

Figure 22 f, g, h, I, j and k: Photographs of the Porcupine and Barite Mountain formations (Askin group, con't.)



f. Syneresis cracks at the top of a dolomitic mudstone bed of the Porcupine formation indicate subaerial exposure during deposition. Such dessication features are common in the dolomiticrite of the Porcupine formation and imply deposition in the supratidal zone. The coin is 1.8 cm in diameter.



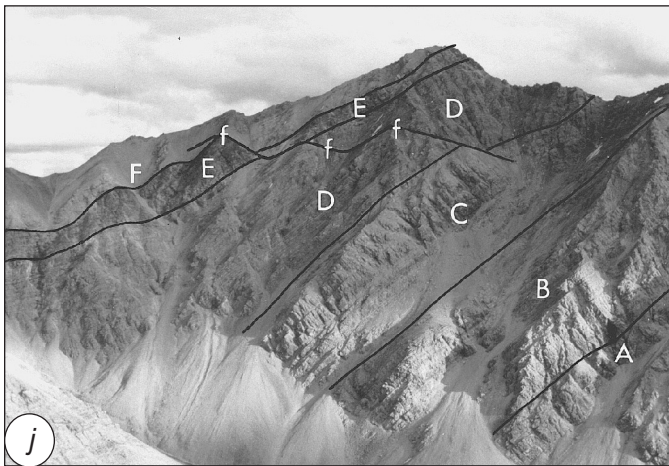
g. Fenestral (birds-eye) structure in discontinuously laminated dolomitic mudstone of the lower member of the Porcupine formation. Such coalescing, irregular, carbonate-filled cavities indicate that algae covered the sediment surface during deposition. When covered by newer sediment these algae decomposed, leaving spaces later filled with sparry carbonate. The structures indicate intertidal depositional environments. The coin is 2.3 cm in diameter.



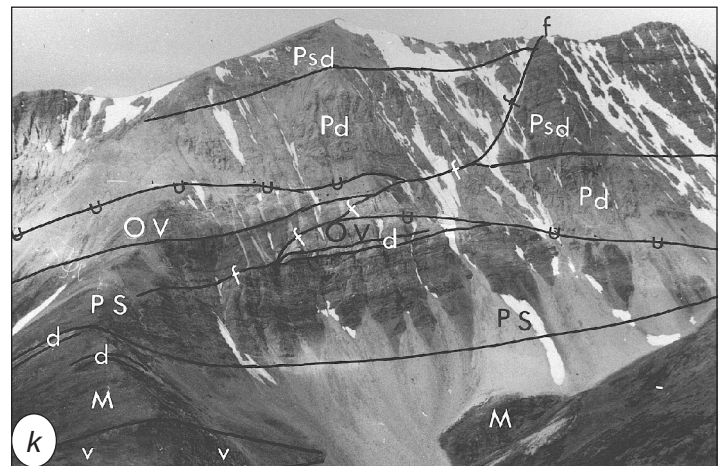
h. Discontinuous cryptalgal lamination in light grey dolomitic mudstone of the lower member of the Porcupine formation. Stylolites are the irregular sharp lines parallel and perpendicular to bedding.



I. Discontinuous cryptalgal lamination is common in the light grey dolomitic mudstone of the Porcupine and Barite Mountain formations. Such laminae imply low-energy intertidal deposition. The coin is 2.3 cm in diameter.



j. The Porcupine measured section consists of light grey dolomitic mudstone (A) successively overlain by orange silty mudstone (B), the upper grey dolomiticrite (C), yellow sandy dolostone (D), orthoquartzite (E), and the upper yellow dolomiticrite (F). A small fault (f) offsets the sequence. The Orange Volcanics member (not visible) underlies this succession.



k. The Magundy Formation (M) contains lenses of volcanics (v) and dolostone. It is overlain by brown weathering Platy Siltstone formation (PS) and by the Orange Volcanics (OV) with a local dolostone (d) at its base. Above the unconformity (U) lies thick bedded light grey dolostone (Pd) and buff weathering, medium bedded sandy dolostone (Psd) of the Porcupine formation. A small fault cuts diagonally across the sequence. Southward view near Hoole River section 2.