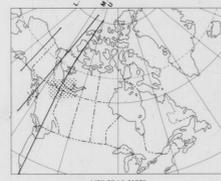
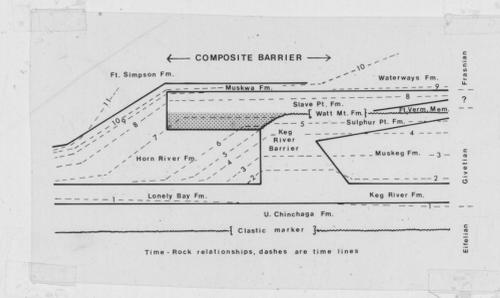


Paleo equators (below) from Fig. 3 in Heckel & Witzke, 1979



- LEGEND**
- ▨ Areas of marine limestone deposition during the regression
 - Dolomite, fine to very coarse crystalline (Presqu'île facies) directly underlies the Watt Mountain break
 - ▲ Dolomite, fine to medium crystalline, directly underlies the Watt Mountain break
 - Pinnacle reefs, with evidence of subaerial exposure (Fuller and Pollock, 1972)
 - Reefs or banks with a karst horizon homotaxial with Watt Mt. Fm. in adjacent platform
 - AA' & BB' Line of cross-section

- Facies lines**
- Seward (generally northward or westward) limit of the Keg River barrier during the earliest stages of its growth
 - - - Southern limit of the upper carbonate member of the Husky Fm. (Bistcho Wm. or Sulphur Pt. Fm.)
 - - - Northern limit of sandstone within the Watt Mountain Fm.
 - - - Outline of areas where Watt Mountain shale is unusually thick (i.e. several metres)
 - - - Northern limit of Watt Mountain karsting where this limit is not coincident with line q (Cordova Embayment and south of Ft. Nelson) or line q (Utah Embayment)
 - - - Southern limit of Kluas shale
 - - - Northern limit of recognizable Otter Park shale (Utah Embayment) or Buffalo River shale (Great Slave Lake)
 - - - Seaward limit of marine carbonate deposition



MIDDLE DEVONIAN CARBONATE BARRIER-COMPLEX OF WESTERN CANADA

MAP 4: THE MID-GIVETIAN REGRESSION: WATT MOUNTAIN FORMATION

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

OPEN FILE
DOSSIER PUBLIC
761
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
COMMISSION GEOLOGIQUE
OTTAWA