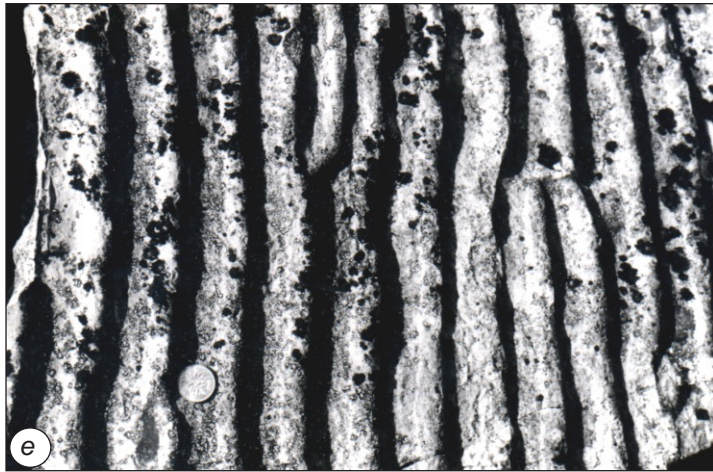
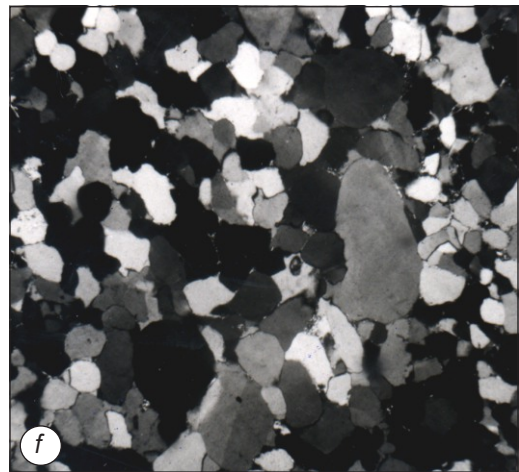


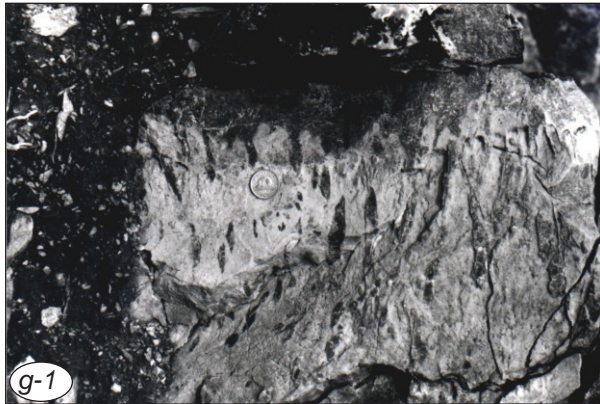
Figure 23 e, f, g and h: Photographs of the Hogg formation (Askin group, con't.)



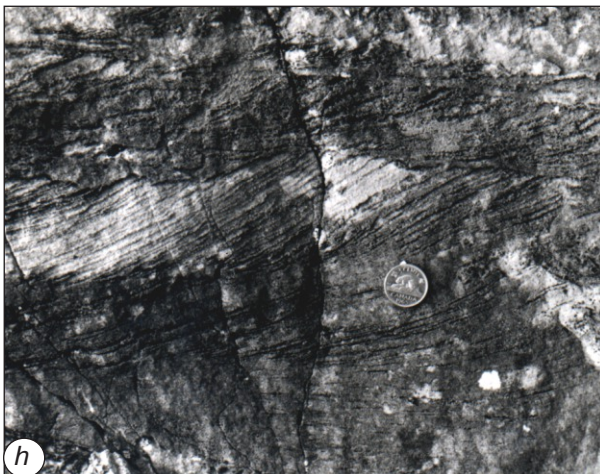
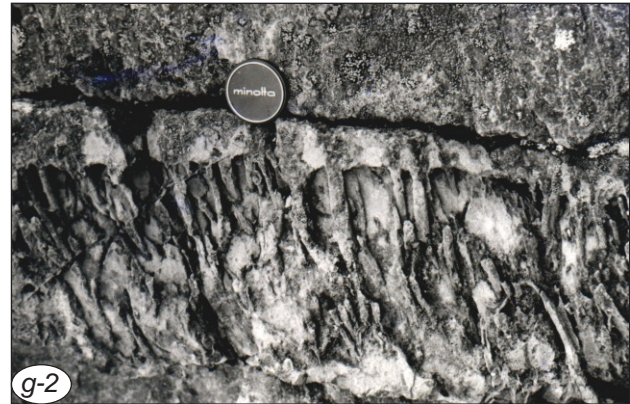
e. Symmetrical ripple marks on a bedding surface of quartz sandstone near Mount Hogg. These are common in the Hogg formation and imply marine beach or active intertidal conditions. Coin is 2.0 cm diameter.



f. In thin section the orthoquartzite from the Hogg formation shows that quartz grains are well rounded and monocrystalline, with high sphericity. Grains are cemented by quartz. Crossed nicols; width of view is 4.5 mm.



g-1, g-2. Two examples of vertical burrows, common in the Hogg formation of quartz filled cavities in dolomitic sandstone. Generally observed only in the dolomitic sandstone such borings may be unrecognized in quartzite because they lack compositional contrast. For scale the coin is 2.2 cm; the lens cap is 4.5 cm diameter.



h. Dolomitic sandstone of the Hogg formation commonly shows well developed crossbeds, emphasized by differential weathering. Foresets are up to a metre thick although in this example the lower set is just 15 cm thick. Variable dolomitization results in lateral gradation from sandy dolostone to dolomitic sandstone and orthoquartzite. The coin is 2.2 cm in diameter.