ON COVER — Students examine the contact between Pennsylvanian salt-bearing strata (gray and yellow, right) and Permian siliciclastic cover strata (red, left) on the northeastern flank of the Onion Creek salt diapir, Paradox Basin, Utah. The exposed salt-cover contact is rugose and near vertical. The Onion Creek Diapir is one of several salt structures in the basin that grew by passive diapirism during deposition of Permian-to-Triassic fluviolacustrine strata, thus influencing patterns of sedimentation. Interpretation of outcrops of the Paradox Basin assists in the development of predictive models of reservoir distribution and architecture during passive salt diapirism at scales below seismic resolution in analogous salt basins. Photo by Gary Hampson. See related paper by Matthews et al. beginning on p. 1367 of this issue of the Bulletin.