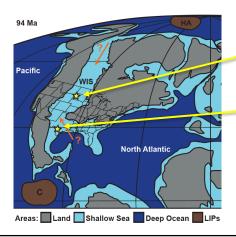


## Oceanography

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)

