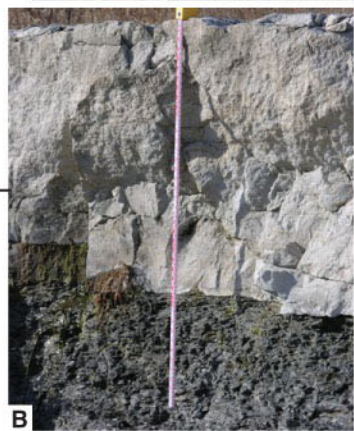
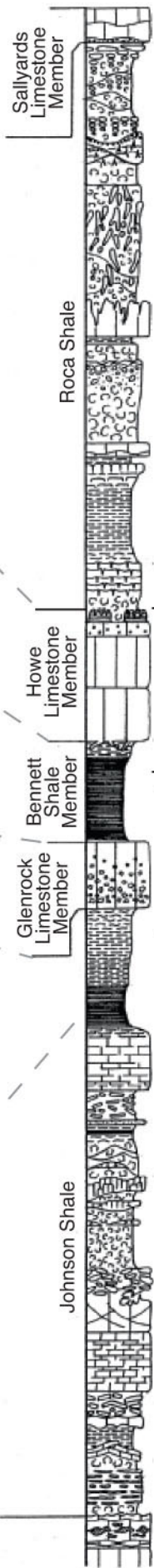




Red Eagle Limestone



Carboniferous Permian

Meters
2
1
0

Figure 3--Stratigraphic section (modified from Miller, 1994) and outcrop photographs from the Tuttle Creek Lake Spillway. A) Photograph showing representative outcrop expression of the upper portion of the Johnson Shale, Glenrock limestone, Bennett shale, and Howe limestone. Measuring tape is 6.5 ft (2 m) in length. B) Photograph of the uppermost Johnson Shale and Glenrock limestone. Note sharp contact at the base of the Glenrock limestone. Measuring tape is 4 ft (1.2 m) in length. C) Photograph of the uppermost Johnson Shale, Glenrock limestone, and Bennett shale. Rock hammer is placed at the contact between the Glenrock limestone and Bennett shale, representing the Carboniferous-Permian boundary. The upper Glenrock limestone surface is sharp, irregular (cm-scale relief), and locally shows burrowing and fractures that are filled in with overlying Bennett shale at this locality. D) Photograph of the uppermost portion of the Bennett shale, illustrating the calcareous-rich facies at the top of the Bennett shale (arrow) and a sharp contact with the overlying Howe limestone. Measuring tape is 5 ft (1.5 m) in length. E) Photograph of uppermost portion of the Howe limestone. Locally exposed stromatolites cap the Howe limestone at this locality. Scale in photos is in centimeters and inches.

Sawin, R.S., West, R.R., Franseen, E.K., Watney, W.L., and McCauley, J.R., 2006, Carboniferous-Permian Boundary in Kansas, Midcontinent, U.S.A.; *in*, Current Research in Earth Sciences: Kansas Geological Survey, Bulletin 252, part 2.

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