted

into a GeoTIFF file. We then imported the GeoTIFF file into Esri ArcGIS Pro software and added layers including ancillary and reference information to the final map product which has a scale of 1:500,000. Associated metadata was recorded and submitted as a GeMS package.

iii. Results

The Basal Bounding Surface represents an unconformity between the overlying Cretaceous units and the underlying Permian units of Kansas. The preliminary Basal Bounding Surface of the Cretaceous depth structure map shows a gradual shallowing trend to the southwest. Minimum depth recorded in well log data is 2052 ft (above MSL) and maximum depth recorded in well log data is 712 ft (above MSL) with an average depth of 1417 ft (above MSL).

The preliminary Basal Bounding Surface of the Cretaceous sequence depth structure map (PDF) is available as Open-File Report 2026-25 on the KGS website.

A well correlation panel is also provided.

Coordinate Reference System

i. *Units*: Field-UTM. Units of distance in the X, Y, and Z (lateral and vertical) directions are in field units (feet).
ii. *Datum*: NAD83 (North American Datum 1983) with **"**KS83-SF**"** as the coordinate reference system (CRS) and **"**SIS, 501270**"** as the authority code.
iii. *Depth*: Mean Sea Level (MSL) at 0 ft.

References

Bayne, C.K, Franks, P.C., and Ives, W., 1971, Geology and Ground-water Resources of Ellsworth County, Central Kansas: Kansas Geological Survey, Bulletin 201, 84 p.

Franks, P.C., 1975, The transgressive-regressive sequence of the Cretaceous Cheyenne, Kiowa and Dakota Formations of Kansas: Geological Association of Canada Special Paper, No. 13, 469 p.

Kansas Geological Survey. "Master List of Oil and Gas Wells." Database. Accessed 2025. http://www.kgs.ku.edu/Magellan/Qualifiedhttp://www.kgs.ku.edu/Magellan/Qualified.

Macfarlane, P.A., Combes, J., Turbek, C., and Kirshen, D., 1993, Shallow subsurface bedrock geology and hydrostratigraphy of southwestern Kansas: Kansas Geological Survey, Open-File Report 93-1a (plates updated in 2010 by J.J. Woods), 13 p.

Plummer, N.D. and Romary, F., 1942, Stratigraphy of the pre-Greenhorn Cretaceous beds of Kansas: Kansas Geological Survey, Bulletin 41, p. 315-348.

Whittemore, D.O., Macfarlane, P.A., and Wilson, B.B., 2014, Water resources of the Dakota aquifer in Kansas: Kansas Geological Survey, Bulletin 260, 68 p.

Funding

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KGS File Locations

i. KGS Open File Report: Andrzejewski, K.A., Kalbas, J.L., Andrzejewski, K.D., 2026, Preliminary Basal Bounding Surface of the Cretaceous sequence depth structure map in central Kansas: Kansas Geological Survey, Open-File Report 2026-25.

ii. K:\Ener_Strat\Cretaceous_Dakota_Aquifer_Research\Output\Deliverables\State map FY25 Subsurface Maps

Acknowledgments

The authors would like to acknowledge the following KGS staff: those who have contributed to, refined, and stewarded the KGS Oil and Gas Wells Database and online mapper; Katy Bream aiding in database searches, the Subsurface Dynamics Laboratory team at the KGS for technical support; Rhonda Houser for reviewing and providing editorial feedback; and Jon Smith for managing the projects and funding related to the STATEMAP Program. This map was produced using a Petrel subsurface software donation from SLB to the KGS, Global Mapper software, and ArcGIS Pro software developed by Esri.

Credit Author Statement

Andrzejewski, Kate: Conceptualization, Data curation, Formal analysis, Investigation, Methodology, Visualization, Writing; **Kalbas, Jay**: Conceptualization, Data curation, Formal analysis, Investigation, Methodology, Visualization, Writing; **Andrzejewski, Kolbe**: Visualization, review & editing

Suggested Reference to this Report: Andrzejewski, K.A., Kalbas, J.L., Andrzejewski, K.D., 2026, Preliminary Basal Bounding Surface of the Cretaceous sequence depth structure map in central Kansas: Kansas Geological Survey, Open-File Report 2026-25.

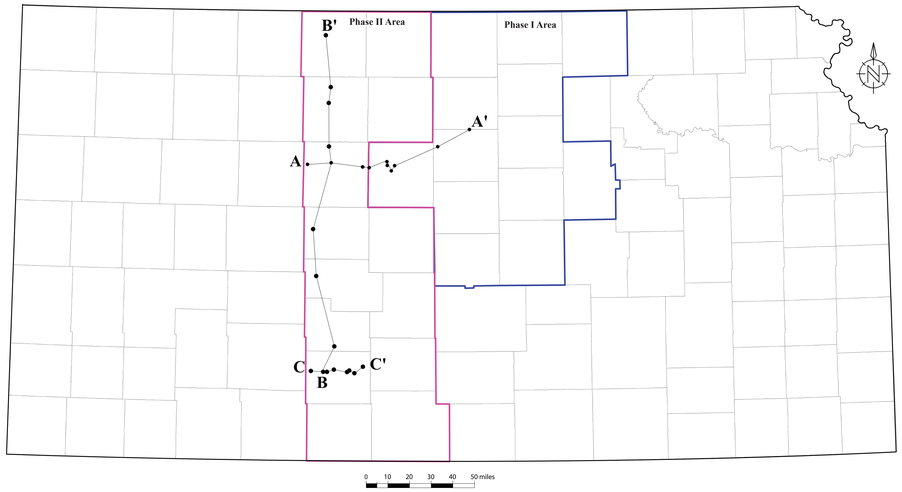
KANSAS GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
The University of Kansas

Stratigraphic Cross Sections for the Dakota Aquifer System in Kansas – Phase II Mapping

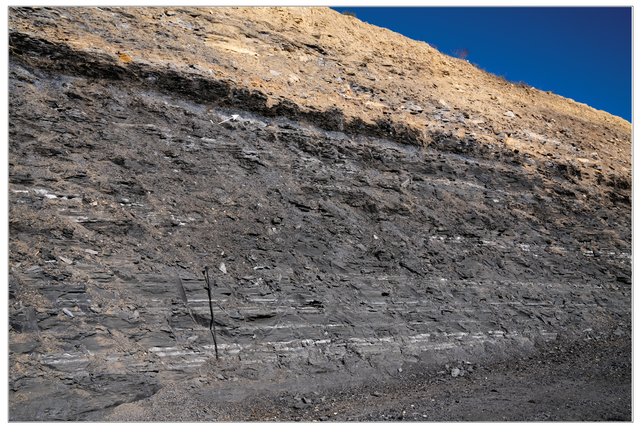
Kate A. Andrzejewski, James L. Kalbas, and Kolbe Andrzejewski

2026

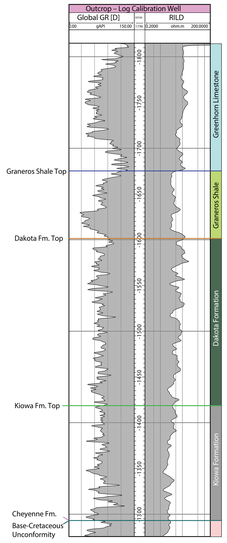
Funded in part by the USGS National Cooperative Geologic Mapping program



Map of Kansas counties showing the location of well-log cross sections A-A', B-B', and C-C'.



Outcrops of the Graneros shale demonstrate a distinctive stacking pattern resulting from transgression of the Western Interior Seaway following lowstand Dakota Formation deposition. This photograph of fresh outcrop near Russell, KS shows multiple mudstone parasequences in an overall retrogradational parasequence set. A postulated maximum flooding surface can be mapper regionally and coincides with the "X-bentonite", denoted in the photograph with a white arrow. A 1.5m jacobs staff demonstrates scale.



Calibration log from the Phase-I mapping area in Russell County.



Dakota Formation paleosols and interbedded fluvial and crevasse splay deposits are well exposed in outcrops near Russell, Kansas. In this photograph, gray and red coastal plain paleosols and thin fluvial strata are overlain by much thicker tidal deposits. Geologists are circled in the upper right hand of the photograph kneeling at the regionally extensive transgressive surface of erosion between terrestrial and nearshore marine strata.

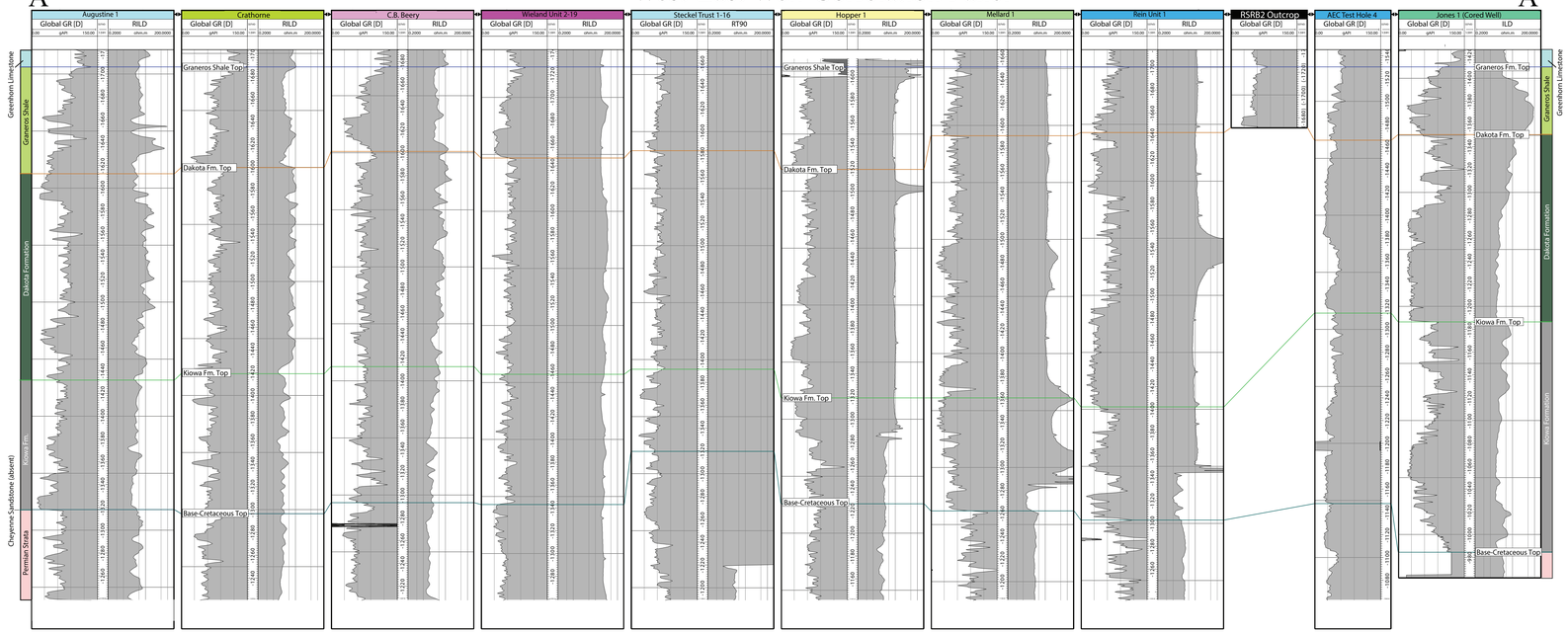


Well formed Dakota Formation paleosols were recovered in the KGS Kenyon-1 well and examined for this study. This photograph shows a well-developed paleosol with blocky ped structures and minor root traces at ~350 ft in the cored section. Color = 7.5YR 7/1.

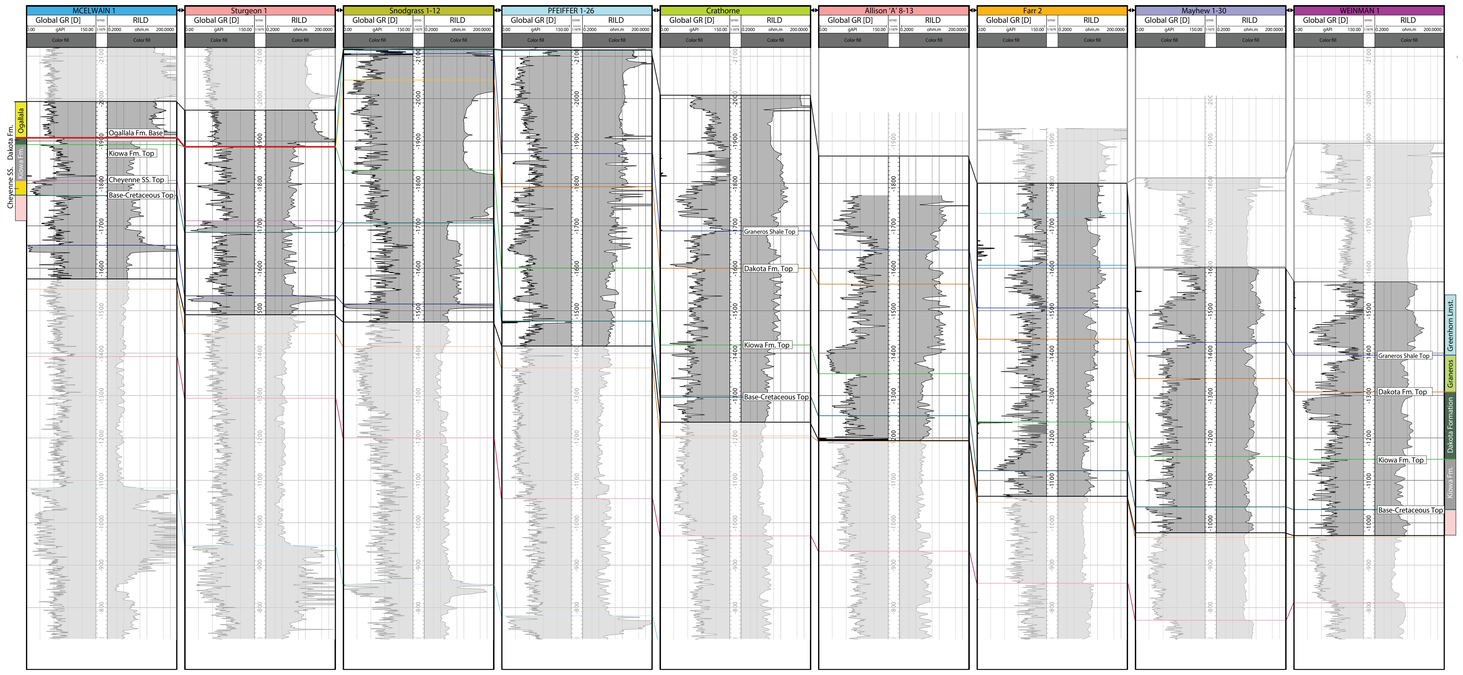


The Kiowa Formation crops out at Kanopolis State Park in Ellsworth County, Kansas. The amalgamated trough cross-stratified sandstones shown here are part of a 30 ft thick delta front succession that extends for some tens of miles throughout central Kansas and helps calibrate the variable log signature of the unit throughout this part of the state.

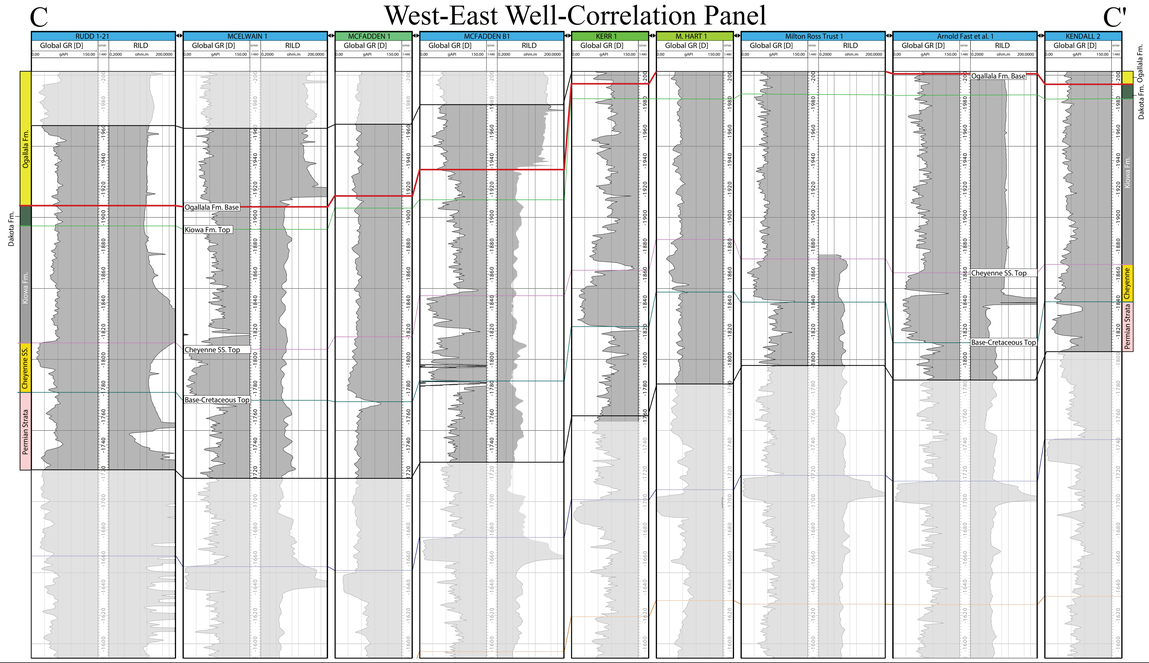
West-East Well-Correlation Panel



South-North Well-Correlation Panel



West-East Well-Correlation Panel



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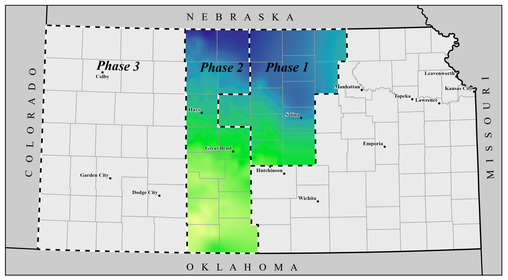
Funded in part by the
USGS National Cooperative
Geologic Mapping Program

PRELIMINARY BASAL BOUNDING SURFACE OF THE CRETACEOUS SEQUENCE DEPTH STRUCTURE MAP IN CENTRAL KANSAS

Kate A. Andrzejewski, James L. Kalbas, and Kolbe D. Andrzejewski

2026

MAP LOCATION



Phase 1 and 2 are combined and shown on the main map.



Figure 1. KGS drilling operations collecting new Cretaceous core samples in Ellsworth County to aid in well log calibration. The recovered KGS HOT-DAM #1 core was collected during PHASE I of the Kansas Cretaceous STATEMAP Project FY24. Photo credit: Kate Andrzejewski, University of Kansas.

Abstract

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About

This map was funded in part by the USGS National Cooperative Geologic Mapping Program, STATEMAP award number G25AC00518 (FY2025).

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This map is a preliminary product and has had less scientific and cartographic review than the Kansas Geological Survey's M-series geologic maps. The KGS does not guarantee this map to be free from errors or inaccuracies and disclaims any responsibility or liability for interpretations made from the map or decisions based thereon.

Sources

Bayne, C.K, Franks, P.C., and Ives, W., 1971, Geology and ground-water resources of Ellsworth County, Central Kansas: Kansas Geological Survey, Bulletin 201, 84 p.

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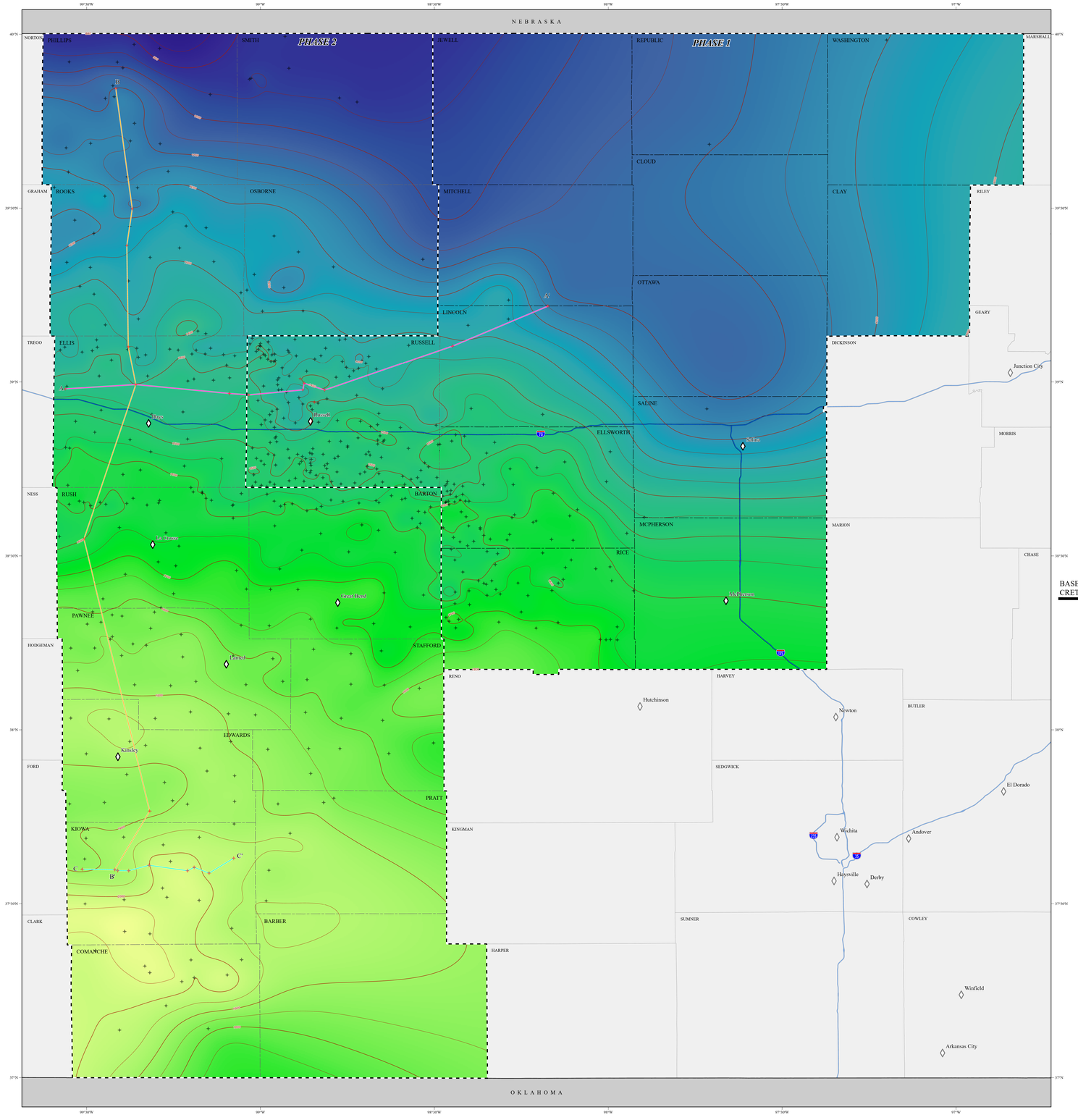
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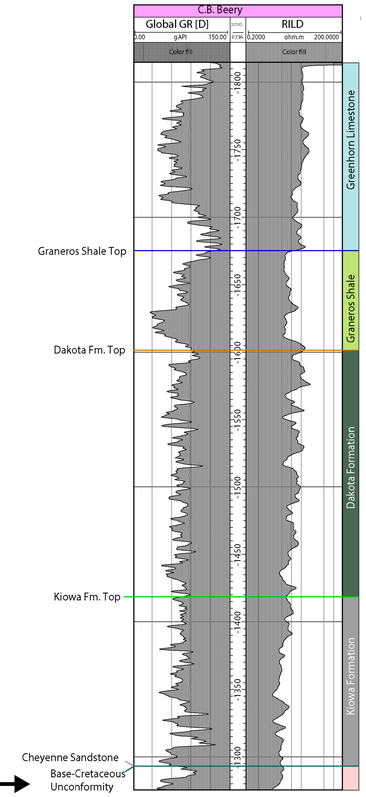
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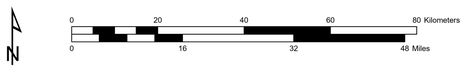
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SUGGESTED REFERENCE TO THE MAP

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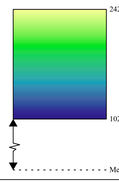






SCALE 1:500,000
LAMBERT CONFORMAL CONIC PROJECTION
WITH STANDARD PARALLELS AT 33 AND 45 N
CENTRAL MERIDIAN 100 30' W
NORTH AMERICAN DATUM OF 1983

DEPTH RELATIVE TO MEAN SEA LEVEL



EXPLANATION

Transportation
- 70 Interstate

Locations
- City

Topography
- Index elevation contour (100 feet)
- Elevation contour (50 feet)

Geology
- Well (n = 552)
- Cross section well
- Cross section A - A'
- Cross section B - B'
- Cross section C - C'

Last updated: 9/23/2026