

File:YGS CHR 05 FLUV TAB 04.jpg

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FACIES ASSOCIATION	FACIES	MAIN FEATURES	INTERPRETATION
Poorly drained alluvial floodplain	Alluvial palaeosol/ overbank	Claystone and siltstone, reddish brown, purple grey, greenish grey, sandy lenses, rooted, mottles, listrics, brecciated, destratified, rare desiccation cracks, sphaerosiderite. In successions up to 6m thick, laterally continuous for hundreds of metres.	Suspension deposition on a vegetated alluvial floodplain. Shallow water becoming well-drained at times. Succession is pedoturbated and shows features attributed to periodic gleying and semi-gleying.
	Crevasse splay	Individual beds of fine to medium-grained sandstone. Generally less than 0.6m in thickness; form laterally continuous sheets a few hundred metres across. Interbedded with floodplain facies. Bed bases sharp or erosive, commonly fine upwards. Current ripple cross-lamination, climbing ripples, small-scale sets of cross-bedding, undulatory lamination, plane bedding.	Sand-laden, unconfined flood events. Breaching of main channel forms crevasse channel which introduces flood deposits into adjacent floodplain area. Unidirectional, lower flow regime currents dominant. Occasional upper flow regime conditions indicated by plane beds.
Lake	Open lacustrine	Grey to dark grey and black siltstones and claystones, laminated, some plant material, carbonaceous, siderite beds. Up to 2m thick, > 100's metres wide	Deposition from suspension in the central parts of a perennial lake. Reducing conditions.
	Shallow lacustrine	Dark grey to black claystone and siltstone, carbonaceous, siderite beds, laminated, listricated, rooted. Up to 0.5m thick, > 100's metres wide.	Deposition from suspension in a perennial lake. Reducing conditions indicated. Shallow water conditions suggested by rooting.
	Lacustrine delta	Coarsening-upward succession, with silty sandstones passing upwards into fine- to medium-grained sandstone. Cross-lamination & climbing ripples in lower parts, cross-bedded in upper part. Upper part typically erosively based. Up to 3.5m thick, > 100's metres wide.	Deposition from largely unconfined flows in the proximal parts of a small lacustrine delta. Tractional flows, associated with high fallout of sediment from suspension. Upper, erosively based part probably represents channelised flow in small distributary channel that supplied sediment to the delta.
Mire	Histosol (coal)	Coal, inferior coal; banded, occasional clastic intercalations. Generally sheet-like, occasionally lenticular. Up to 1m thick, laterally continuous for hundreds of metres, possibly tens of kilometres. Can also occur as laterally discontinuous lenses.	Authochthonous accumulation of organic material in a peat-forming mire. Clastic intercalations represent flooding events. Discontinuous lenses represent deposition in abandoned river channels.
	Gley	Claystone, siltstone, occasionally sandy, extensively rooted, destratified, common listrics, some siderite nodules. Up to 2m thick, laterally continuous for hundreds of metres, possibly tens of kilometres.	Poorly-drained soil horizon, formed by pedogenesis in a waterlogged, reducing environment. Low aggradation rates. Features are indicative of modern day gley soils.
	Semi-gley	Grey and green grey mudstone, massive with sporadic root traces and rhizocretions, weakly mottled, minor signs of syn-pedogenic oxidation such as reddening down root traces or the oxidation of sphaerosiderite nodules	Similar to gleys (i.e. palaeosols formed through groundwater hydromorphism). However, short periods of water table lowering have led to the formation of iron oxides in the upper parts of the profiles and down root traces.

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Summary

description	<p>English: Table 4 Detailed descriptions of the poorly drained alluvial floodplain, lake and mire facies associations recognized from the Upper Carboniferous in the Osnabrück-Ibbenbüren area.</p> <p>From: Carboniferous hydrocarbon resources: the southern North Sea and surrounding onshore areas, edited by J. D. Collinson, D. J. Evans, D. W. Holliday, N. S. Jones. Published as volume 7 in the Occasional Publications series of the Yorkshire Geological Society, Copyright Yorkshire Geological Society 2005.</p>
source	Yorkshire Geological Society
author	Neil S. Jones and Brian W. Glover

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Carboniferous hydrocarbon resources: the southern North Sea and surrounding onshore areas

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