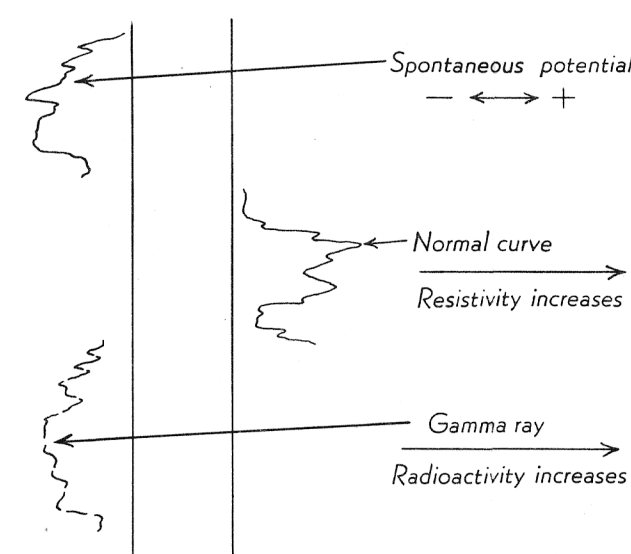


LEGEND



	Limestone		Shale, calcareous
	Shaly limestone; limestone with abundant shale partings; thinly interbedded limestone and shale		Shale, dolomitic
	Dolomite		Anhydrite
	Shaly dolomite; dolomite with abundant shale partings; thinly interbedded dolomite and shale		Salt
	Dolomitic limestone		Siltstone and fine-grained sandstone. Dots where used with dolomite, limestone or anhydrite indicate silty or sandy beds or disseminated quartz grains.

Dense, cryptocrystalline, lithographic
 Fine-grained and fine chalky limestones; saccharoidal and granular dolomites, the latter usually carrying argillaceous or silty material
 Medium-grained limestone and fine- to medium crystalline dolomite with mosaic texture
 Dense and finely saccharoidal dolomite usually associated with evaporites or leached zones
 Vuggy
 Stromatoporeid or stromatoporeid-coral-algal zones
 Fossils of non-reef building types, for example, brachiopods, crinoids

Pelletoid Pt.
 Chert ▲
 Spores s
 Black shales bb
 Red shales r
 Bright green shales g
 Formation boundary
 Facies boundary, and important marker horizons
 Arbitrary cut-off of formation or member as it changes in facies

Vertical scale, 1 inch to 100 feet
 Horizontal scale, 1 inch to 4 miles
 Compiled by Helen R. Belyea
 To accompany Paper 55-3 by Helen R. Belyea
 Cartography by the Geological Cartography Unit, 1955

Figure 2
(Sheet 2)

Cross-section through the Upper Devonian Woodbend, Winterburn and Wabamun groups of central and east-central Alberta from Imperial Paddle River No. 1 to Widney Ward No. 1. This section crosses the main reef chains, basin and shelf deposits of the Woodbend. It shows the variations in lithology during the period of maximum reef growth and the changes that occurred following this period.