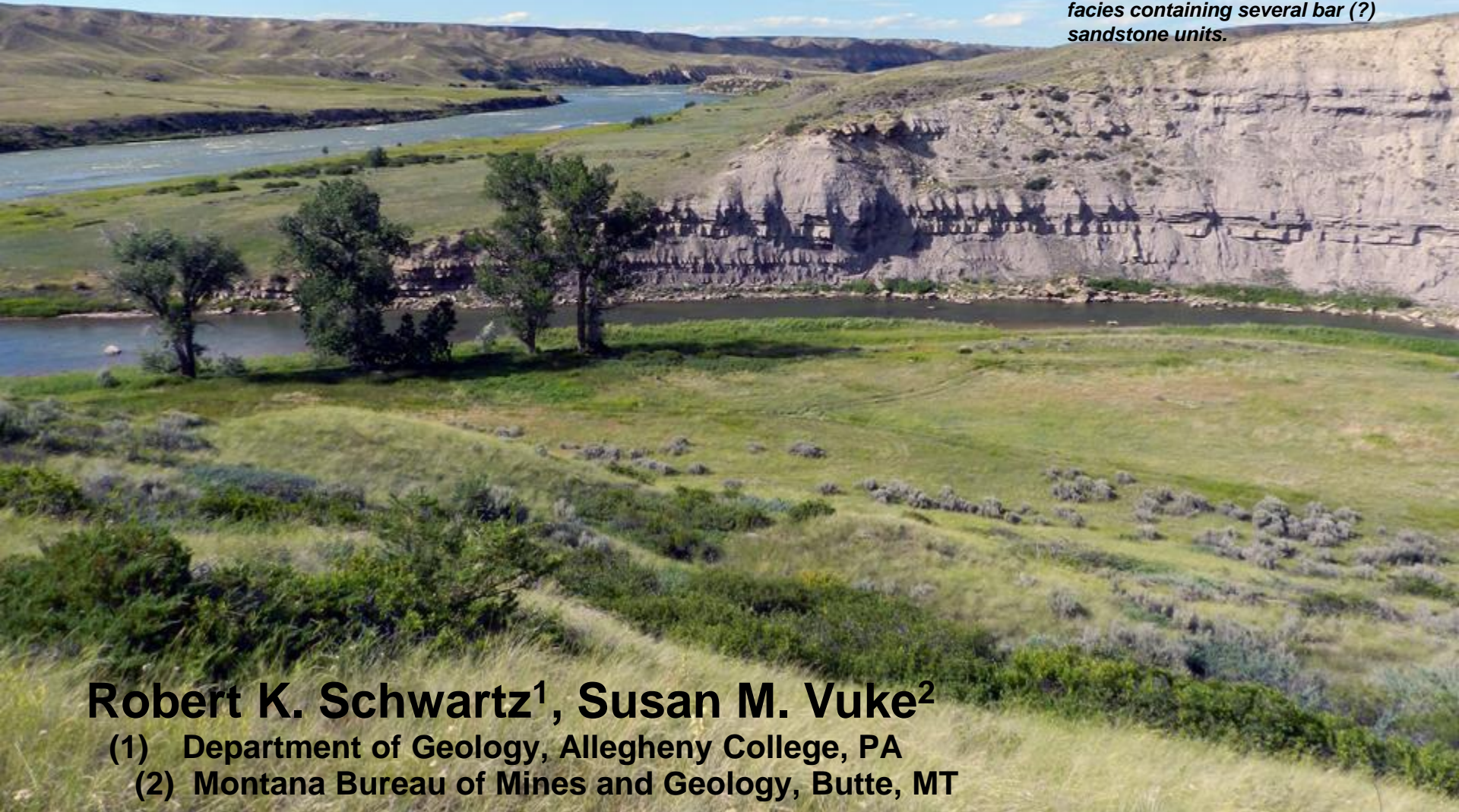


ESTUARINE SEDIMENTATION AT THE SOUTHERN TERMINUS OF A PRE-ALBIAN SEAWAY IN THE CRETACEOUS FORELAND BASIN OF WESTERN MONTANA

LOWER KOOTENAI FORMATION

Juncture of Belt Creek & the Missouri River just downstream from the Missouri R. gorge. The riverside flat in the foreground is where Lewis & Clark began their portage around the gorge in 1805. Shown in the cliff is the Sunburst estuary mudstone facies containing several bar (?) sandstone units.



Robert K. Schwartz¹, Susan M. Vuke²

(1) Department of Geology, Allegheny College, PA

(2) Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology, Butte, MT

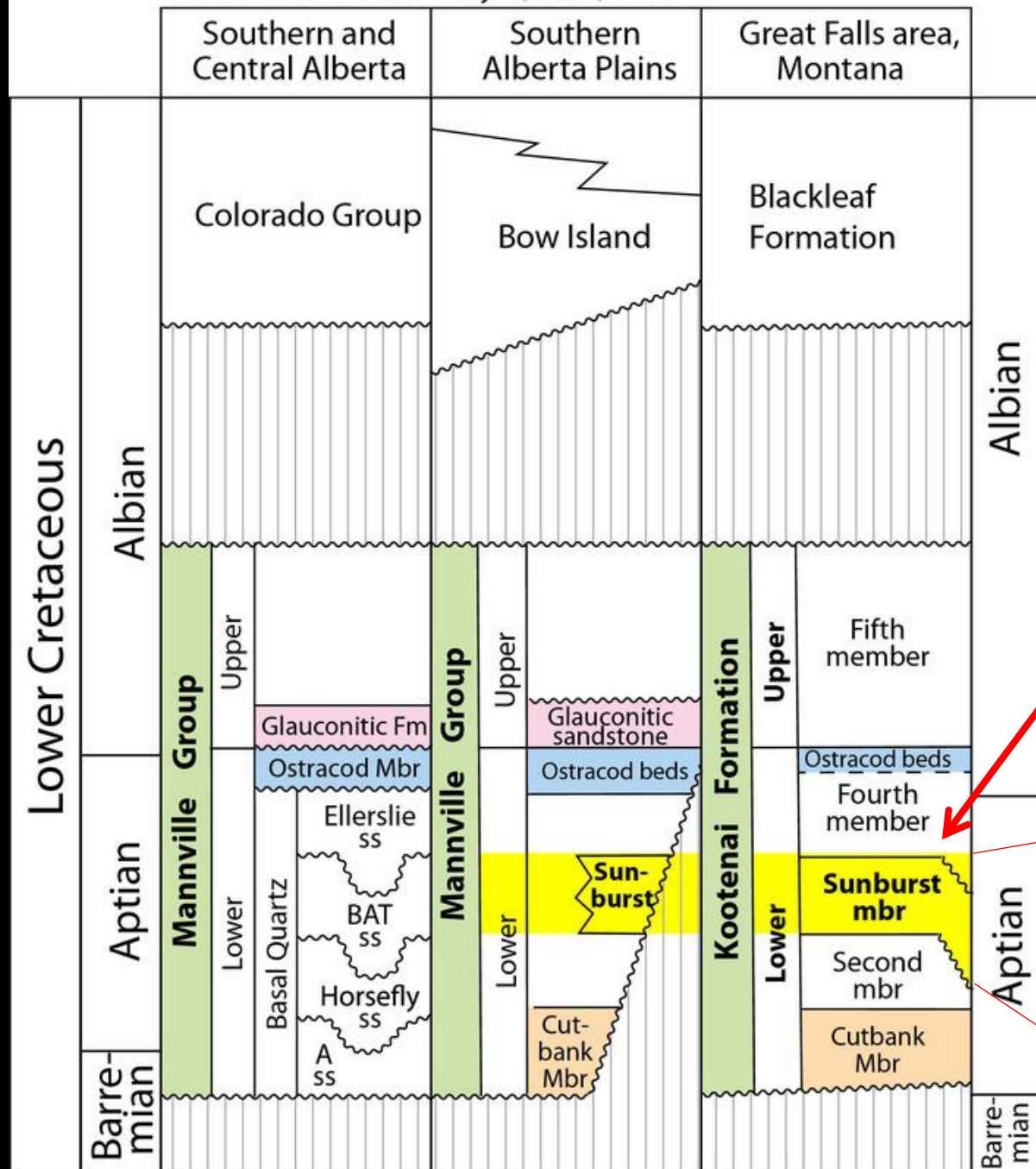
Special thanks to:

For trace fossil identification:

- Murray Gingras (University of Alberta)
- James MacEachern (Simon Fraser University)

Allegheny College geology students

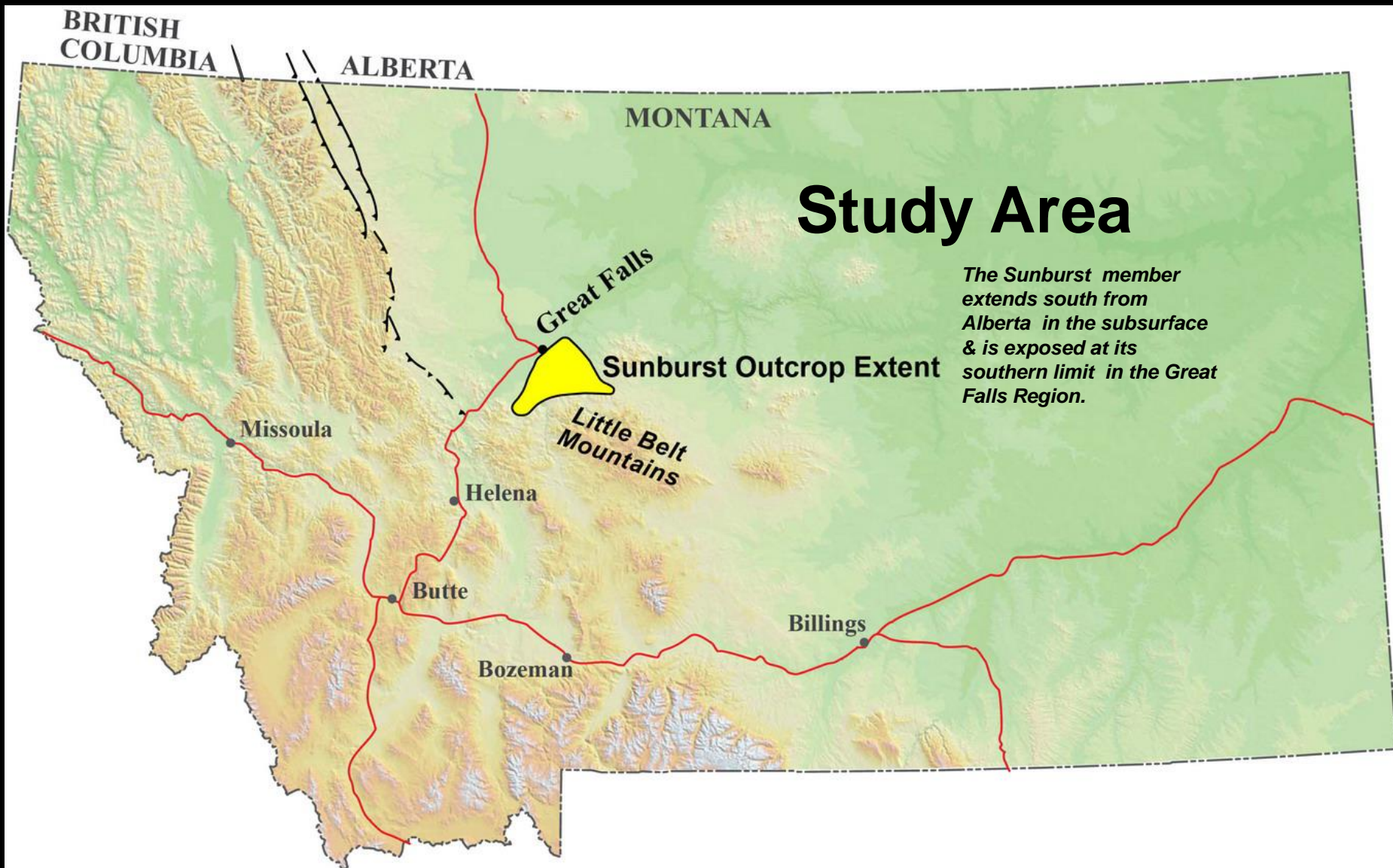
- Michael Haney
- Katie Pankowski Heckman
- Mary Spinelli
- Mary Statza
- Marie Takach
- Jesse Thompson
- Ann Widrig



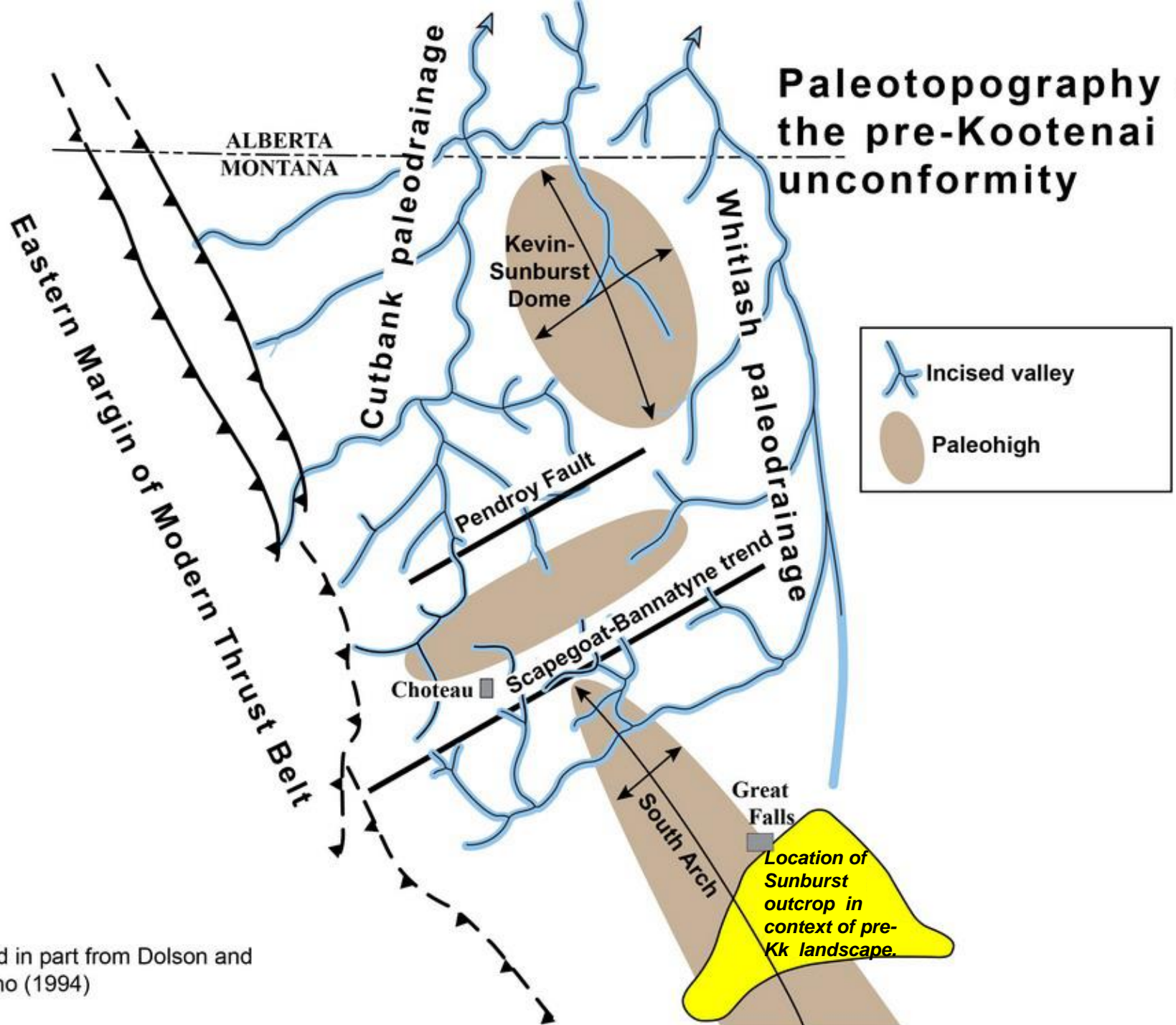
STUDIED UNIT

* The Sunburst member is a quartz-rich sandstone-dominated unit that is present within the non-marine mudstone- and lithic sandstone-rich Kootenai Formation of west-central Montana.

* Age based upon preliminary magnetic data, Maureen Steiner



Paleotopography of the pre-Kootenai unconformity



Modified in part from Dolson and Piombino (1994)

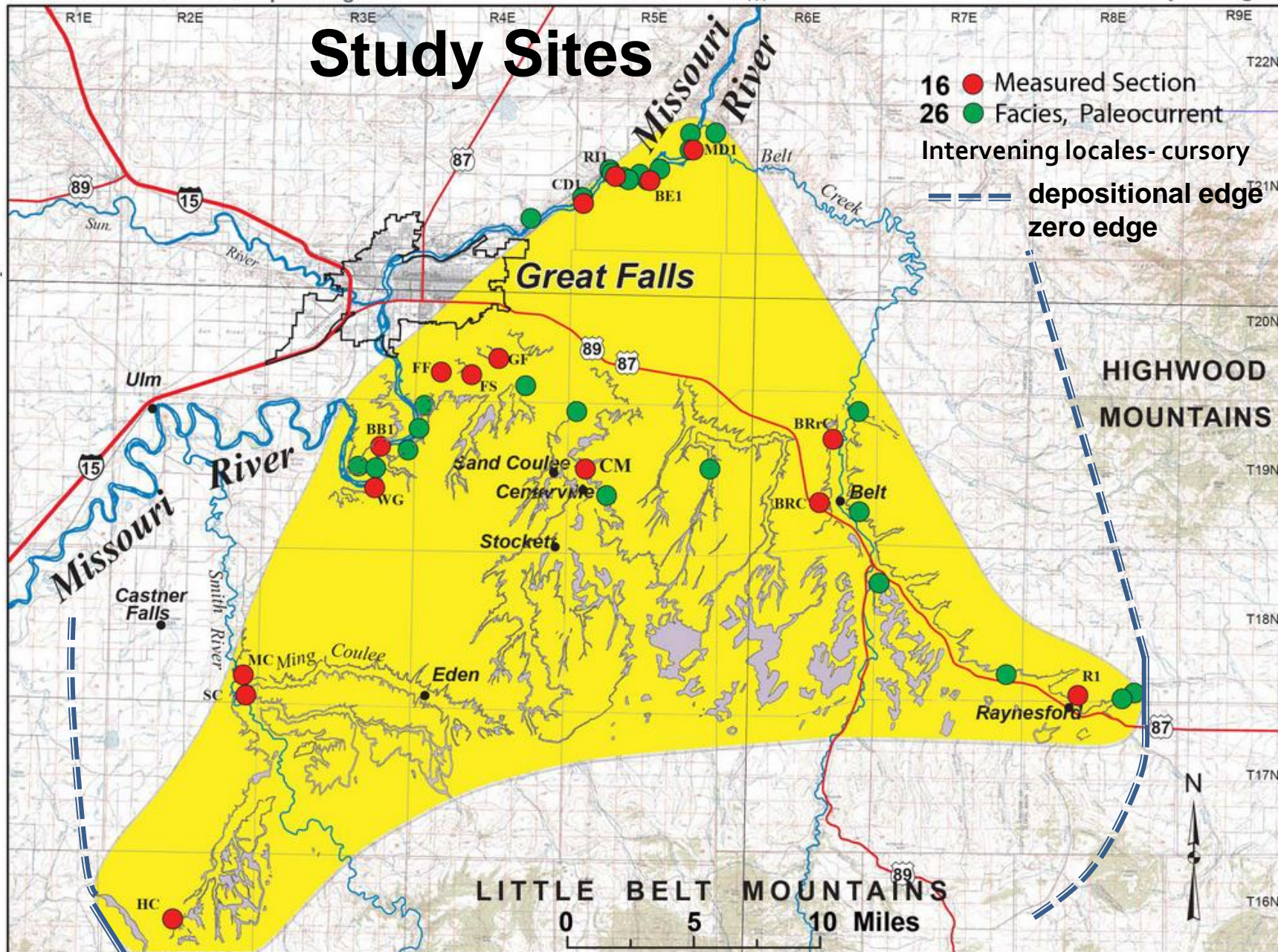
Great Falls North 30' x 60' quadrangle

Fort Benton 30' x 60' quadrangle

Study Sites

47°30'

47°30'

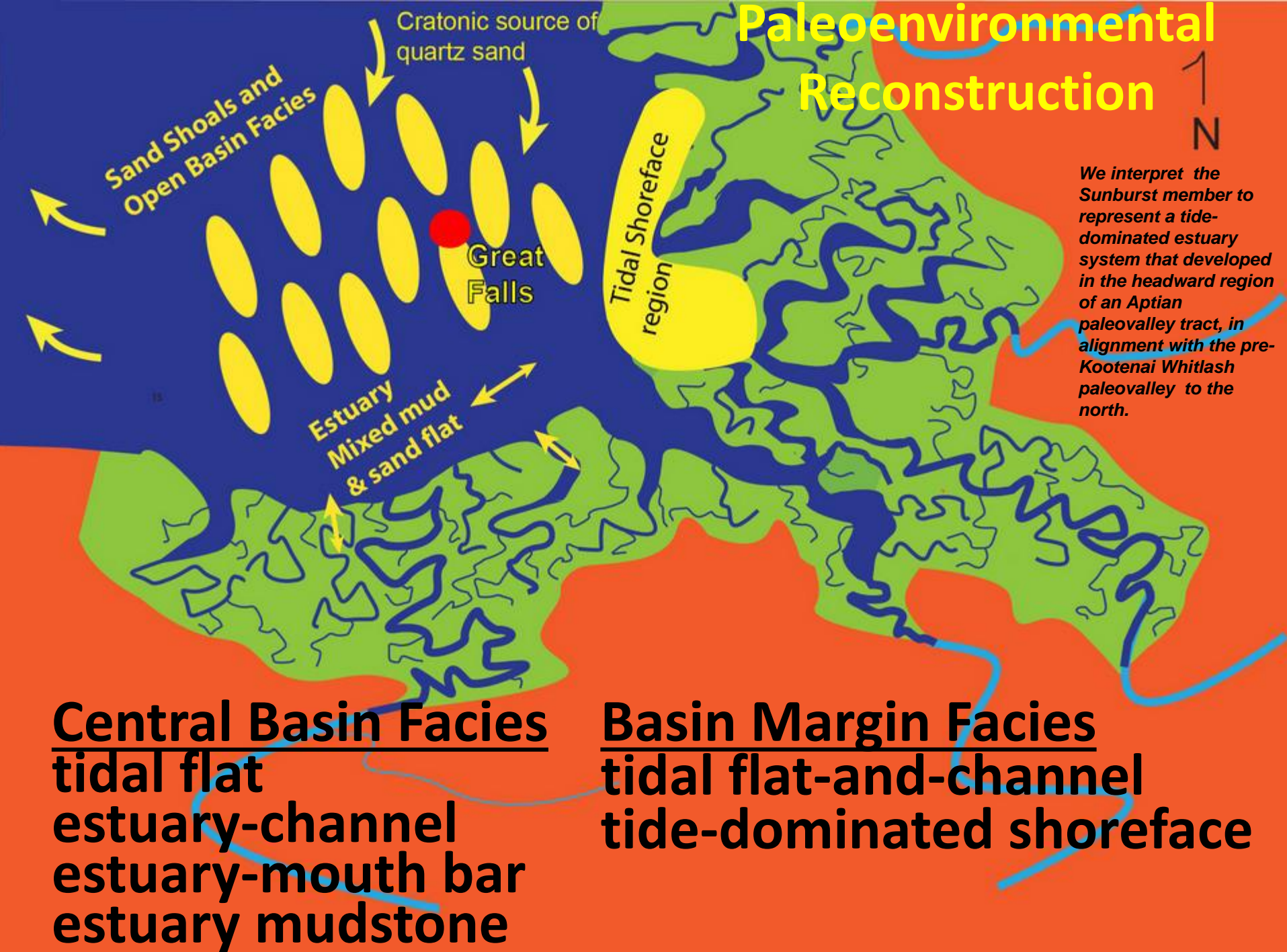


Great Falls South 30' x 60' quadrangle

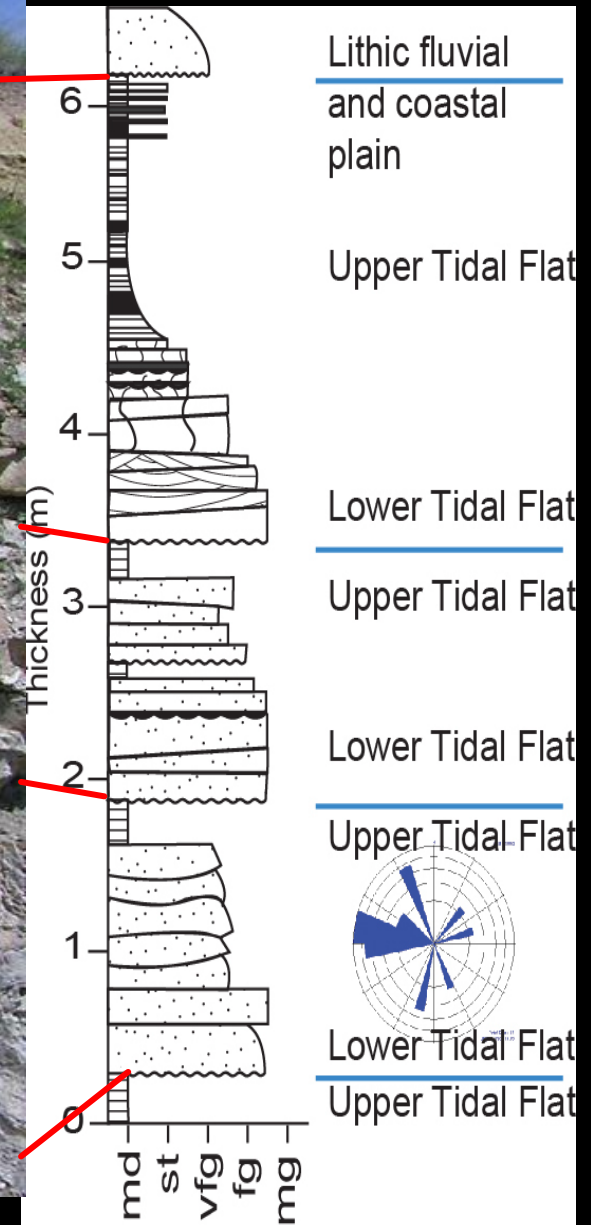
111°

Belt 30' x 60' quadrangle

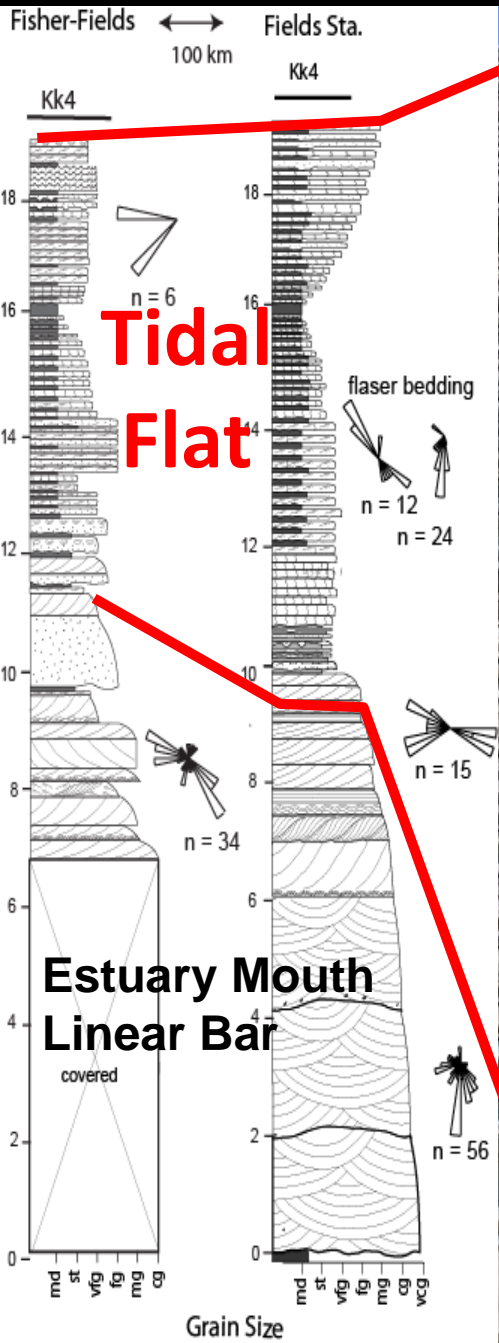
Paleoenvironmental Reconstruction



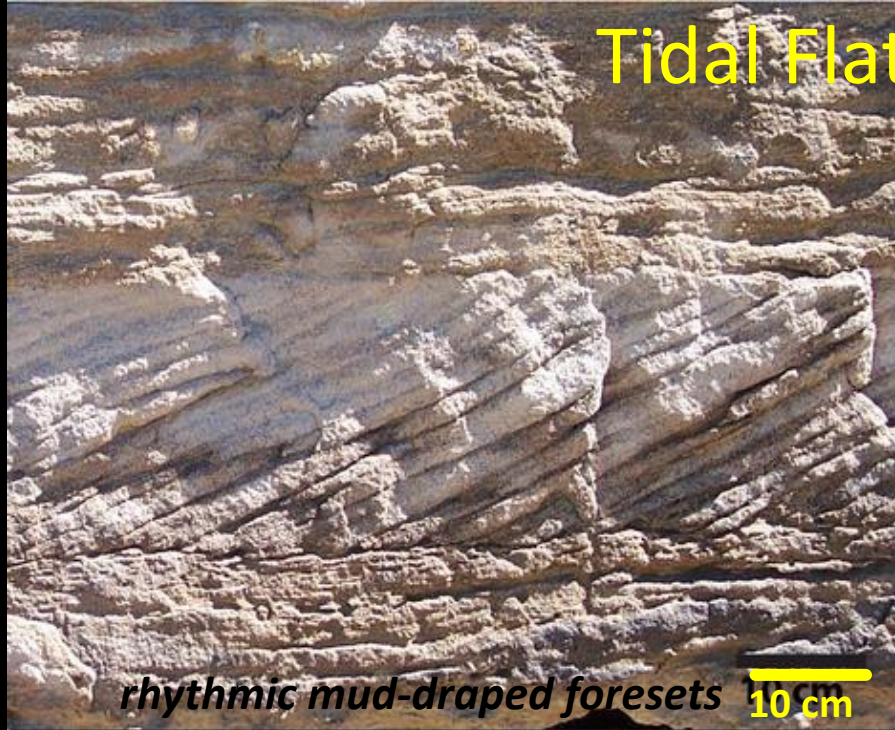
Basin Margin - Tidal Flat Facies



Basin Ctr - Tidal Flat Facies Above Estuary Mouth Bar



Tidal Flat Structures



Tidal Flat Trace Fossils



Possibly *Planolites* & small *Taenidium*



Cylindrichnus



Arthropod trace



← *Skolithos*, *Planolites* & *Scoyenia*-or *Psammichnites*-like



Horseshoe crab crawling-to-resting

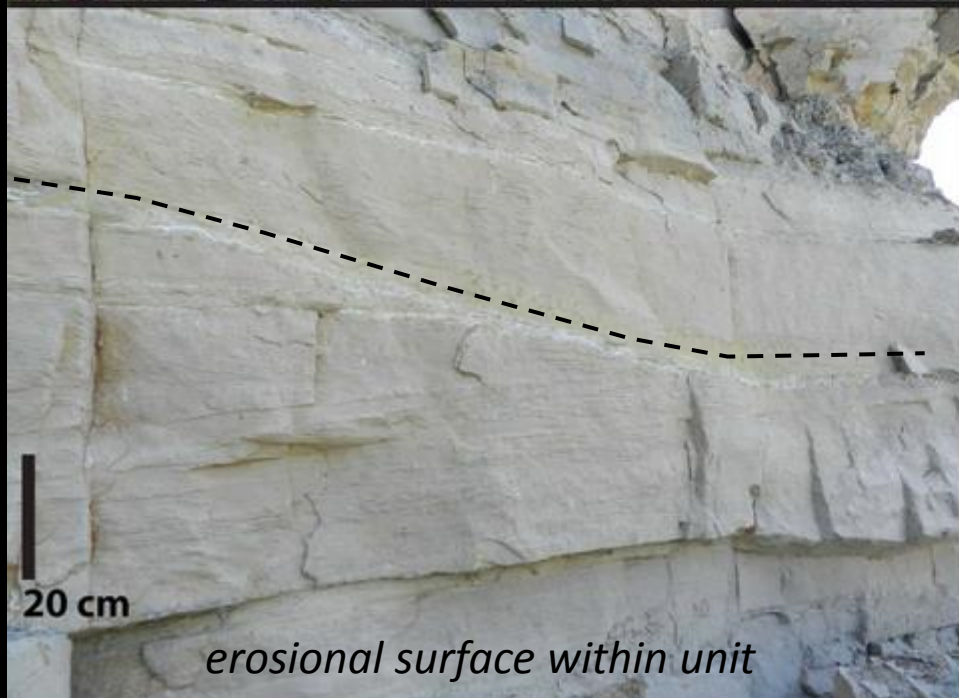


Psammichnites

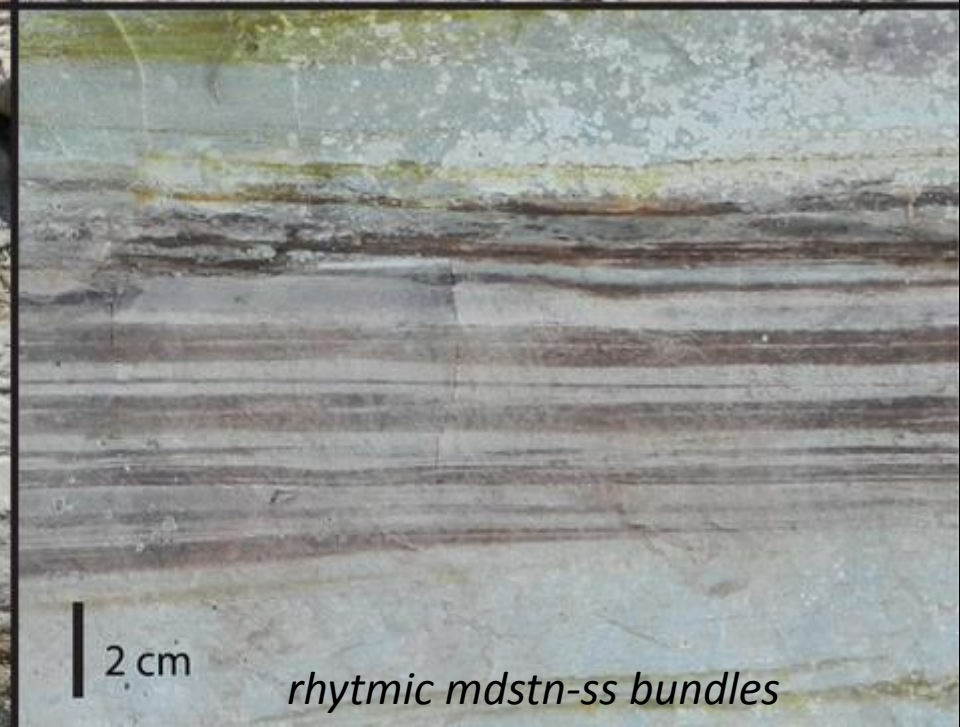


Basin Margin - Tide-dominated shoreface succession





Shoreface Tidal Structures



Tidal Shoreface Trace Fossils



Arenicolites



Hematized *Ophiomorpha*



Pisichnus, ray feeding structure



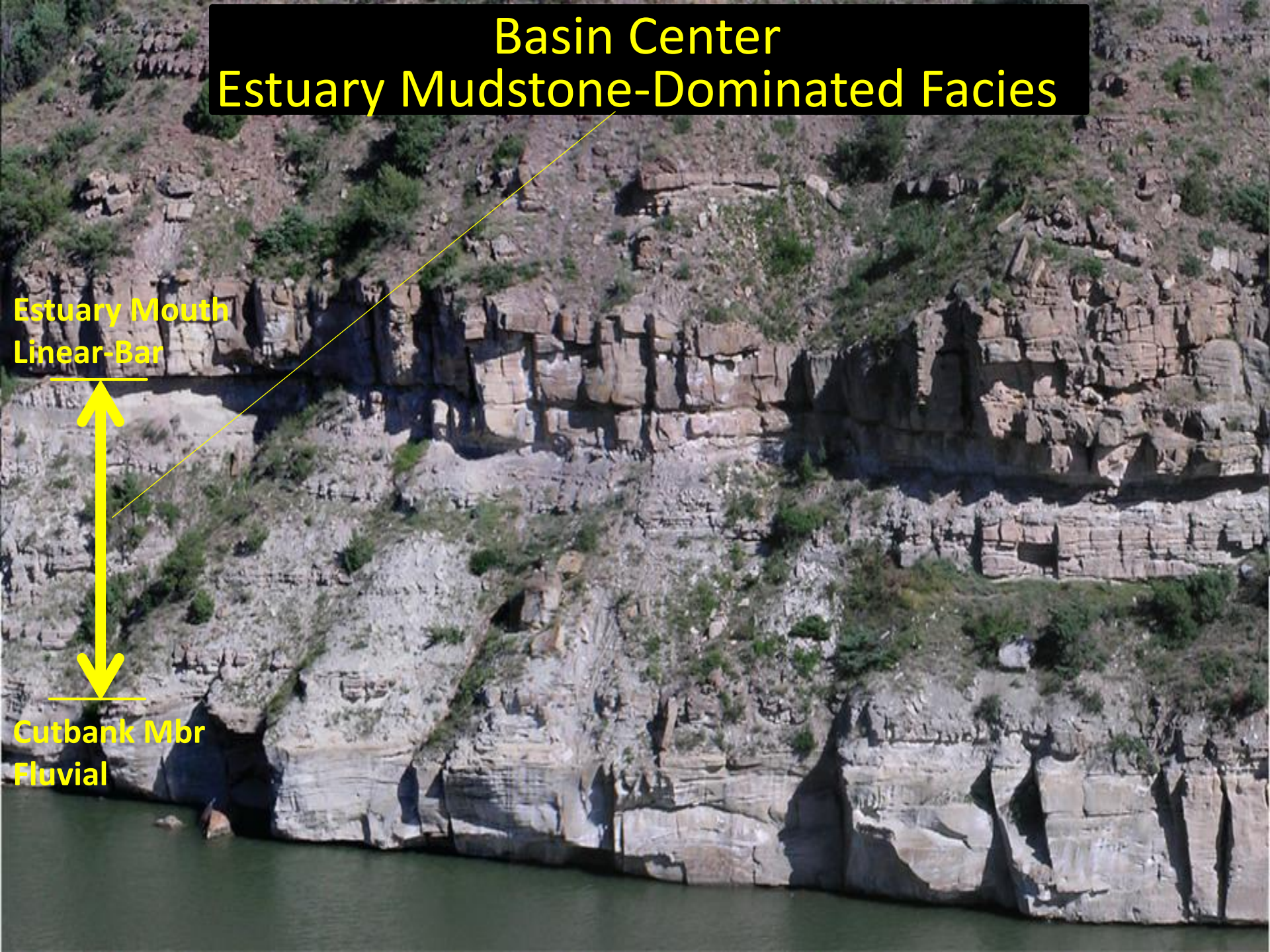
Bivalve crawling trace

Basin Center Estuary Mudstone-Dominated Facies

Estuary Mouth
Linear-Bar



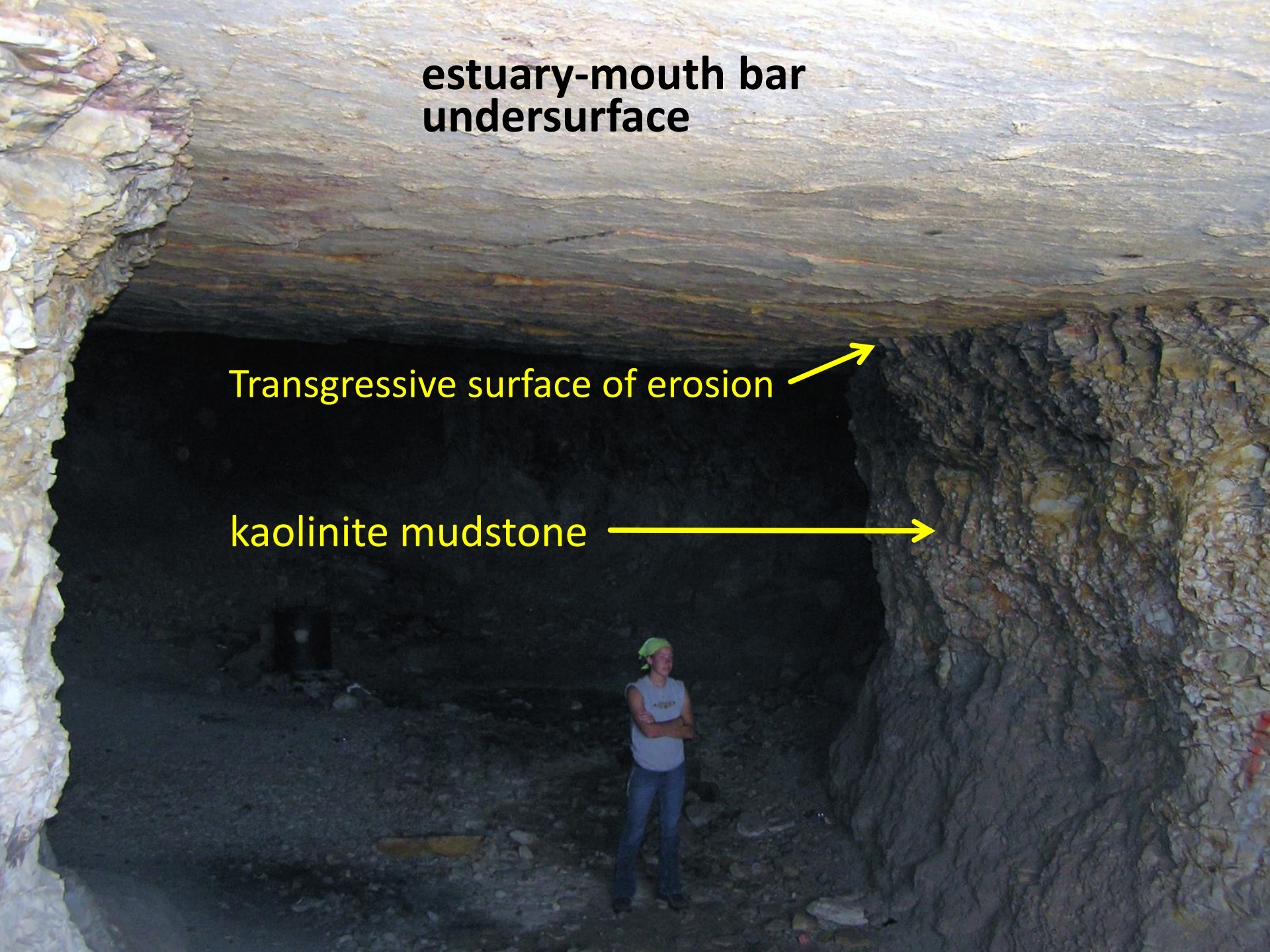
Cutbank Mbr
Fluvial



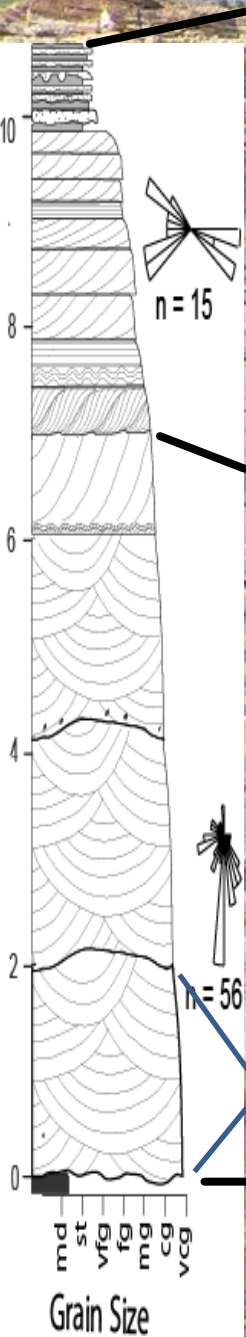
**estuary-mouth bar
undersurface**

Transgressive surface of erosion

kaolinite mudstone



Basin Center - Estuary-Mouth Linear-Bar Facies



*Inter-Bar
Channel Body*

m
st
yfg
fg
mg
csg

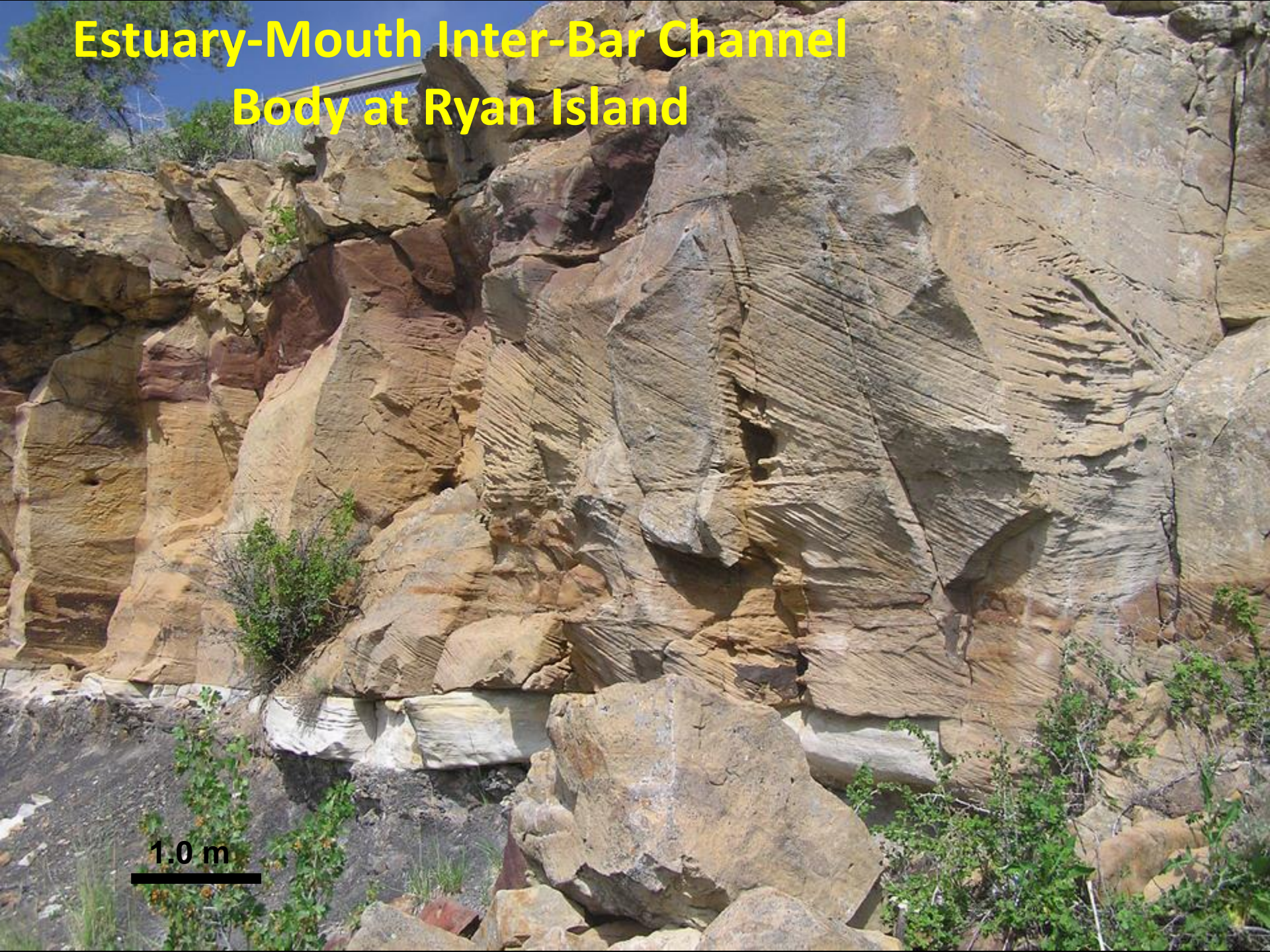
Grain Size



**Estuary-Mouth
Linear-Bar
Facies**

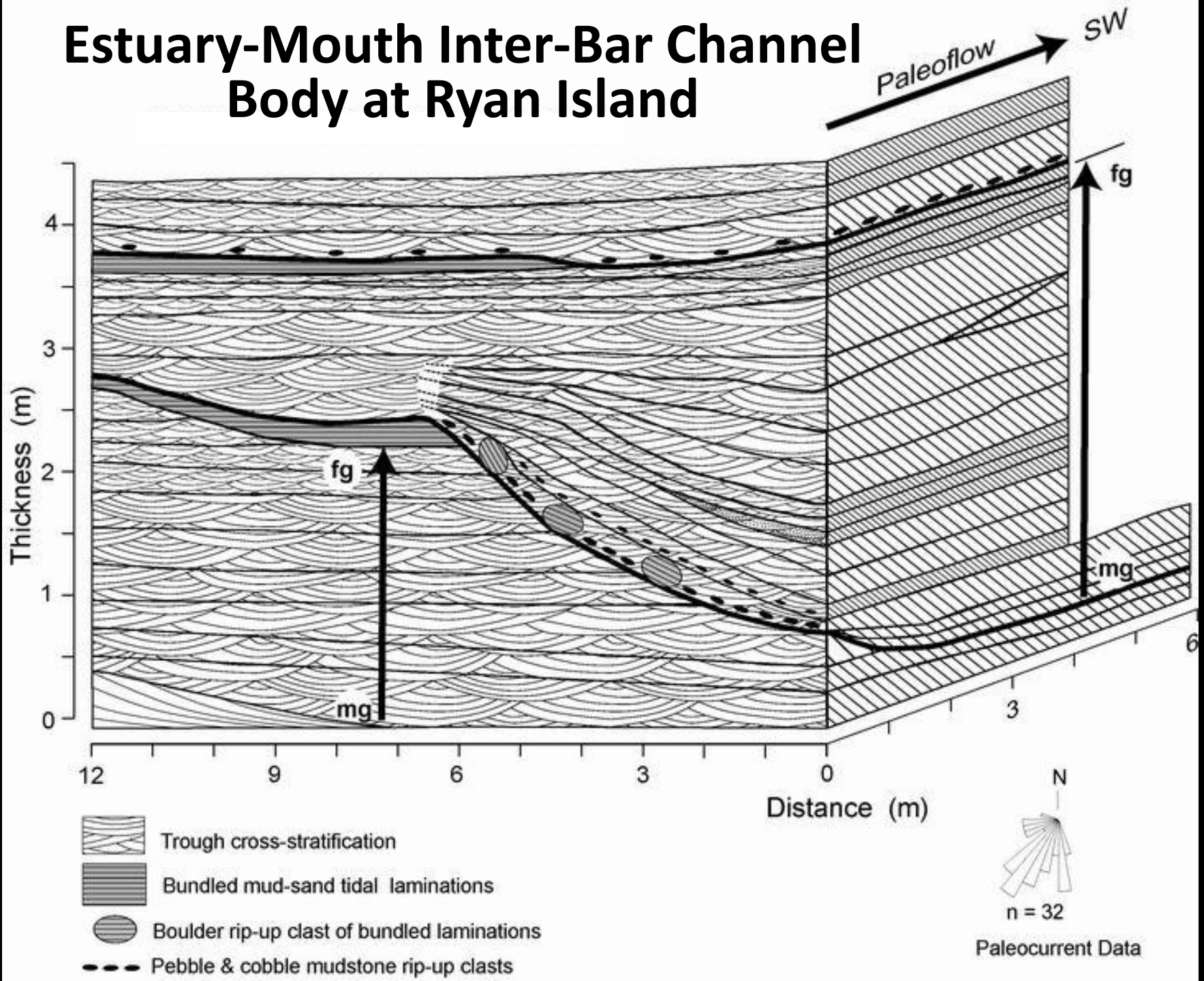
Central Basin Mudstone-Dom. Facies

Estuary-Mouth Inter-Bar Channel Body at Ryan Island



1.0 m

Estuary-Mouth Inter-Bar Channel Body at Ryan Island

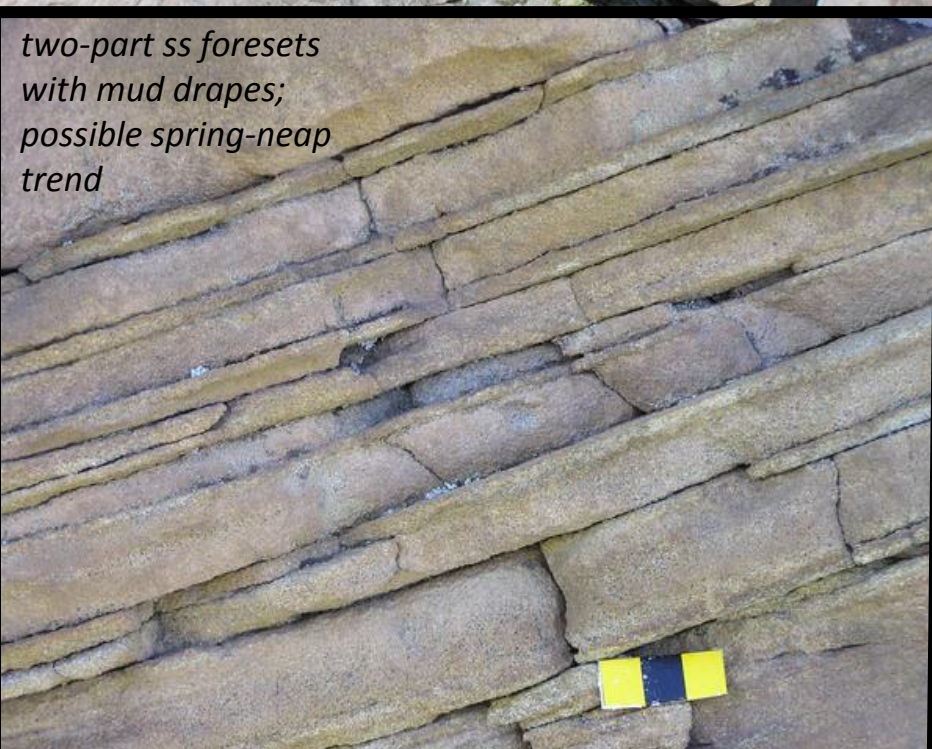
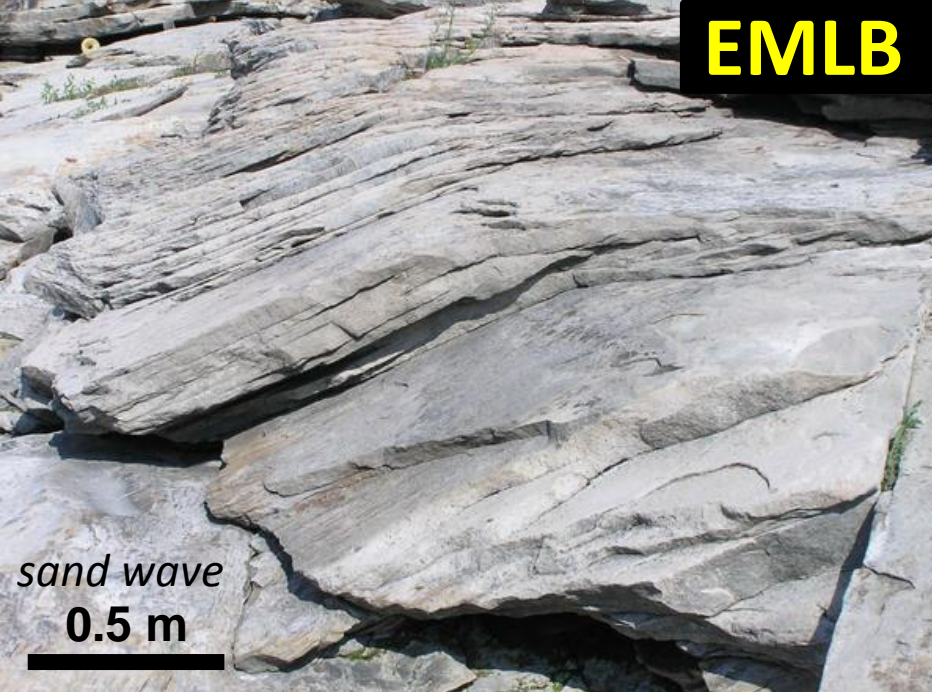


Estuary-Mouth Inter-Bar Channel Fill



0.5 m

EMLB Structures



Estuary-Mouth Linear-Bar Trace Fossils



Ophiomorpha



Diplocraterion



Unidentified

Basin Center - Estuary Channel Facies

Estuary Channels

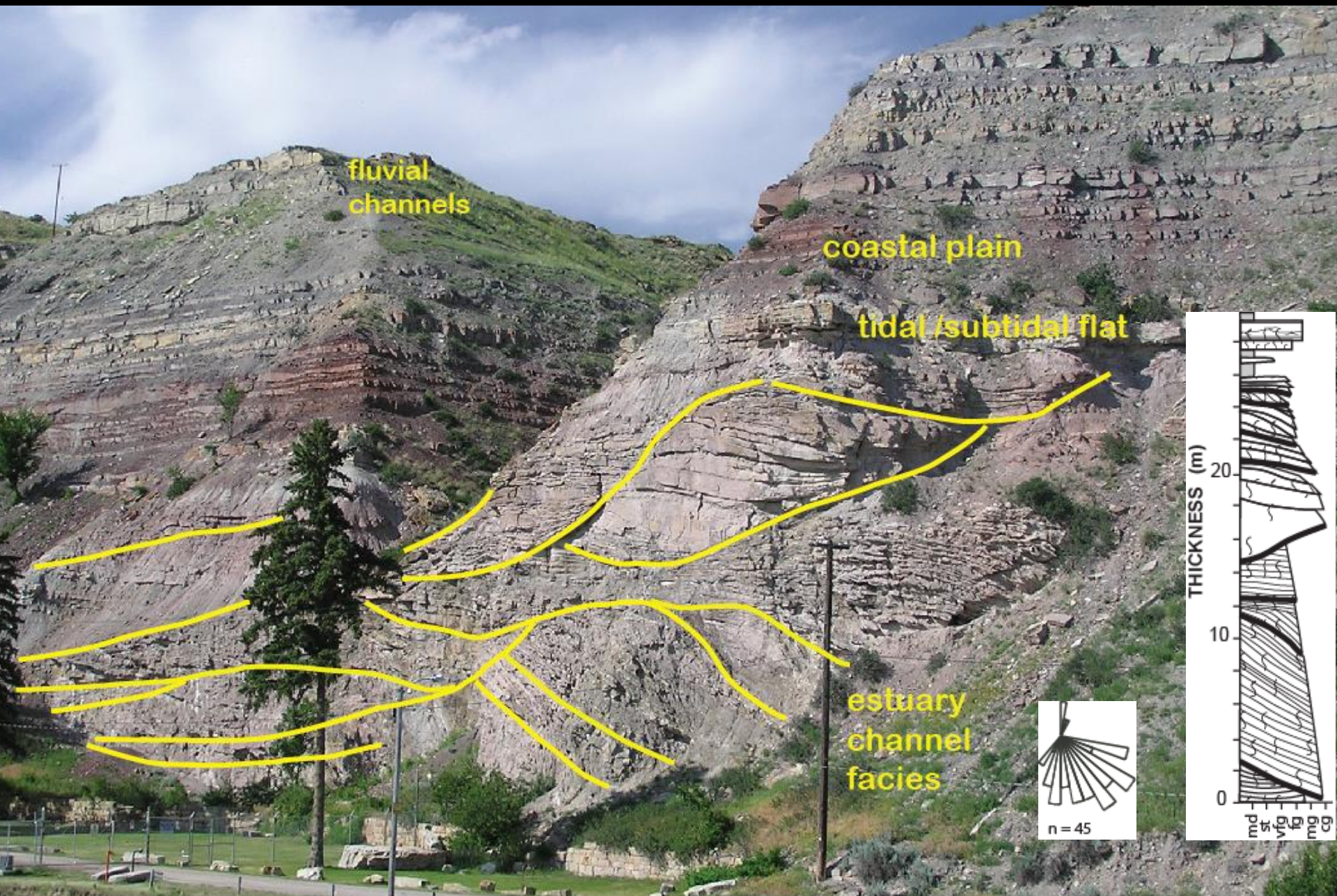


*Estuary Mouth
Bar Facies*



*giant-scale trough cross-
stratification in estuary
channel bodies*

Basin Center - Estuary Channel Facies

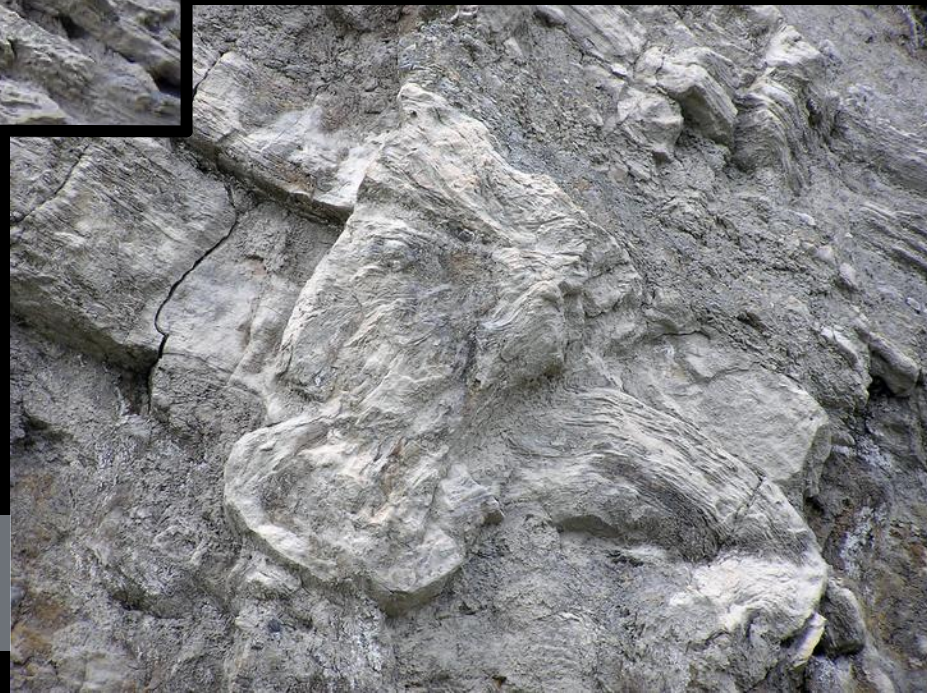


stacked channel bodies; heterolithic fill

*Inclined heterolithic strata making up
tidal channel point bar.*



*heavily bioturbated & deformed
inclined heterolithic strata; bipolar
foresets*



*compressional deformation
at base of oversteepened IHS*

neap-spring bundles
of tidal laminations

***Cylindrichnus* (?)**



1 cm

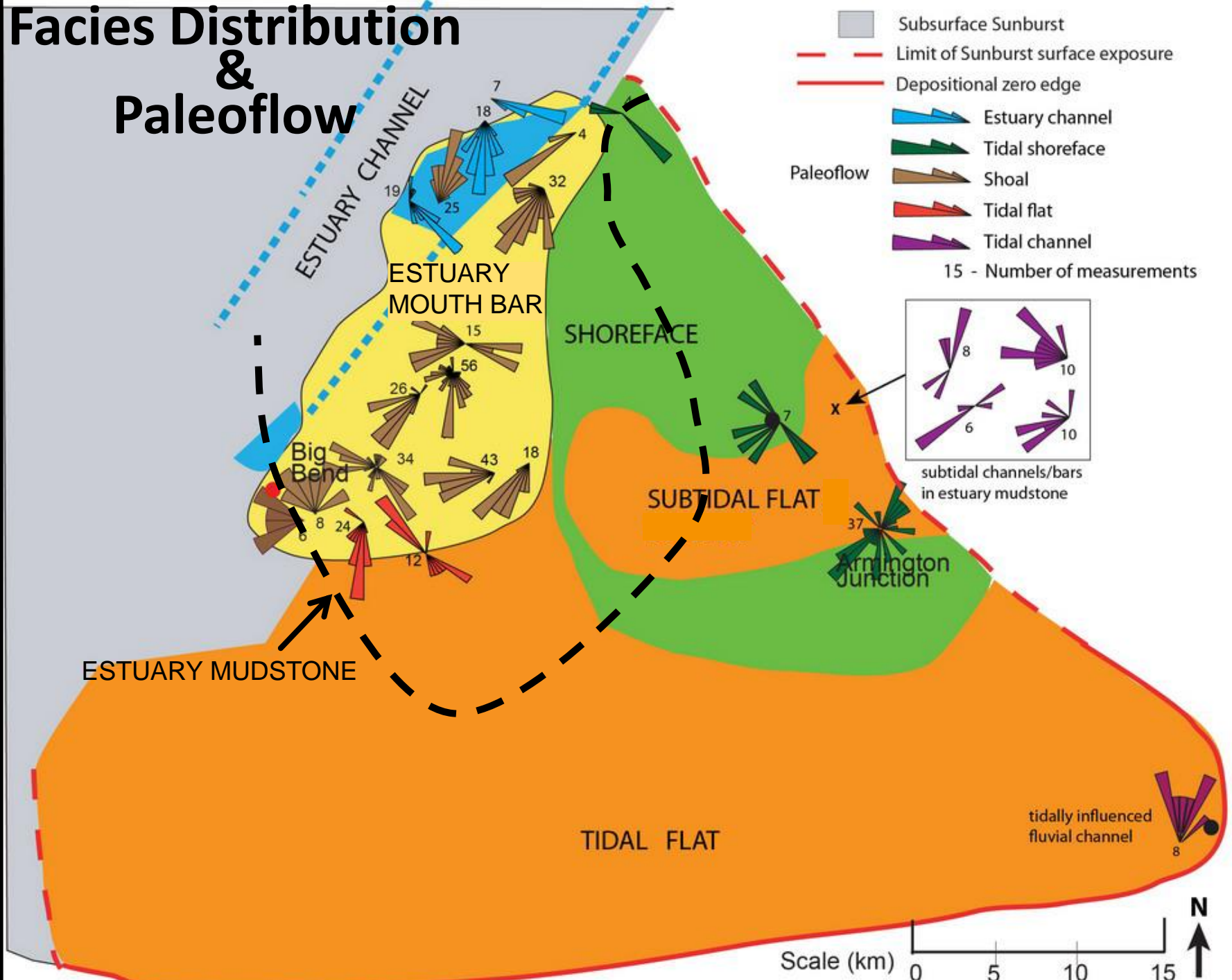


Unidentified

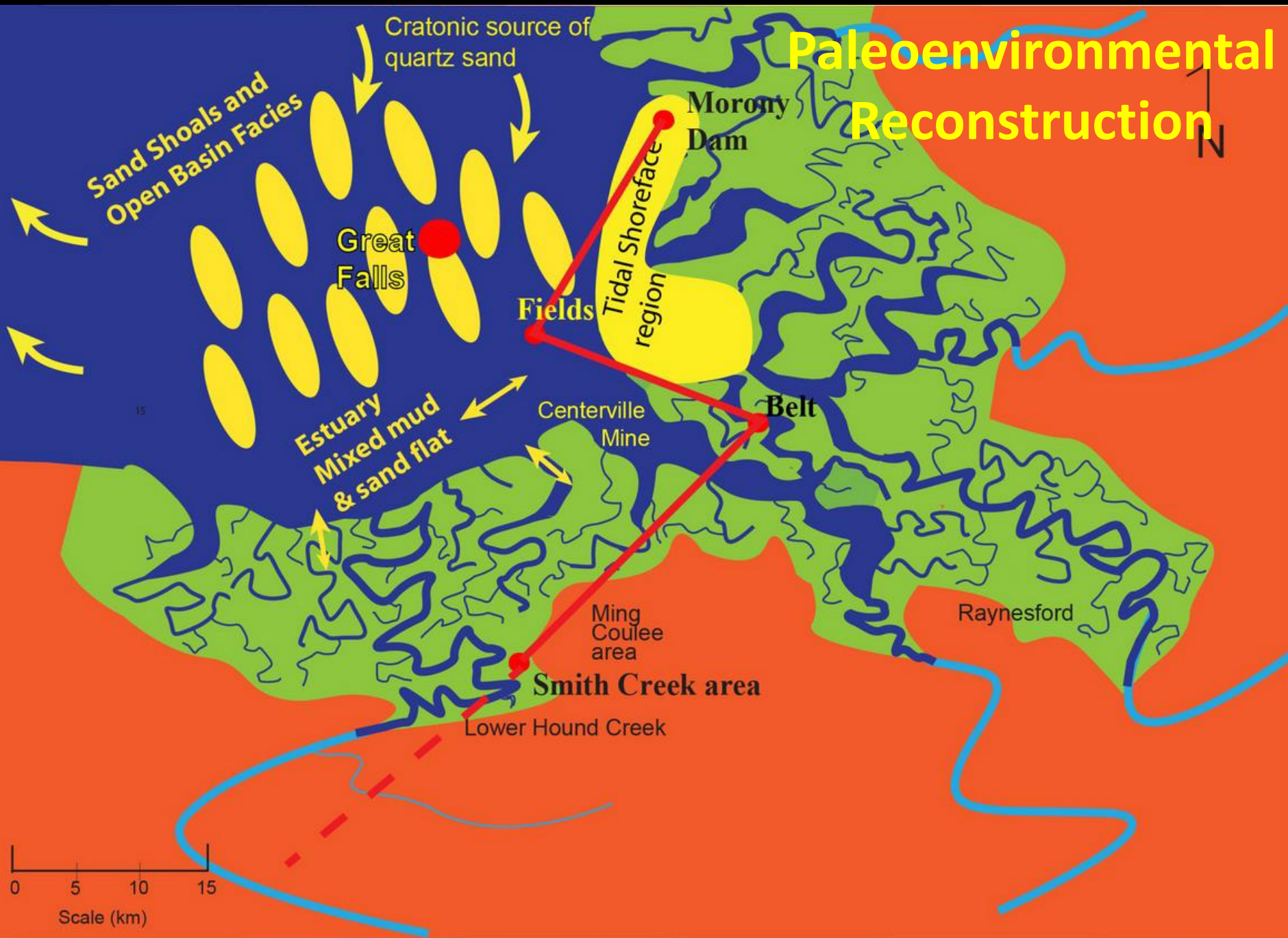


1 cm

Facies Distribution & Paleoflow



Paleoenvironmental Reconstruction



Stratigraphic Summary

