

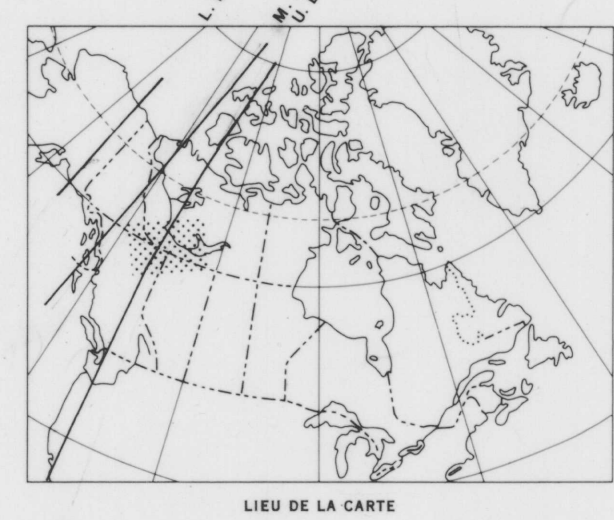
Folio numbers (shown) from Fig. 3 in Mackai & Wilzka, 1979

MIDDLE DEVONIAN CARBONATE BARRIER-COMPLEX OF WESTERN CANADA

MAP 3. THE EARLY AND MID-GIVETIAN PHASE OF THE COMPLEX: UPPER CHINCHAGA TO WATT MOUNTAIN FORMATIONS AND EQUIVALENTS

Compiled by G.K. Williams, ISPG, Calgary, 1981

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- LEGEND**
- Well thickness, isopach, top of Watt Mountain Fm. to top of Chinchaga Fm. or, in the west, an approximately equivalent marker, thickness in metres
 - Pre-Devonian hills or escarpments, associated isopach anomalies are primarily a result of onlaps
 - Anomalies that are probably a result of fault-controlled differential subsidence
 - Suspected intra-formational erosion (one or more erosional events older than the Watt Mt. erosion)
 - Pinnacle reefs - known as Horn Plateau reefs in the north, unnamed in the Utah Embayment (the numerous Keg River reefs in the Elk Point Basin are not shown)
 - AA' & BB' Line of cross-section
 - Zone also.* Economic deposits associated with the seaward edge of the barrier

- Facies lines**
- Western limit of Upper Chinchaga anhydrite
 - Seaward (generally westward or northward) limit of the Keg River barrier during the earliest stage of its growth
 - Northwestern limit of Muskogee anhydrite
 - Southern limit of the upper carbonate member of the Muskogee Fm. (Bischo Mem. or Sulphur Pt. Fm.)
 - Northern limit of dolomite; except for a discontinuous layer of variable thickness at the top of the isopach interval (generally mapped as part of the Sulphur Pt. Fm.) the Keg River barrier carbonates are almost entirely dolomitized south of line k
 - Northern limit of Watt Mountain karsting (mappable limit of isopach interval)
 - Southern limit of Klua shale

