



Key	
Symbol	Interpretation
Lithology	
	Cemented sandstones
	Friable sandstones
	Silts (colors represent sediment color in outcrop)
	Muds (colors represent sediment color in outcrop)
	Tabular contacts (non-scoured)
	Undulatory contacts (scoured)
	Location of specimens collected for analysis
Physical Sedimentary Structures	
	Tool Marks
	Current ripples/ rippled bedding
	Wavy bedding
	Planar/Laminated bedding
	Convolute bedding
Biogenic Sedimentary Structures	
	Neonereites trace fossils
	Helmintopsis & other horizontal burrows
Other Structures	
	Boudin-style bedding
	Concretion-like bedding
	Mud clasts
	Holes of mud clasts
	Plant debris
	Fossilized plant remains
	Heavy fracture zones

Facies Label	Facies Color	Bed Types	Flow Deposit Type	Description
1				Areas closest to active turbidity current deposition, deposits have been subdivided on the basis of bedding contacts
1A	Yellow	Thick and thin bedded (scoured contacts)	semi-confined	Cemented sandstones with scoured/bulbous contacts between amalgamated beds and interlaced shales, current ripples and laminations sometimes present atop bed surfaces, beds are often heavily fractured, beds thicknesses are generally 0.5 ft- 5ft thick, rarely exceeding 5ft (1.5 m)
1B	Orange	Thick and thin bedded (tabular contacts)	unconfined	Cemented sandstones with tabular contacts between amalgamated beds and interlaced shales, current ripples and laminations sometimes present atop bed surfaces, beds are often heavily fractured, beds thicknesses are generally 0.3 ft- 5ft thick, rarely exceeding 5ft (1.5 m)
2				
2A	Light Blue	Thick and thin bedded (scoured contacts)	confined	Friable sandstones with scoured/bulbous contacts between amalgamated beds and interlaced shales, current ripples and laminations sometimes present atop bed surfaces, beds sometimes contain shale filled fractures, beds thicknesses are generally 0.5 ft- 7ft thick, rarely exceeding 7ft (2.1 m)
2Bi	Light Blue	Thick and thin bedded (tabular contacts with mud clasts)	semi-confined	Friable sandstones with tabular contacts between amalgamated beds and interlaced shales, current ripples and laminations sometimes present atop bed surfaces, sometimes with mud clasts within and at the base of beds, sometimes with shale filled fractures, beds thicknesses are generally 0.5 ft- 10ft (10 m) thick
2Bii	Light Blue	Thick and thin bedded (tabular contacts)	semi-confined	
3				Areas further away from active turbidity current deposition, deposits have been subdivided on the basis of interpreted depositional energy
3A	Light Blue	Thin bedded (higher energy)	unconfined	Silty sandstones usually with current ripples or wavy bedding, beds may be amalgamated or interlaced with muds, beds thicknesses are generally 0.2 ft- 1ft (0.3 m) thick
3B	Light Blue	Thin bedded (lower energy)	unconfined	Silty sandstones usually with tabular contacts between amalgamated beds and interlaced shales; beds thicknesses are generally 0.2 ft- 1ft (0.3 m) thick
4				Turbidite deposits that have accumulated slowly by the settling of sediments in suspension
4	Light Blue	Thin bedded (levee deposits)	unconfined	Siltstone , beds may be laminated or wavy, usually with current ripples; bed thicknesses are generally 0.5 ft- 1ft thick, rarely more than 1ft (0.3 m)
5				
5	Dark Blue	Thick and thin bedded (pelagic muds)	pelagic	Shale , dark gray-black, are sometimes multi-colored in other locations, usually laminated or massive; thickness are generally 0.5 ft- 15ft (4.5 m) thick

MEASURED STRATIGRAPHIC SECTIONS, U. S. HIGHWAY 259 AND OKLAHOMA HIGHWAY 1

After Omatsola (2003)