Fig. 1. Continuous sandy layers from top of Main Glauconite Bed (MGB).

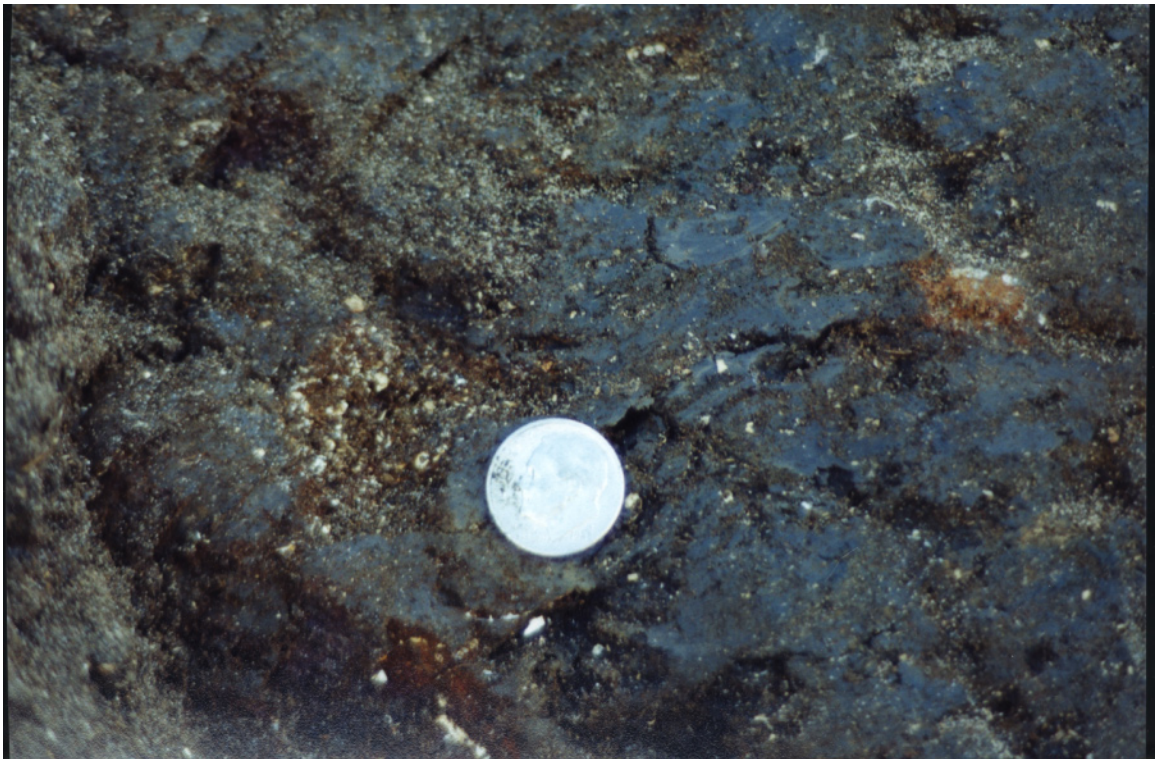

Fig. 2. Patches of skeletal silty sand, which probably resulted from bioturbation, in homogeneous glauconitic mudstone.
Patches of skeletal silty sand, which probably resulted from bioturbation, in homogeneous glauconitic mudstone.

Fig. 3. Skeletal concentration with weak weak signs of cross bedding.

Fig. 4. Skeletal concentration passing laterally into two graded sand layers.

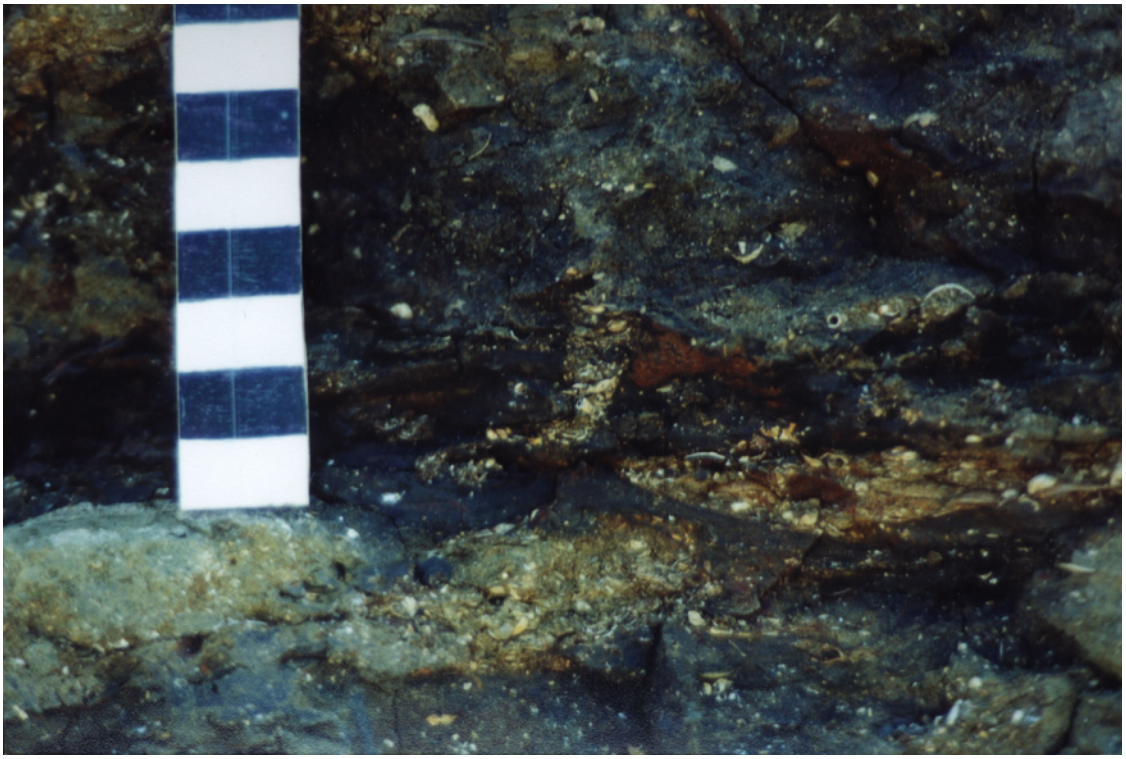

Fig. 5. Skeletal concentrations in lenses and in a discrete vertical burrow, interpreted as a tubular tempestite, from upper part of the section.

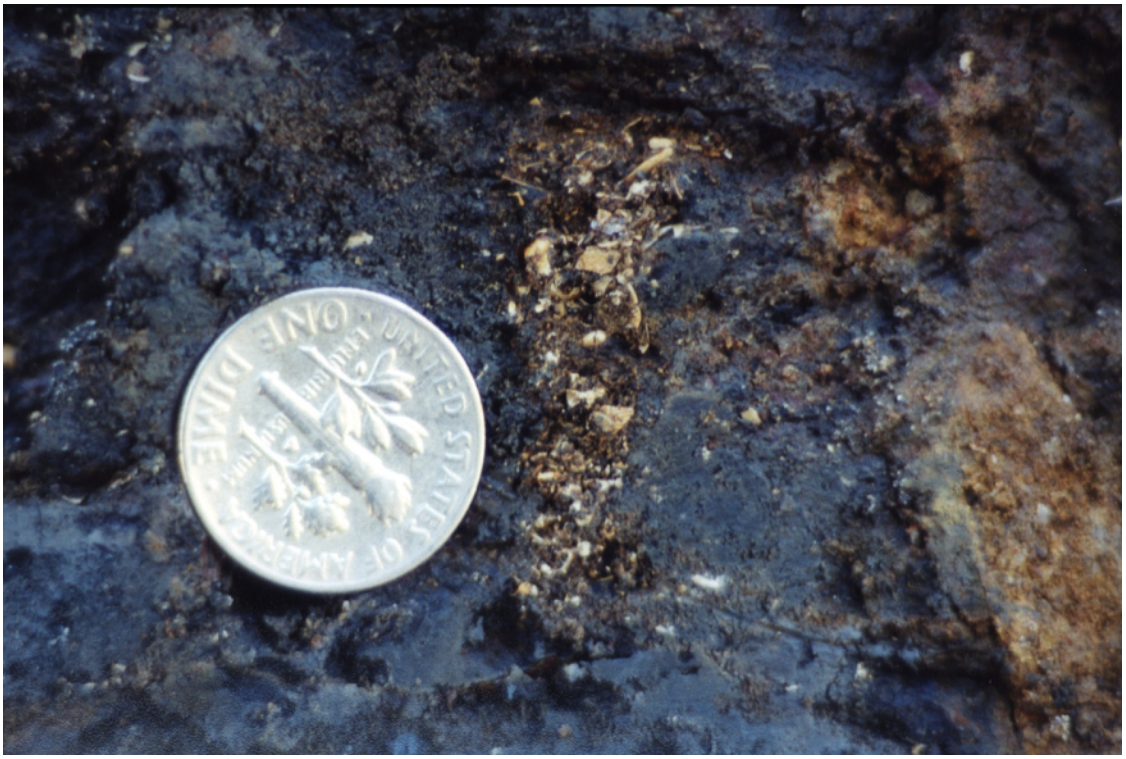

Fig. 6. Skeletal concentration in a discrete vertical burrow, from upper part of the section, interpreted as a tubular tempestite.

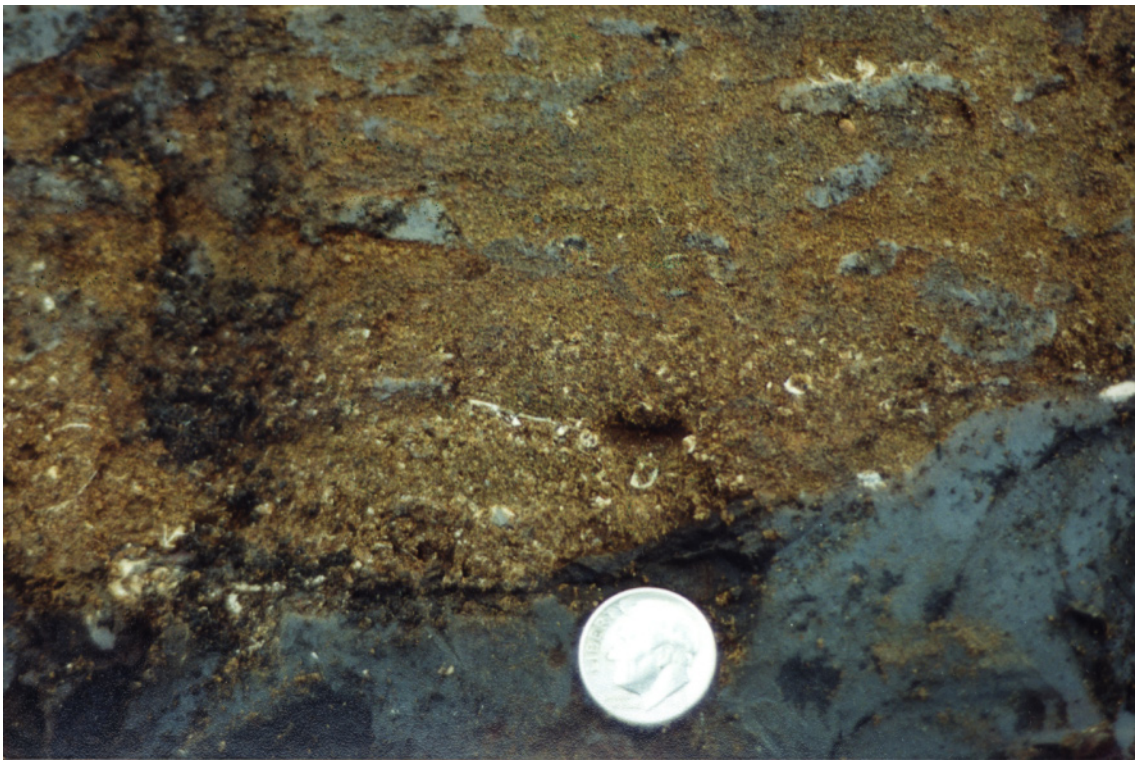

Fig. 7. Basal contact of the MGB with scour surface and quartz sand layer containing mud clasts and skeletal concentrations.

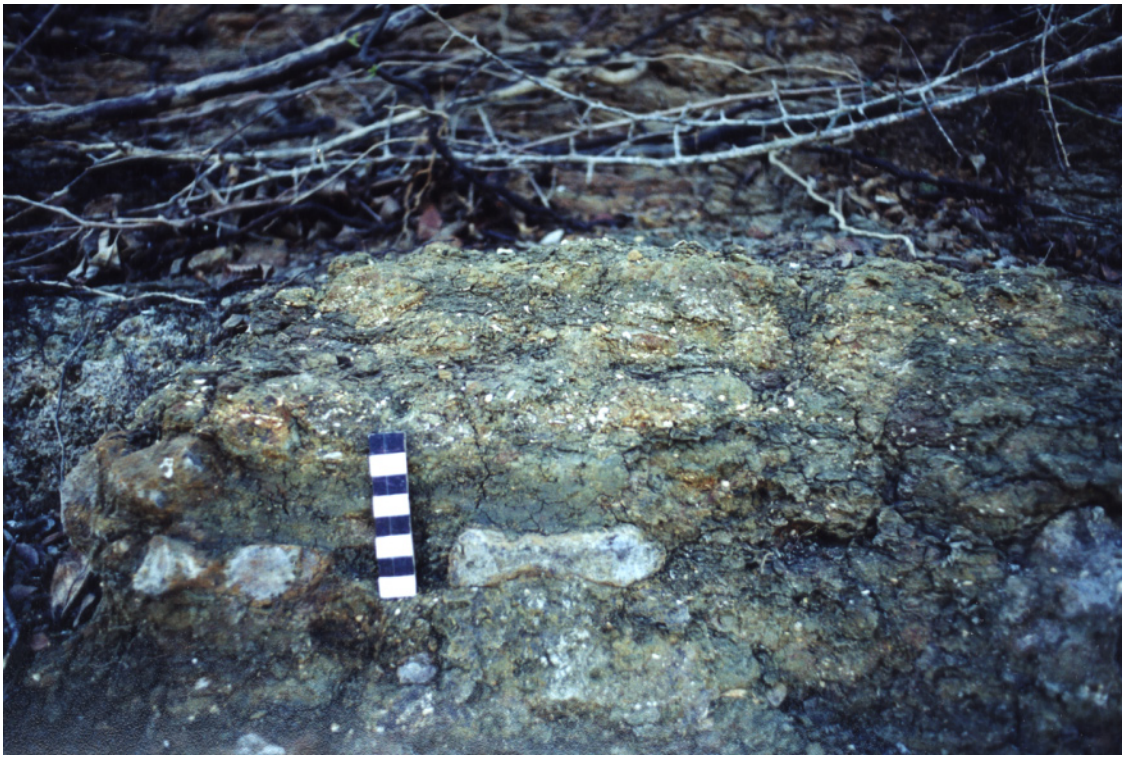

Fig. 8. Thalassinoides is abundant in the uppermost 25 cm.

Fig. 9. Gyrolithes is a rare trace fossil in the upper part of the section.

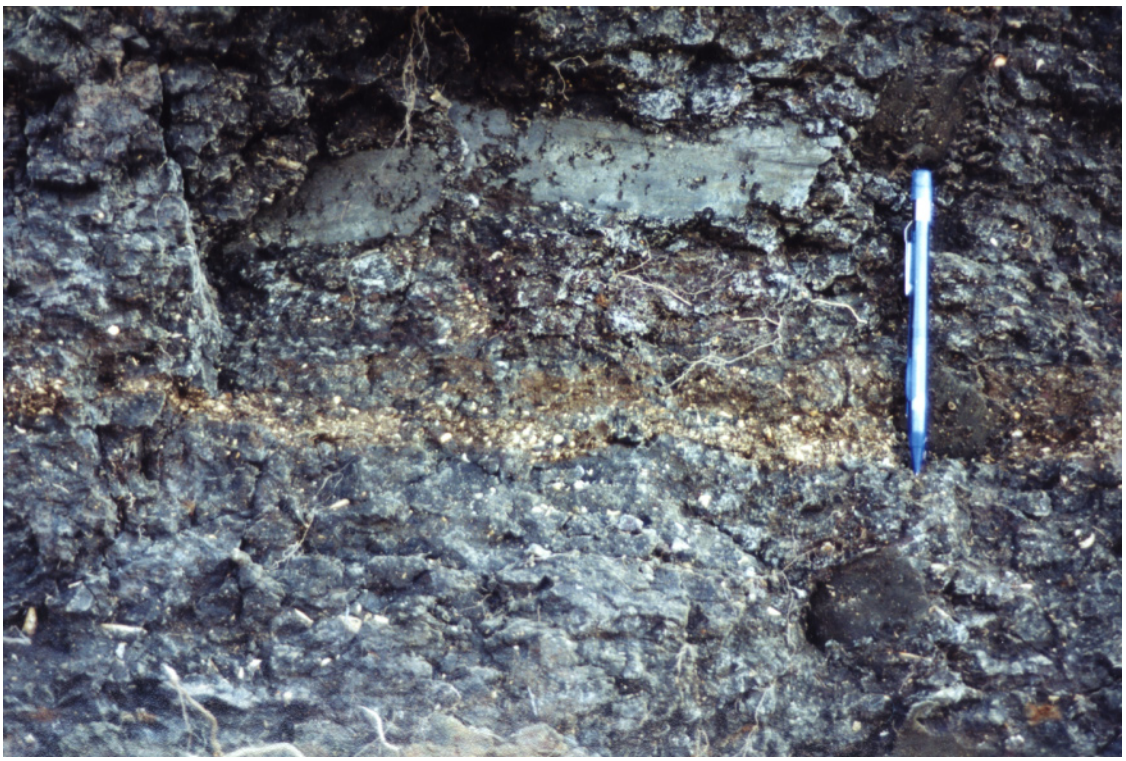

Fig. 10. Example of complex skeletal concentration in the upper part of the section.

Fig. 11. Skeletal concentrations from upper part of the section have sharp bases and grade into sand and mud.

Fig. 12. Skeletal concentration from upper part of the section, showing convex-up orientation of shells.