STRATIGRAPHIC SECTIONS OF THE MISSISSIPPIAN SYSTEM IN NORTH DAKOTA

By Sidney B. Anderson

CROSS SECTION II - EAST-WEST
Stratigraphic Sections of the Mississippian System in North Dakota

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WILSON M. LAIRD, State Geologist

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HEALTH

Name and Definition

The Heath formation was named by W. H. Scott in 1953. The Heath may be described as a sequence of sandstones and black shales, lying between the Other and Ammonite formations. The Heath formation is characterized by its white, buff or yellowish-white, muddy or siltstone-like sandstones, which are occasionally interspersed with thin units of black shale.

Occurrence and Lithologic Character

The Heath formation is exposed in the Big Slough Mountains, and is also exposed in the eastern part of Missouri Terrane, where it is known as the Heath Formation. The Heath formation is best exposed in the Big Slough Mountains, where it is approximately 20 ft thick. The formation is also exposed in the eastern part of Missouri Terrane, where it is known as the Heath Formation. The Heath formation is characterized by its white, buff or yellowish-white, muddy or siltstone-like sandstones, which are occasionally interspersed with thin units of black shale.

ANDESMN

Name and Definition

The Amund formation was named by R. H. Nutter in 1952 for exposures on the east side of the Missouri River in the Pinnebog River area of North Dakota. The formation is characterized by its presence of sandstones and black shales, which are interbedded with thin units of black shale.

Occurrence and Lithologic Character

The Amund formation is exposed in the Big Slough Mountains, and is also exposed in the eastern part of Missouri Terrane, where it is known as the Amund Formation. The Amund formation is best exposed in the Big Slough Mountains, where it is approximately 20 ft thick. The formation is also exposed in the eastern part of Missouri Terrane, where it is known as the Amund Formation. The Amund formation is characterized by its presence of sandstones and black shales, which are interbedded with thin units of black shale.

CONCLUSION

The Mississippian System is distinguished by its position between the Pennsylvaniaian and Ordovician systems. It is also characterized by its presence of sandstones and black shales, which are interbedded with thin units of black shale. The Mississippian System is characterized by its presence of sandstones and black shales, which are interbedded with thin units of black shale.

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