

FIG. 13 Early to mid-Hauterivian (i.e. time of the Coal-bearing division and its non-marine to marine equivalents such as White quartzite and Coal-bearing quartzite divisions, "White sandstone member" of NW Oglivie Mountains, unnamed marine sandstones and siltstones of Bonnet Lake to Keele Range area) palaeogeography and depositional tectonics.

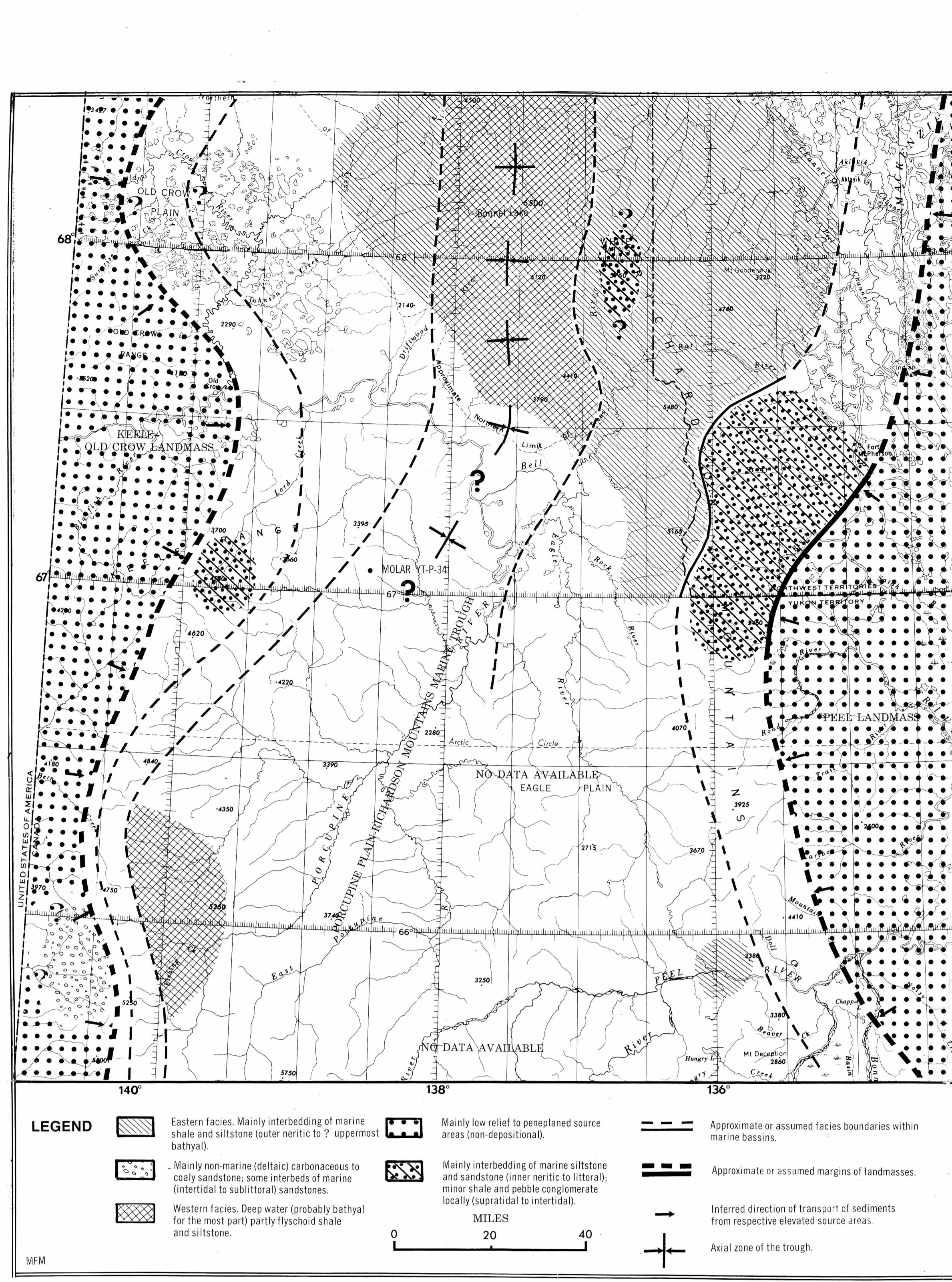


FIG. 14 Latest Hauterivian to Barremian palaeogeography (time of the Upper shale-siltstone division and its littoral to non-marine equivalents).

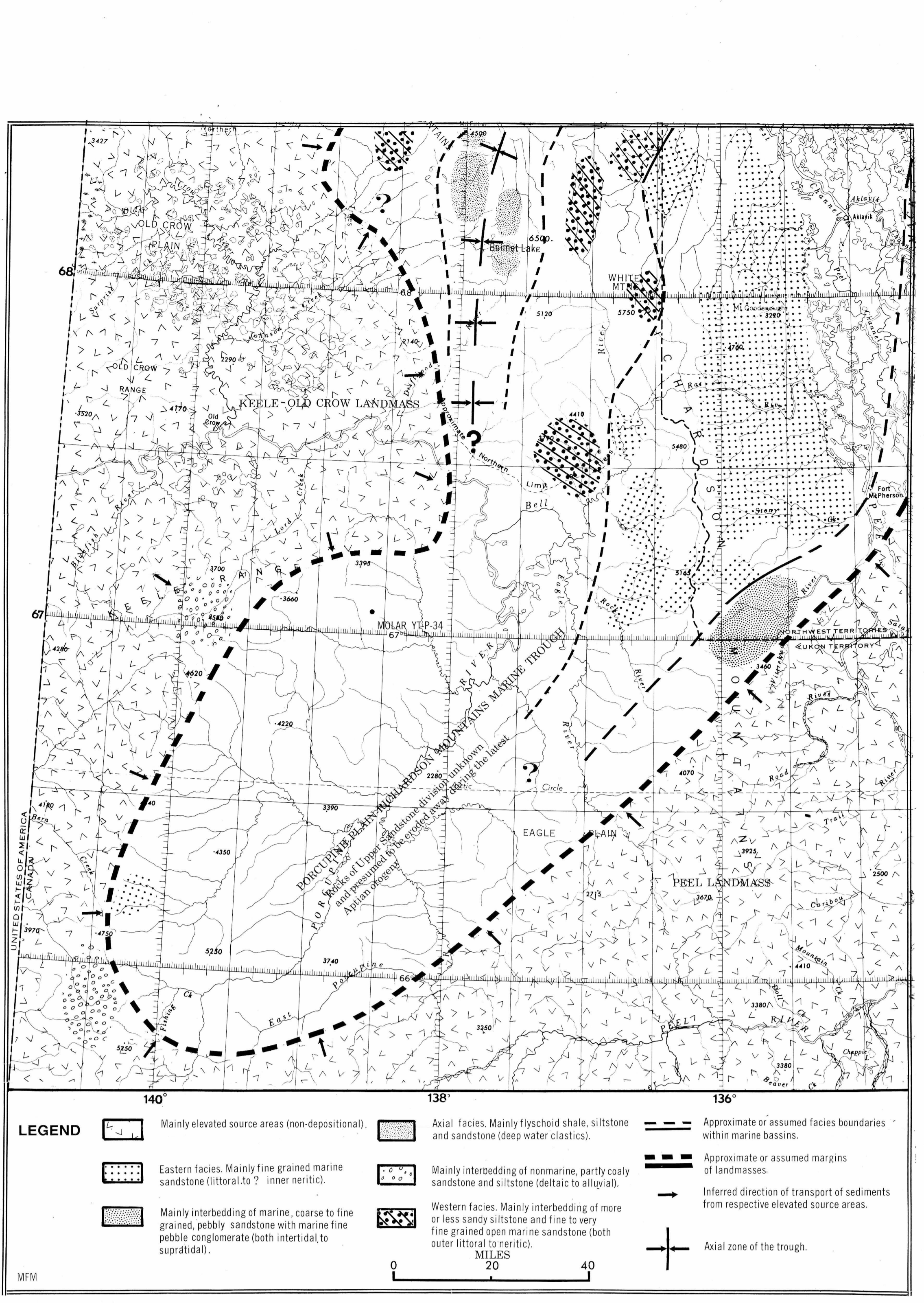


FIG. 15 Early to early Upper Aptian palaeogeography (time of the Upper sandstone division and its argillaceous, non marine and flysch equivalents).

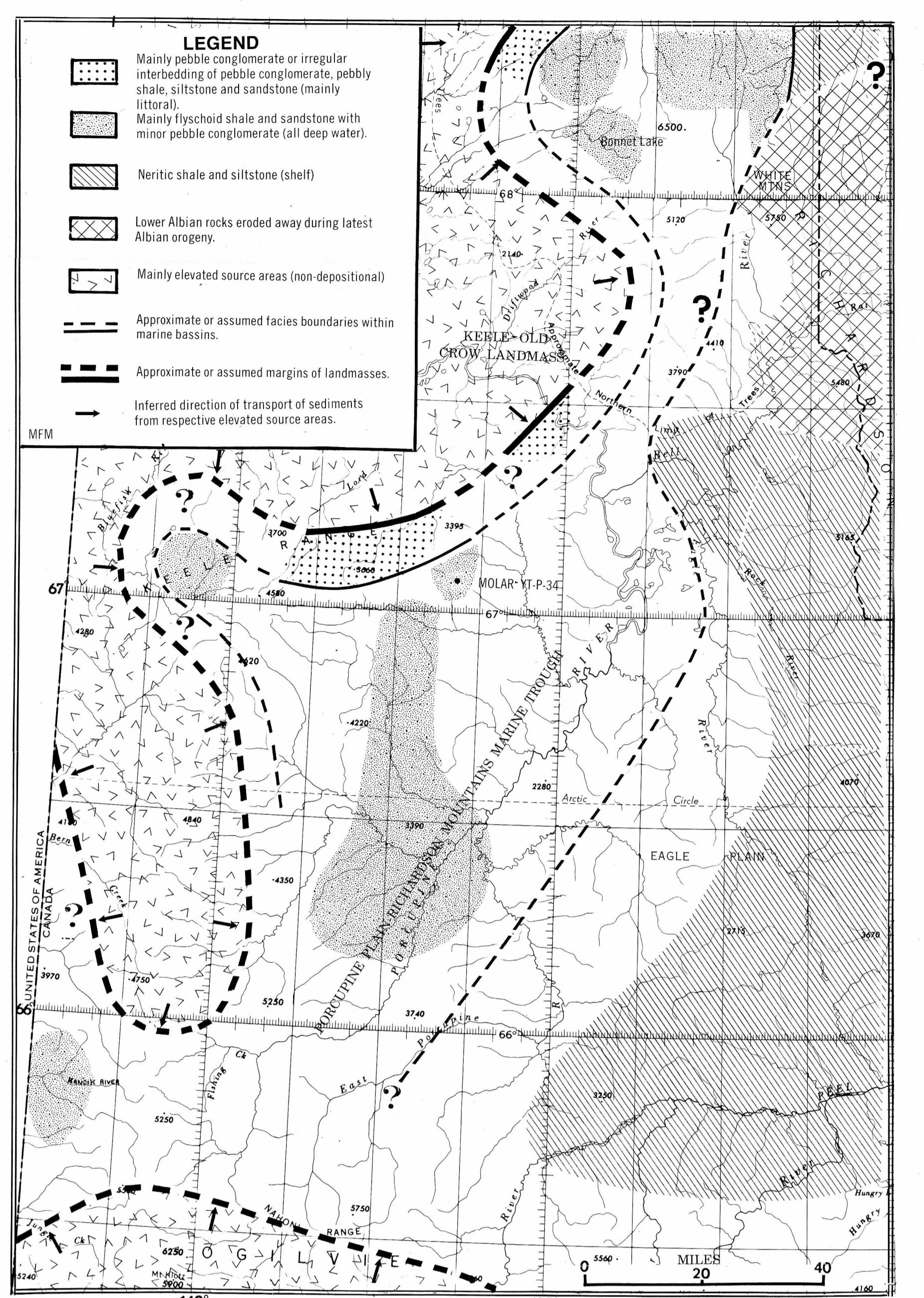


FIG. 16 Early Albian palaeogeography (Sonneratia n.s.p. zone in shelf and flysch facies).

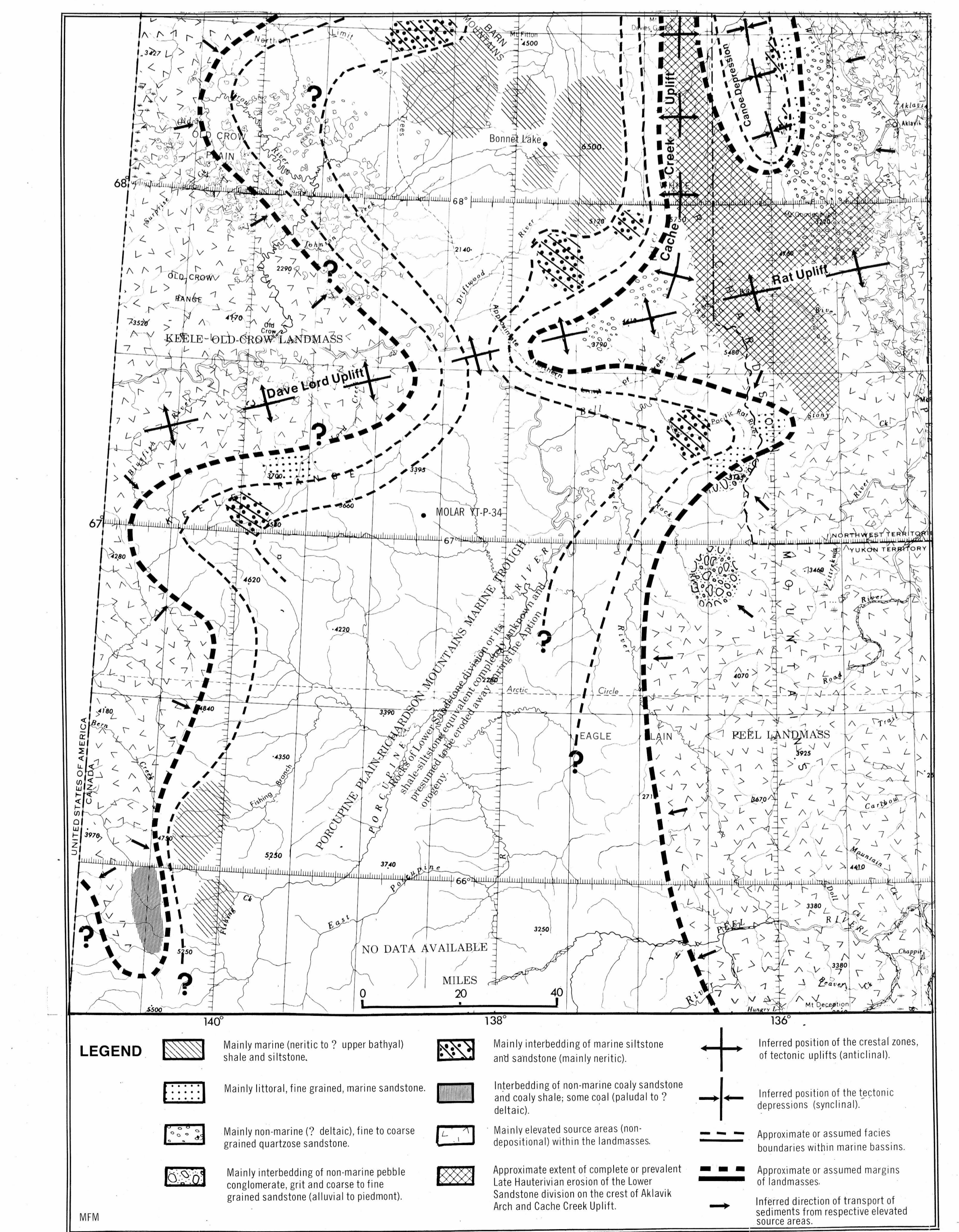


FIG. 12 Valanginian palaeogeography and depositional tectonics (time of the White sandstone member, Lower Sandstone division and Blue grey shale division).

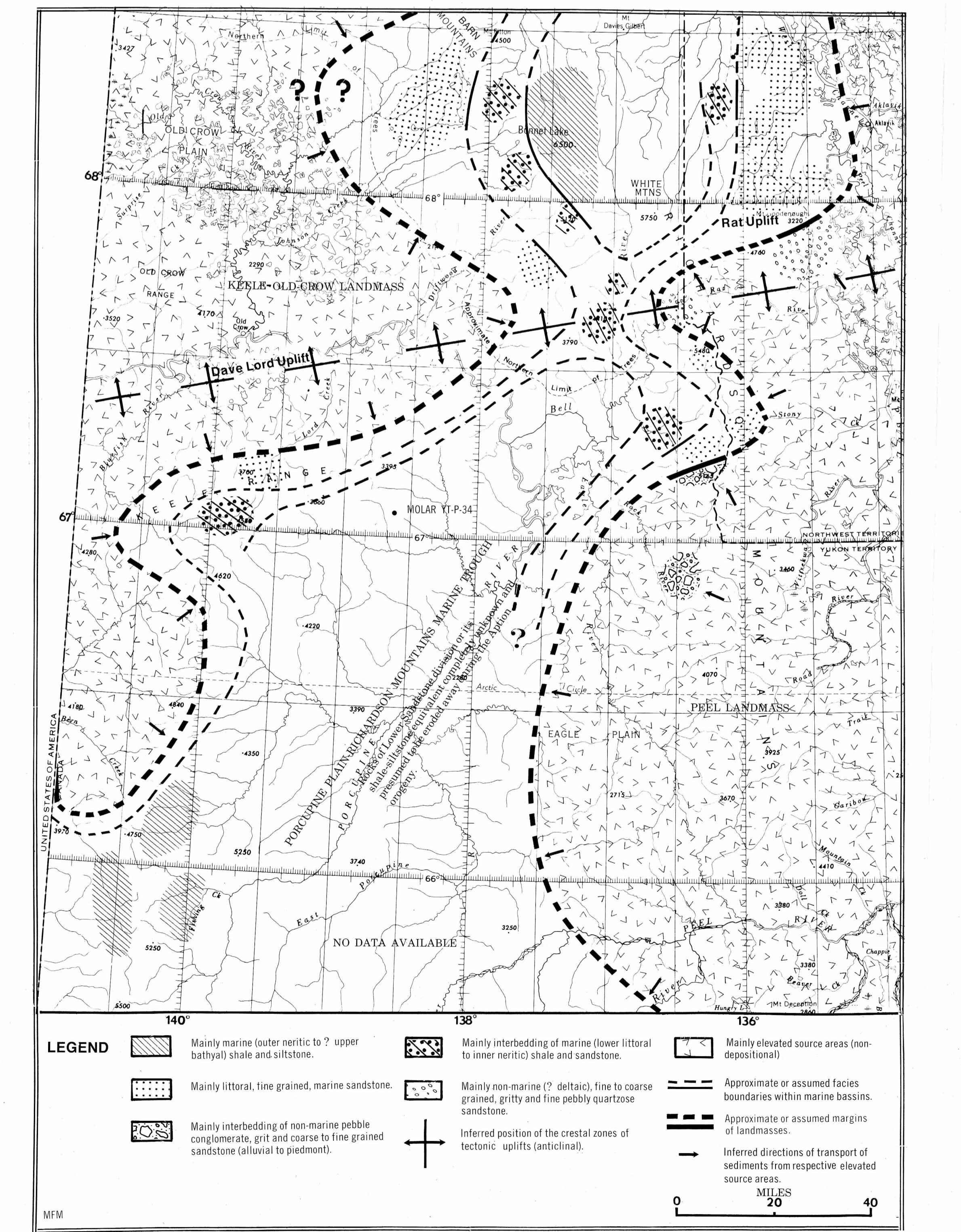


FIG. 11 Late Berriasian (Buchtia n.s.p. aff. volcanica time) palaeogeography (time of restricted Lower Sandstone division, Siff sandstone member, and its argillaceous equivalents) and depositional tectonics.

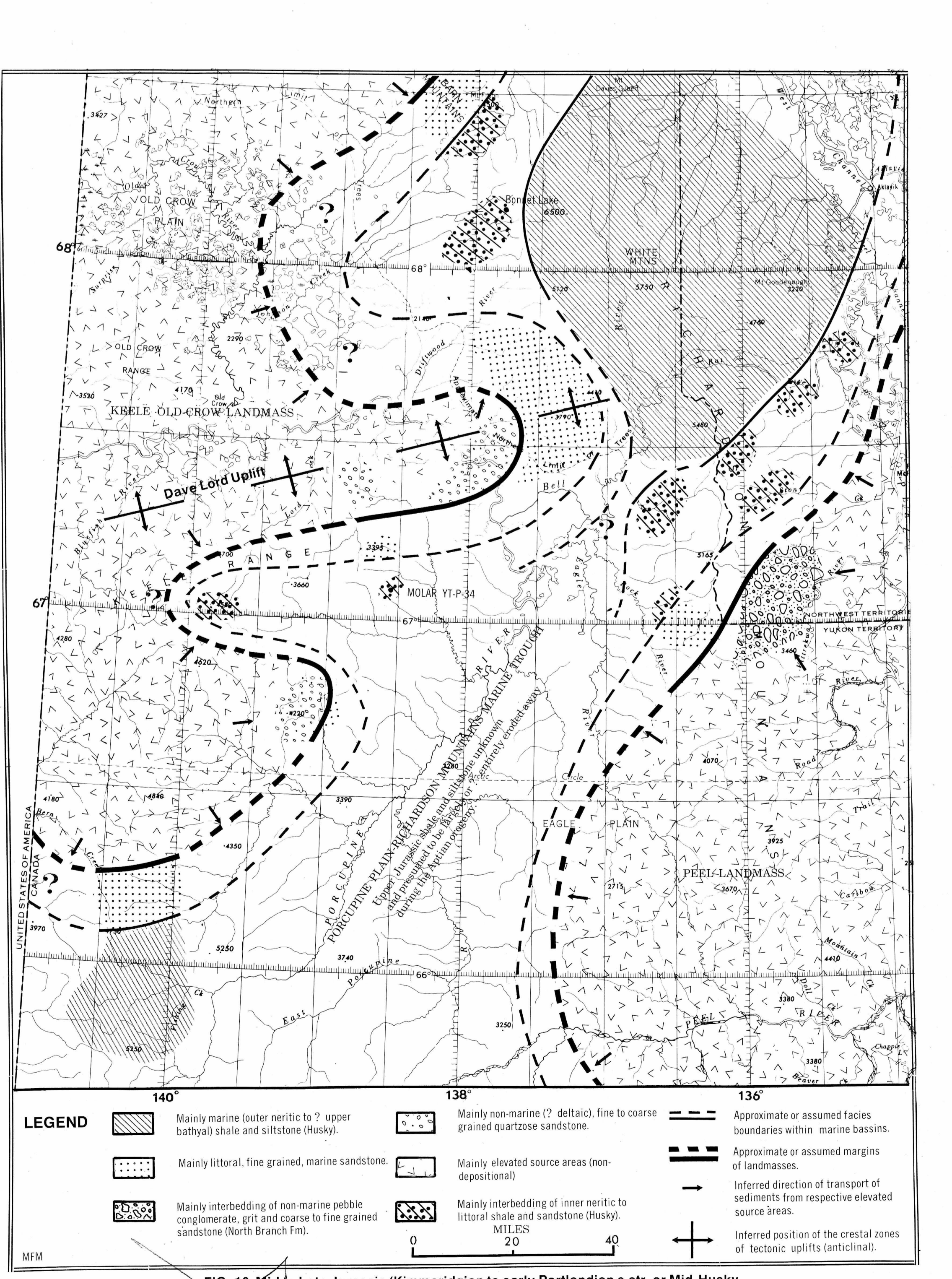


FIG. 10 Mid to Late Jurassic (Kimmeridgian to early Portlandian s.s. or Mid-Husky Formation and its arenaceous to rudaceous marine to non-marine equivalents time) palaeogeography and depositional tectonics.

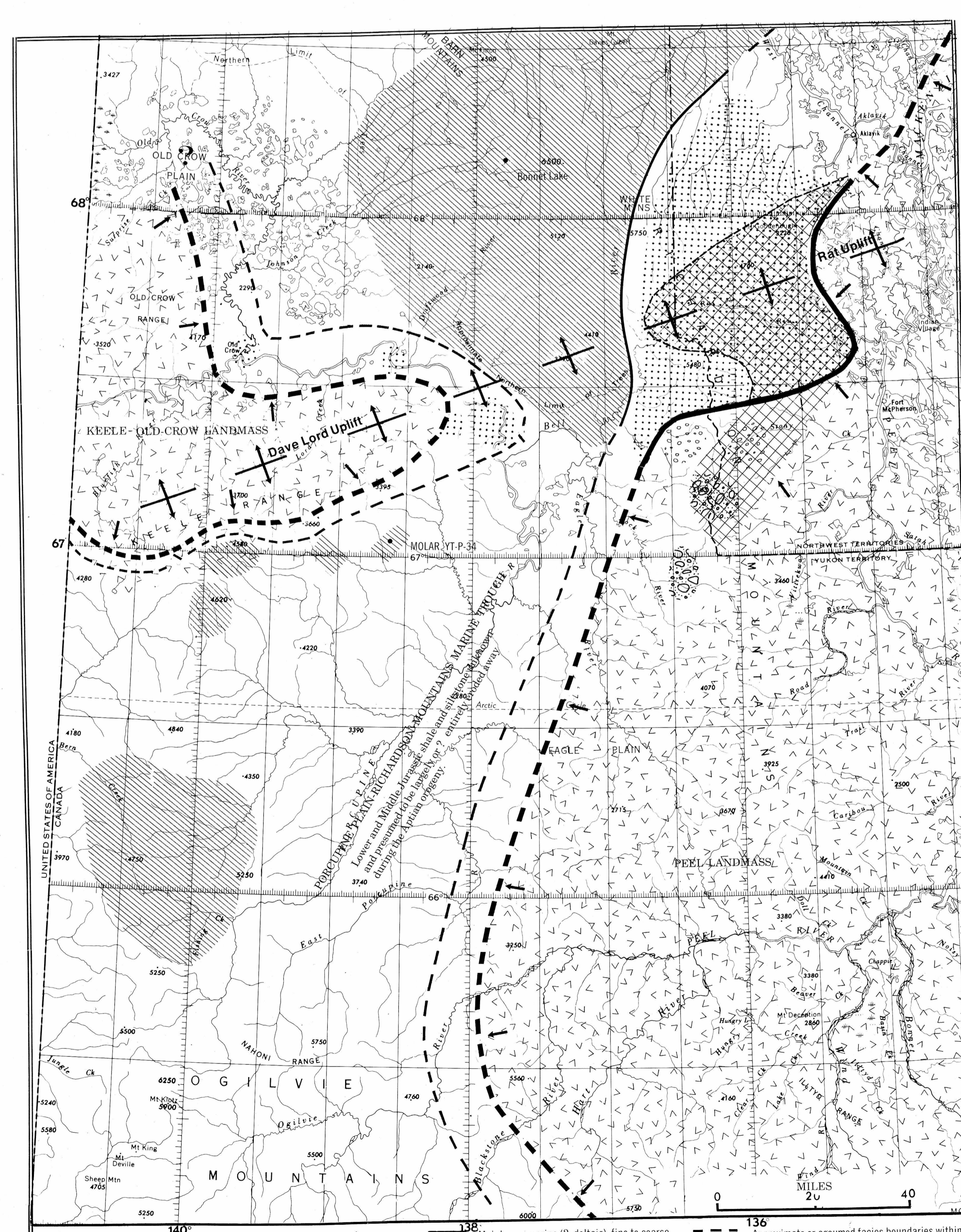


FIG. 9 Early to Mid-Jurassic (Hettangian to Callovian time of Bug Creek Formation and its argillaceous equivalents) palaeogeography and depositional tectonics.

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