As you saw at Montara Beach and in the previous exercise, prototypical sedimentary structures are not always developed or visible in an outcrop. The sections today sometimes also lack sedimentary structures, so you’ll have to use context and perhaps the trace fossils to help.

Interpret the depositional environments, divide the section into systems tracts, and label the sequence stratigraphic surfaces. Also use the distribution of trace fossils to label ichnofacies where they are present. Note that not all units will have an ichnofacies, some units may contain more than one ichnofacies, and some ichnofacies may span more than one unit. The ichnofabric index (i.i.) is shown as vertical bars, ranging from 1 (no bioturbation) to 5 (complete mixing).

\[\text{Traces} \quad \text{i.i.} \quad \text{Ichnofacies} \quad \text{Environment} \quad \text{Sequence Strat}\]

- Slump
- Climbing ripples
- Trough cross-bedding
- Flaser bedding
- Lenticular bedding
- Plant roots
- Coal
- Inclined heterolithic strat
- Glossifungites
- Hummocky cross-stratification
- Planar cross-stratification

Cr = Cruziana, Di = Diplocraterion, Op = Ophiomorpha, Pi = Planolites, Rh = Rhizocorallium, Sk = Skolithos, Te = Teichichnus, Th = Thalassinoides
Cr = Cruziana, Di = Diplocraterion, Op = Ophiomorpha, Pl = Planoites, Rh = Rhizocorallium, Sk = Skolithos, Te = Teichichnus, Th = Thalassinoides