



APPENDIX 1

Outcrop Photographs

(select to view outcrop photos)

OUTCROP PHOTOS

Photo 1-1

Photo 1-2

Photo 1-3

Photo 1-4

Photo 1-5

Photo 1-6

Photo 1-7

Photo 1-8

Photo 1-9



Photo 1-1: Cardium Formation, Bay Tree location (Twp. 78-13W6, Alberta). Moderately- to well-sorted conglomerates and coarse sandstones capping coarsening-upward shoreface succession. Low-angle cross-stratification defines the swash zone in the upper shoreface to foreshore setting.

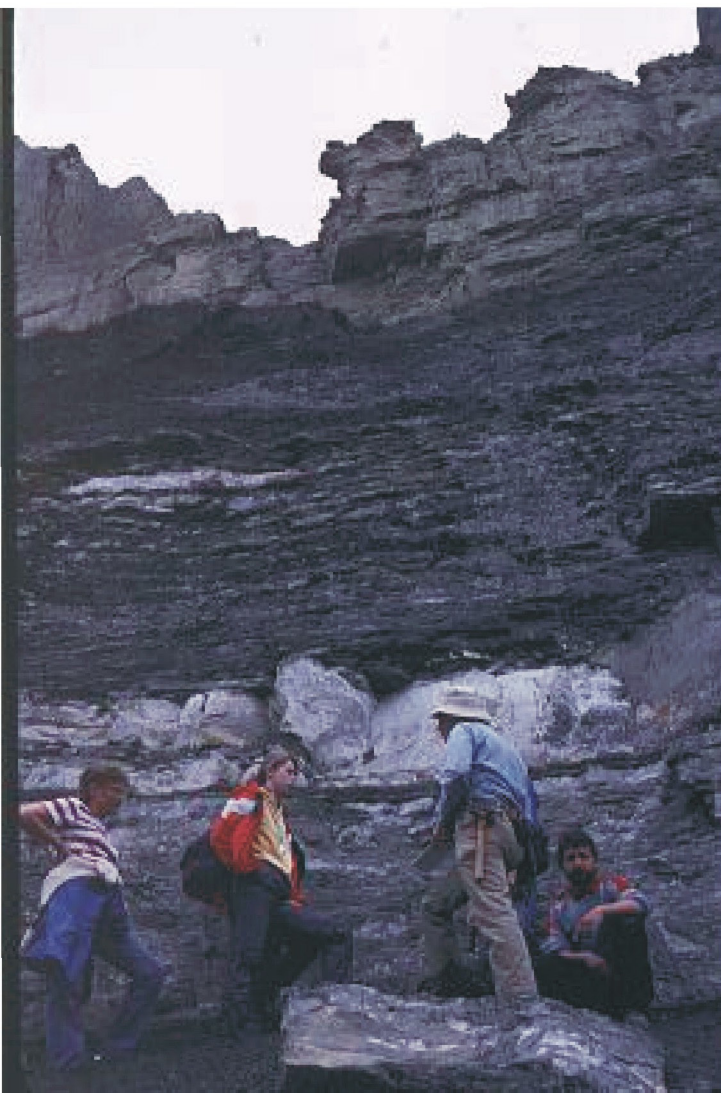


Photo 1-2: Kaskapau Formation, near Pouce Coupe, Alberta. Thin shoreface/shelfal sandstones within the Kaskapau shales record the final regressive pulses of the Dunvegan deltaic complex.



Photo 1-3: Boulder Creek Formation (Cadotte equivalent), Mount Chamberlain, B.C. Foothills near Tumbler Ridge. Large-scale cross-stratification characterizes this channelized section, and is highlighted by interbedded conglomeratic and sandy beds.



Photo 1-4: Lower Spirit River equivalent strata, Mount Spieker, B.C. Basinal shales (Wilrich equivalent) at base grade up into stacked coarsening-upward shoreface to channelized successions within Falher-equivalent strata. The prominent cliff is the Falher F unit; the capping resistant unit “consists of Falher D conglomerates.



Photo 1-5: Falher D equivalent, Mount Spieker B.C. Conglomeratic lenses and beds in middle to upper shoreface sandstones.,



Photo 1-6: Cadomin Formation, Mount Belcourt, B.C. Alluvial fan conglomerates are more than 100 metres thick at this depocentre.



Photo 1-7: Gething Formation, along Peace River just below W.A.C. Bennett Dam. Thick continental mudstones and sandstones dominate the section.



Photo 1-8: Gething Formation, near W.A.C. Bennett Dam. Resistant channel sandstones stand out in generally recessive, muddy section.



Photo 1-9: Mattson Formation, Jackfish Gap type section, west of Fort Liard, Northwest Territories. Tan/grey Mattson deltaic sandstones lie on grey Flett Formation.