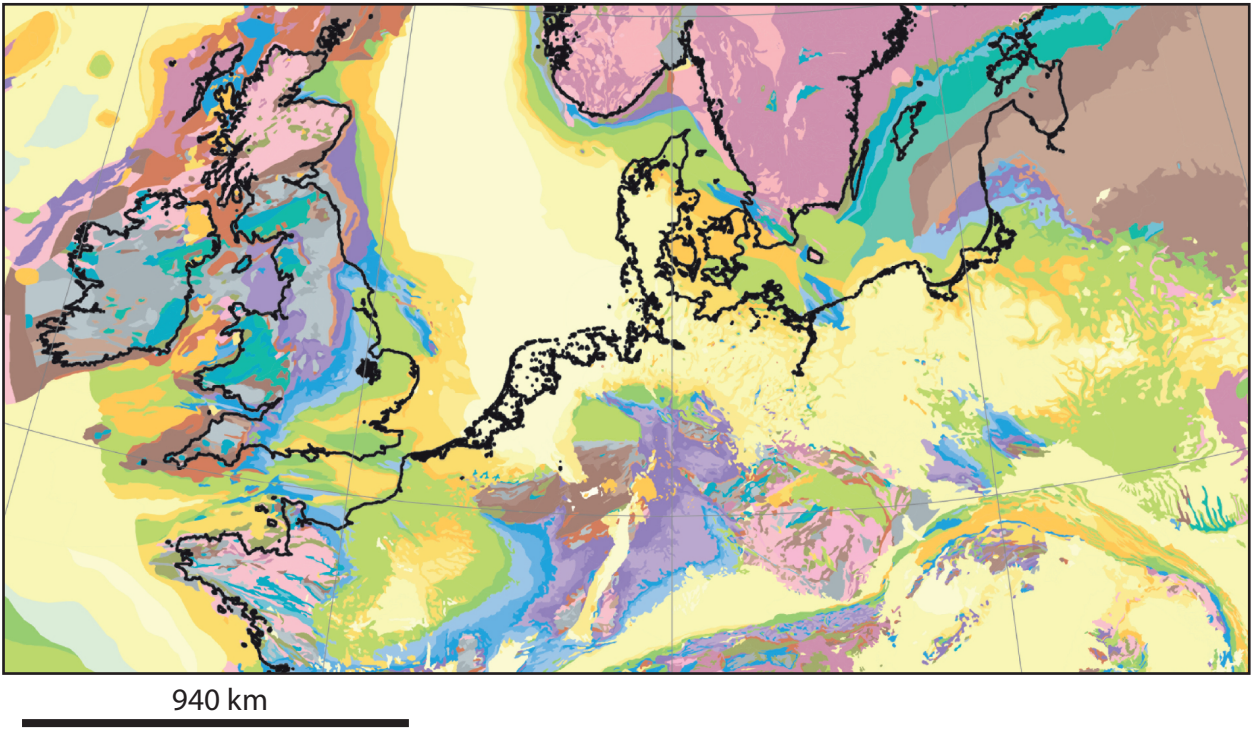


A International Geological Map of Europe and Adjacent Regions (IGME 5000, Asch 2005)



B Base of Cretaceous datum — and duration of boundary segments

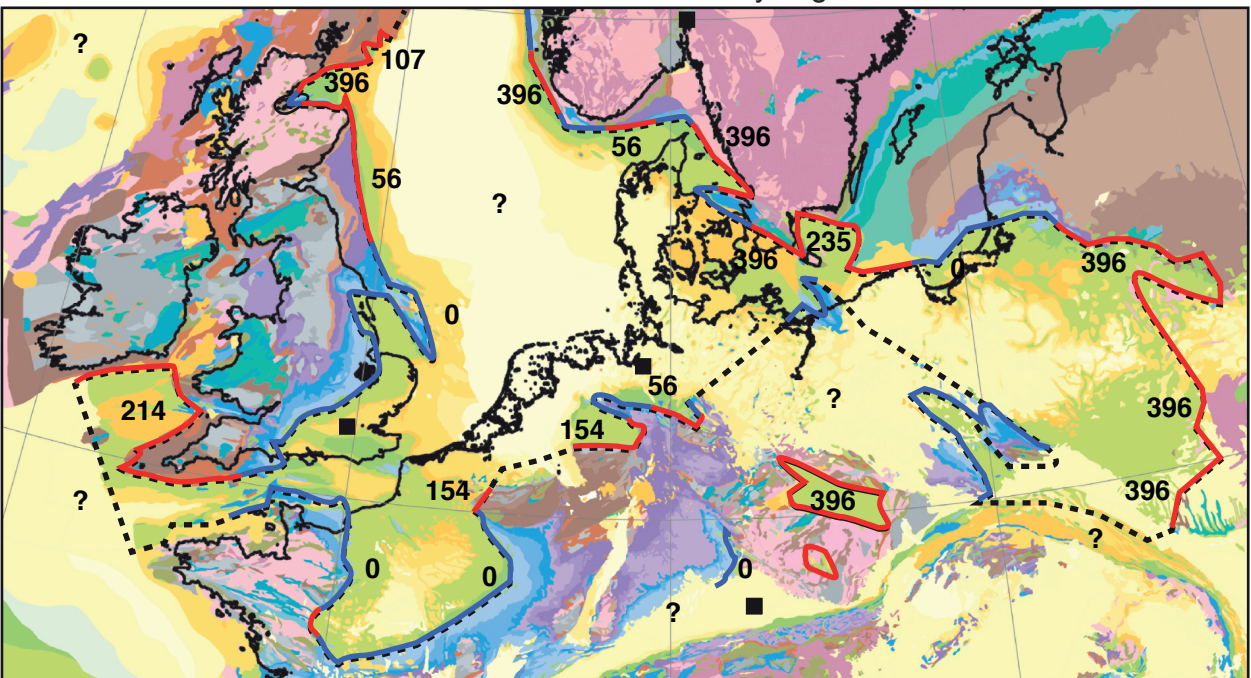


Figure SM-1. (A) Map showing the central portion of the 1:5 000 000 Million International Geological Map of Europe and Adjacent Areas (Asch 2003) in its digital version (Asch 2005). This map formed the basis for the construction of the base Palaeocene (the darkest orange) and the base Cretaceous (light and dark green) hiatus area maps as shown in Figure SM-3 and in Figure XX in the text. (B) Same map showing the trace of the basal Cretaceous system boundary and hiatus duration. To construct the hiatus area map for the base Cretaceous datum, trace the basal contact and mark segments that are conformable and unconformable, respectively. Decide how to connect the boundary segments across concealed and eroded regions. Then mark the hiatus duration for unconformable segments and construct a contour plot (C) of equal hiatus duration. The contour lines were connected across regions by assuming that the nature of the contact (conformable or unconformable) did not change across regions where the base datum of interest is concealed or eroded. Additional geological data from basins or the eroded regions will help to refine the shape of the hiatus area maps. In particular, constraints on hiatus age and duration derived from biostratigraphic or radiometric dating are essential in improving the hiatus area maps.