



Figure 24. Orientation of foreset beds in the Hogg formation at Mount Hogg. Opposing directions reflect incoming and outgoing tidal currents in a shallow depositional environment.

Figure 25. Palinspastic reconstruction of Silurian and Lower Devonian carbonate platform edge in the northern Canadian Cordillera, prior to dextral movement of the Tintina-Northern Rocky Mountain fault (dotted line). Quartz sand of the Hogg formation on Cassiar platform may have moved north-west along the platform edge with longshore currents. The platform area comprises the Porcupine, Barite Mountain and Hogg formations of the Pelly Mountains and the Sandpile Group of the Cassiar Mountains; outer shelf equivalents are the Nasina formation and Harvey group.