GEOL-201 Fluid transport processes and sedimentary structures related to fluid flow

> Reynolds number Stokes Law Cross bedding

Reynolds number Predict the behaviour of flowing fluids

Stokes Law Estimate the settling rate of particles in a fluid

Formation of cross bedding



Flume experiments





http://www.pitt.edu/~cejones/GeoImages/5SedimentaryRocks/SedStructures/CrossBedding1.html



Fluvial cross beds

Cambrian Tapeats sandstone, Chino Valley Arizona





Cretaceous sandstone, Dinosaur Park, Alberta







Climbing ripples

Planar versus Trough cross-bedding

Α

Figure 4.20

Diagram illustrating (A) large-scale tabular crossbedding formed by migrating straight-crested dunes (with rippled surfaces) and (B) large-scale trough cross-bedding formed by migrating, trough-shaped dunes. Flow is from left to right in both A and B. [From Harms, J. C., J. B. Southard, and R. G. Walker, 1982, Structures and sequences in clastic rocks: Soc. Econ. Paleontologists and Mineralogists Short Course No. 9, Fig. 3-11, p. 3-23 and Fig. 3-10, p. 3-19, reprinted by permission of SEPM, Tulsa, Okla.]



Boggs



Steep cross-beds with an angular lower boundary: sediment too coarse to be carried in suspension



Tangential lower boundary: smaller sediments that can be carried in suspension



Braided system





Meandering system



Figure 8.9 Typical three-dimensional geometry and characteristic vertical sequence of a meandering floodplain deposit, showing point bars, crevasse splays, and clay plugs filling oxbow lakes, all interrupting thick

sequences of vertically accreted floodplain mudstones. (After Hallam, 1981, and Selley, 1978.)





Trough cross-bedded sand



Planar crossbedded sand



Planar laminated sand



100 100 an l

100-100-

sand

Mud

Typical stratigraphic sequences in braided versus meandering systems



Permian Coconino eolian sandstone, Grand Canyon, Arizona



Jurassic Navajo eolian sandstone, Glenn Canyon, Arizona



Eolian sandstone, Zion Canyon, Utah