



FIGURE 19
 CROSS-SECTION ACROSS JURASSIC EDGE
 ILLUSTRATING VARIETY OF CANTUAR-ROSERAY RELATIONSHIPS

- CORE LEGEND**
- Sandstone white, fine to fine medium grain, subangular, quartzose, white powdery matrix, low percentage of latter when heavily oil stained; low angle to horizontal stratification.
 - Sandstone, light medium grey fine to fine medium grain, angular to subangular, rich in rock fragments, scattered carbon; frequently cross-laminated.
 - Sandstone/siltstone/mudstone, greenish grey, chlorite- and illite-rich, finely laminated, frequently ripple-scale cross-lamination.
 - Sandstone/siltstone/mudstone, light medium to pale olive grey, fumbled, mottled, or "clotted" appearance due to small-scale irregular intermixture of lithologies.
 - Siltstone, various shades of pale browns and greys, very argillaceous, variable very fine lamination, occasional carbon flecks or filaments.
 - Mudstone, medium grey to dark medium grey, finely laminated, occasional fine siltstone lenticles, occasional very small-scale bedding discordances.
 - Claystone, cream to very pale yellowish grey, occasionally silty, very low permeability, very rarely oil stained.
 - Argillaceous laminae, light greenish grey swelling clay.
 - Calcareous nodules, enclosing clastic quartz grains, apparent growth lines suggest upward build-up, possible drape of overlying laminae.
 - Secondary calcite spherules (2-8mm.) replacing matrix and enclosing clastic grains.
 - Sphaerosiderite (.5-2.0mm.), varying shades of brown.
 - Tubules (up to 1cm. thick) filled with fine sand or silt.
 - Pyrite replacement of matrix.
 - Irregular traces on bedding planes interpreted as organic tracks.
 - Oil stain.

- LEGEND**
- Cored interval.
 - Second order resistivity peaks.

Figure 19
 I. D. Maycock, Report No. 96, 1967
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