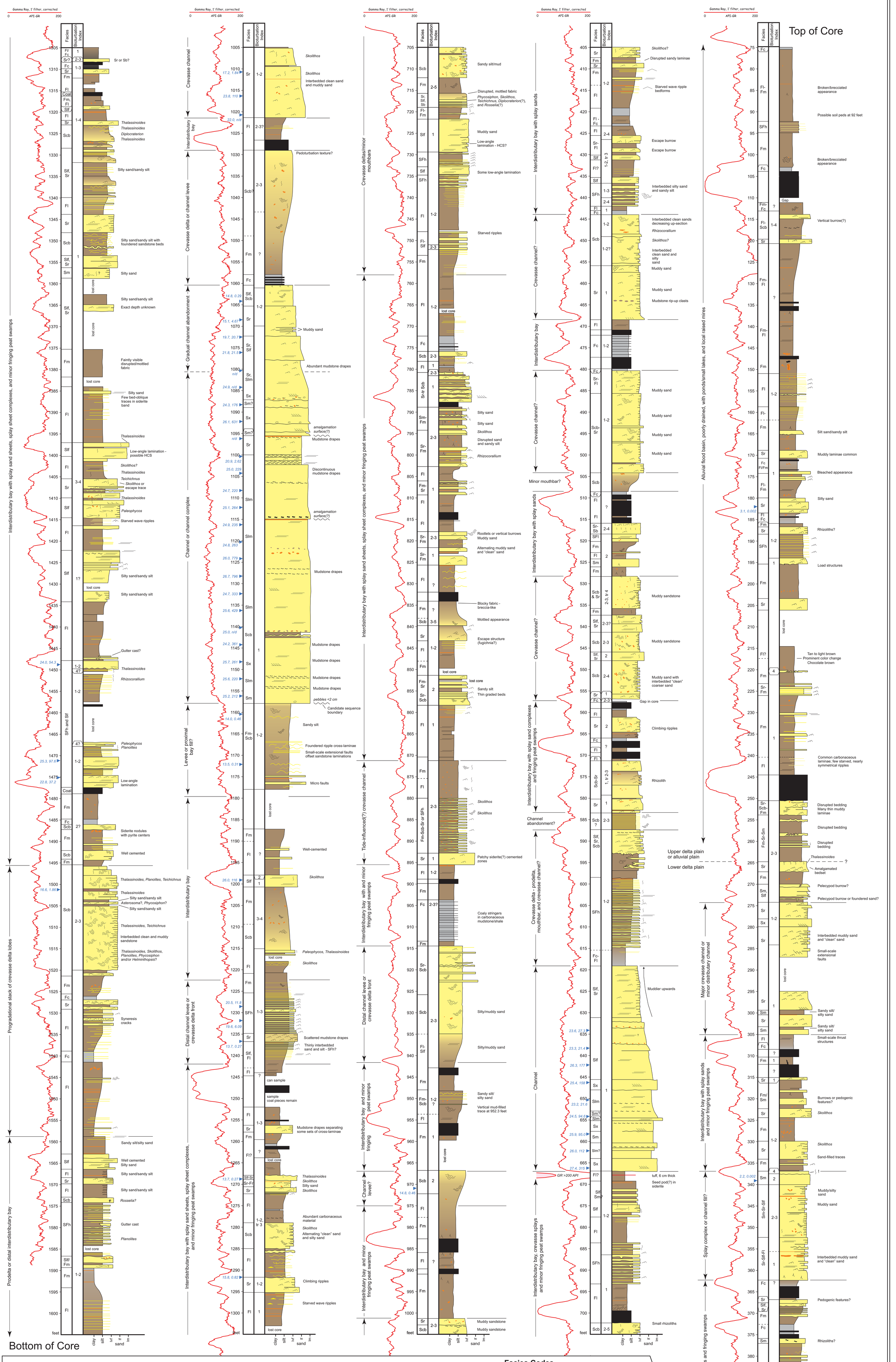
Continuously cored topsets of the Albian–Cenomanian(?) Nanushuk Formation, Wainwright No. 1 well, northwestern Alaska: Deposition in a marine-influenced delta plain setting

David L. LePain[1] and Paul L. Decker[2]
[1] Alaska Division of Geological & Geophysical Surveys, 3354 College Road, Fairbanks, AK 99709
[2] Alaska Division of Oil and Gas, 550 West 7th Avenue, Suite 800, Anchorage, AK 99501



Explanation

- Porosity (percent), permeability (md)
- Sandstone
- Mudstone
- Carbonaceous mudstone
- Coal
- Gradational change in lithology
- Gradational change in facies
- Current ripple cross-lamination
- Wave ripple cross-lamination
- Trough or planar cross-stratification
- Hummocky cross-stratification
- Plane-parallel lamination
- Convolute lamination/bedding
- *Rossella*
- Bioturbation
- Rhizolith (roots)
- Syneresis cracks
- Breccia-like fabric
- Micro-extensional faults
- Discontinuous mud drapes
- Discontinuous carbonaceous drapes
- Quartz and chert pebbles
- Mudstone rip-up clasts
- Sideritized mudstone clasts
- Siderite band(?)
- Siderite nodule (*in situ*)

Facies Codes

- Fl - laminated mudstone
- Fm - massive mudstone
- Fc - carbonaceous mudstone
- Fc - carbonaceous mudstone
- C - coal
- Sr - ripple cross-laminated sandstone
- Sx - cross-bedded sandstone
- Slf - plane-parallel laminated fine-grained sandstone
- Slm - plane-parallel laminated medium-grained sandstone
- Sm - massive sandstone
- Scb - convolute bedded sandstone
- Sb - burrow-mottled sandstone
- Sfh - heterolithic sandstone and mudstone

Grain size explanation

- lvf - lower very fine sand
- lf - lower fine sand
- lm - lower medium sand

Bioturbation Index from Droser and Bottjer, 1986