

depositional environment locally may have been slightly farther basinward (farther from shore) than that of the turbidite channel sandstone exposed at Stop 1.

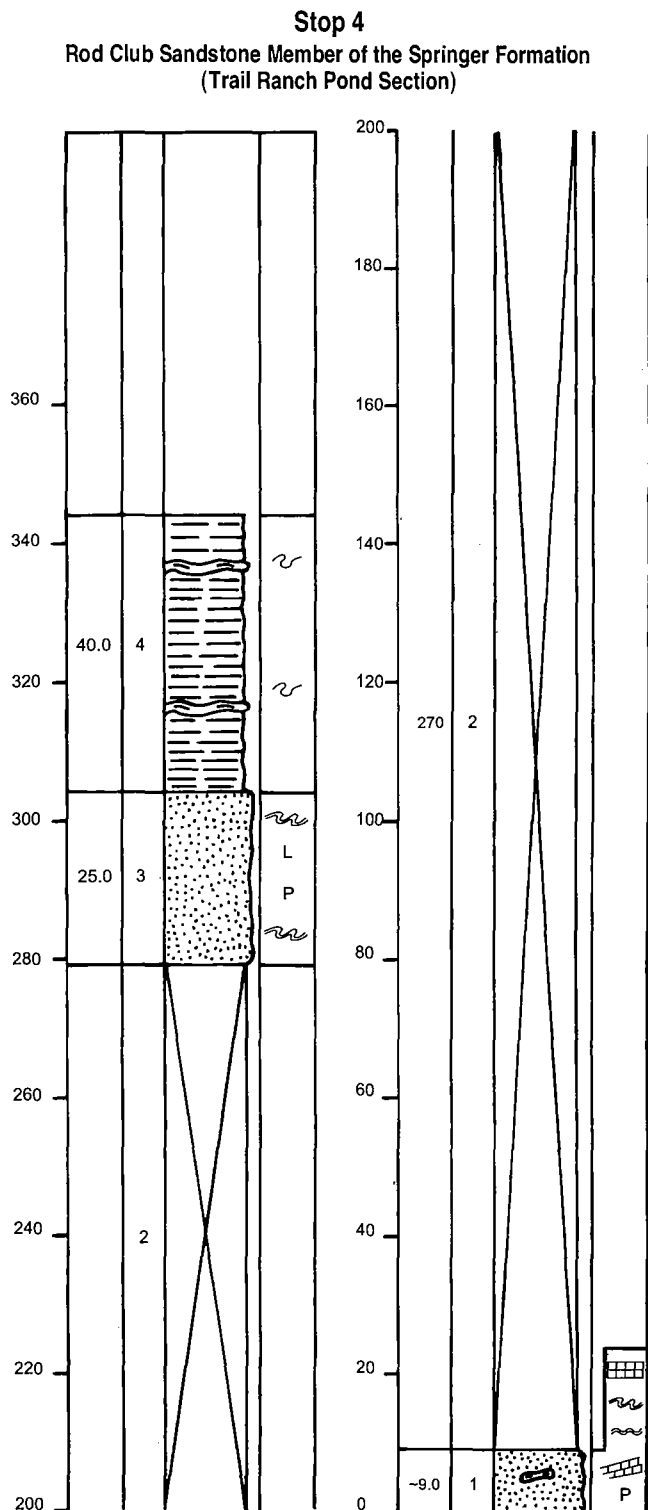


Figure 19. Graphic columnar section of rocks exposed in the vicinity of the ranch pond at Stop 4. Explanation of symbols in Appendix 1.

MEASURED SECTION, STOP 4

Rod Club Sandstone Member of the Springer Formation (Trail Ranch Pond Section)

SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 33, T. 2 S., R. 1 E., Carter County (Springer 7.5' quadrangle). Measured by LeRoy A. Hemish in the low ridge at the north end of the ranch pond and in the ridge east of the pond, and in the eroded spillway just below the south end of the pond. Beds strike N. 85° W. and dip S. 5° W. at 55°.

Thickness
(feet)

SPRINGER FORMATION

UNNAMED SHALE

4. Shale, medium dark gray (N4) with moderate yellowish brown (10YR5/4) bands, noncalcareous; contains scattered dark yellowish orange (10YR 6/6) and 1–2.5-in.-thick dusky red (5R3/4) ironstone layers, with calcite crusts and limonite deposits along fractures; some trace fossils on ironstone surfaces; lower contact sharp; upper contact covered ~40.0

ROD CLUB MEMBER

3. Sandstone, very pale orange (10YR8/2) to dark yellowish orange (10YR6/6) to light brown (5YR5/6) and moderate brown (5YR4/4), fine to very fine grained, well sorted, subrounded, good porosity, moderately friable; mostly thick-bedded, but includes some thin-bedded, slabby layers in middle of unit; weathers blocky, with irregular, pitted surfaces; soft-sediment deformation common; fractured, with white calcite in veins; Liesegang band-



Figure 20. The oldest exposed sandstone of the Rod Club Sandstone Member of the Springer Formation (Unit 1, Fig. 19) crops out at the north end of the ranch pond at Stop 4. The beds strike N. 85° W. and dip S. 5° W. at 58°. South is to the left in the photograph. Geologic pick for scale.