

NYSGA Guidebooks and Geospatial Index Now Available

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Executive Secretary of NYSGA





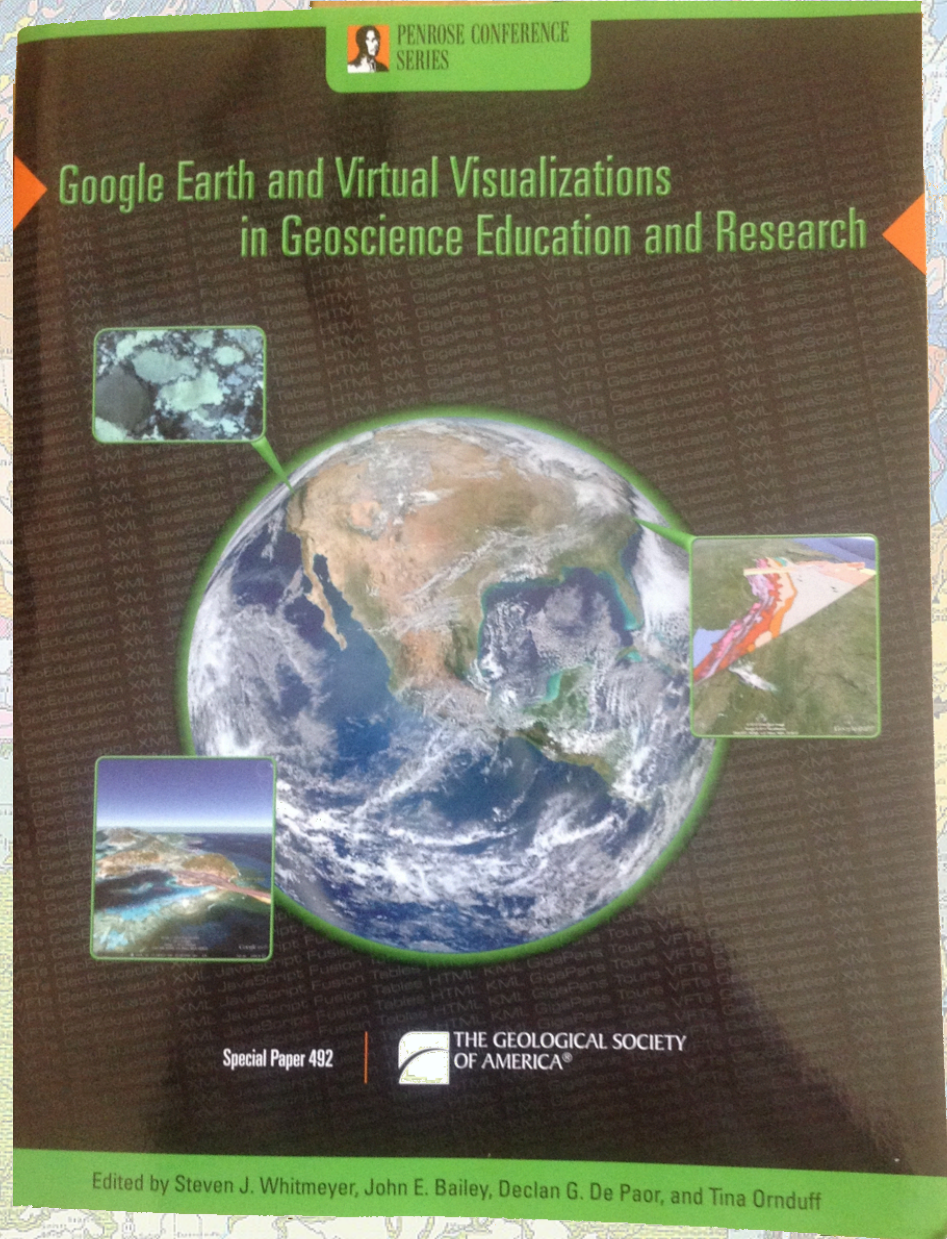
56 years of evolving thoughts
...about the same rocks



Complete instructions,
useful for other Field
Trip Guidebooks, can be
found in GSA Special
Paper 492:

Google Earth and Virtual Visualizations in Geoscience Education and Research

Whitmeyer, Bailey,
DePaor and Ornduff, eds.
2012



The Process

Scan Roadlogs from Guidebook or obtain PDF

Do Optical Character Recognition (OCR)

Plot route on Google Earth

Put Placemarks on route with results from OCR

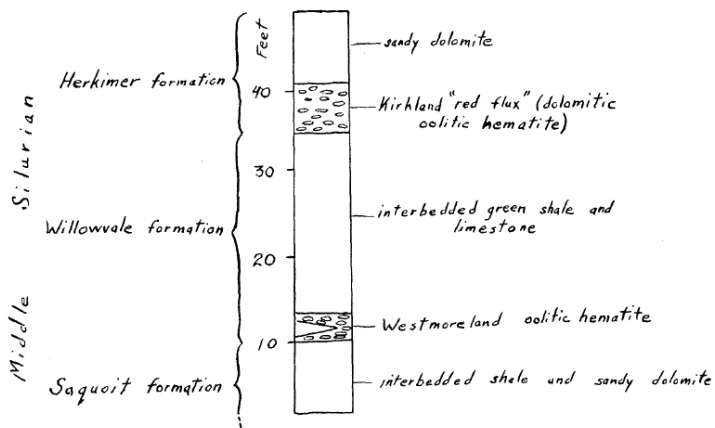
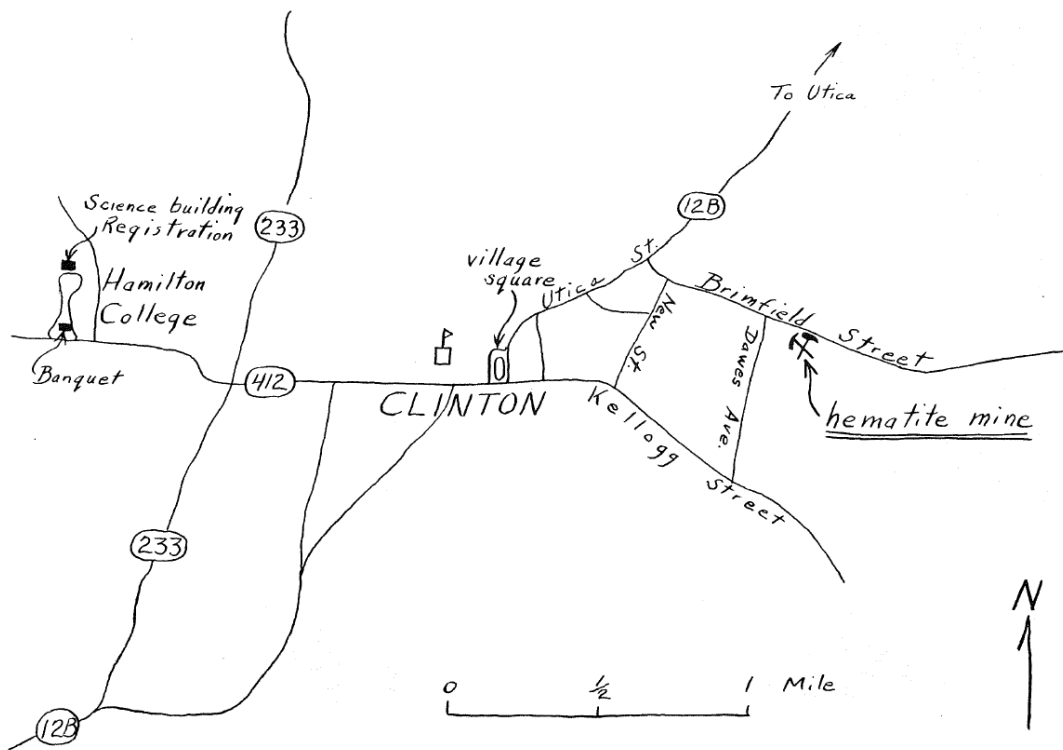
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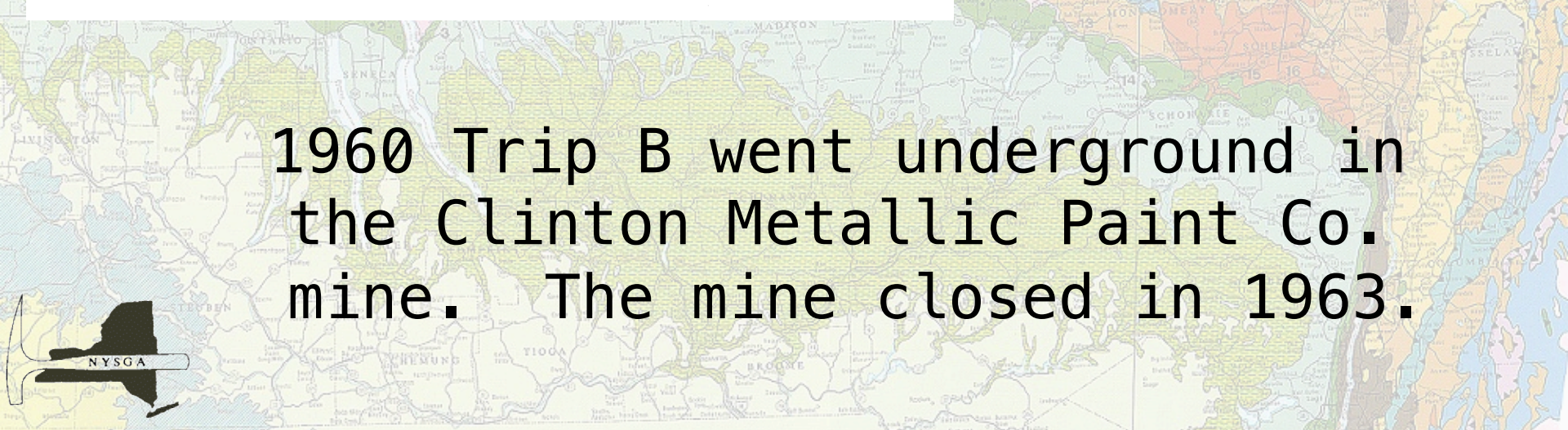


Location of hematite mine (Trip B)



After Alling, 1947, p. 999

1960 Trip B went underground in the Clinton Metallic Paint Co. mine. The mine closed in 1963.



47.9 Turn right at sign for Mohawk Campsites 300 yards before TeePee; bear right at Y.



48.1 STOP #1: The Cherry Valley Limestone outcrops for several hundred feet along the roadside and is one of the most extensive outcrops available for study. This location was chosen as the type section for the study conducted during the summer of 1968. The contact between the Cherry Valley and the Union Springs member below is gradational over a distance of 0.2 feet. The lowermost portion of the Cherry Valley contains abundant brachiopods and ammonoids. It is a medium grained dark gray skeletal limestone separated from the middle beds by a thin zone of Aulopora. The central unit is a nodular bed composed of medium grained limestone interbedded with argillaceous layers. The limestones, up to 0.6 feet thick, are broken into nodules; a case of sedimentary boudinage. The central unit is only slightly fossiliferous. The zone above the central unit is similar to the basal unit in that it contains a thin zone of Aulopora which separates it from the massive bed above. The uppermost unit of the Cherry Valley is a massive medium to coarse grained limestone with abundant orthocone nautiloids and brachiopods. The brachiopods found in the uppermost layers vary from those found in the basal layers. The Cherry Valley is gradational with the shales above which are extremely fossiliferous with brachiopods and bryozoans.

John Cottrell

1972 Trip G

Stop #3. Lower to Middle Devonian airfall tephra beds, U.S. Rte. 20 cuts, near Cherry Valley, NY. (between ca. 42.821797°, -74.731025° to ca. 42.822202°, -74.723747°)

Roadcuts on the south side of Rte. 20 east of Rte. 166 expose a long, nearly continuous section of the Lower Devonian Kalkberg, Oriskany, Esopus and Schoharie formations, and the Middle Devonian Onondaga Formation. Additional outcrops to the east expose the Union Springs and Oatka Creek formations (Marcellus subgroup of Ver Straeten 2007b). See Figure 13 for more details.

Charles VerStraeten

Gordon Baird

Paul Karabinos

Scott Samson

Carlton E. Brett

2012 Trip A7



a) Seneca Member of Onondaga Limestone at Stop 4 of this trip. Prominent crevice of Tioga B Tephra visible at base. Hammer for scale in lower left, at base of outcrop.

b) Close-up view of Tioga B at Stop 4, showing 12 cm thick K-bentonite clay bed. Deep recession due to bioerosion (decades of geologists collecting samples).

2012 Trip A7





Progress to date:

36 Guidebooks

333 Trips

6,121 Placemarks

2,184 Stops

3,632 Views

(145,784 lines of code and data)



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| 2011 | Syracuse University and CNYPG | Syracuse | 163 | |
| 2012 | Hamilton College | Clinton | 212 | Free pdf |
| 2013 | SUNY Fredonia | Fredonia | 222 | |
| 2014 | St. Lawrence University | Alex Bay | | |



The Products

Kml / kmz files for Google Earth, *Be*, etc.

Fusion Table Interface

FileMaker Go Database for IOS devices

Stand-alone FileMaker Database for Macs



Currently, all files from this project are located at:

<http://ottohmuller.com/nysga2ge/Files.html>

Soon, these will be moved to the NYSGA site:

<http://nysga-online.net/>

Kmz files for some field trips: (the file should download when you click on it)

| Location and Year | Comments | Revised | Mobile |
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| Univ of Rochester 1956 | ... done - 60 KB | 02/25/11 | yes |
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| Vassar 1976 | ... done - 196 KB | 05/10/14 | yes |
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| Newark NJ 1980 | ... done - 307 KB | 07/04/11 | yes |
| SUNY Binghamton 1981 | ... done - 197 KB | 03/28/11 | yes |
| SUNY Buffalo 1982 | ... done - 123 KB | 02/25/11 | yes |
| SUNY Potsdam 1983 | ... done - 90 KB | 02/25/11 | yes |
| Hamilton College 1984 | ... done - 139 KB | 02/25/11 | yes |
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| Univ of Rochester 1994 | ... done - 172 KB | 07/03/12 | yes |
| 1956-78,1980-91,94 | 4.1 MB | 03/10/15 | yes |
| Data No Paths fmp12 | 21.6 MB (zipped) | | |
| Data With Paths fmp12 | 32.1 MB (zipped) | | |
| Stand Alone Database fmp12 | 128 MB (zipped) | | |



NYSGA 1956-78,80-91,94

Trips, stops and views from NYSGA Guidebooks.

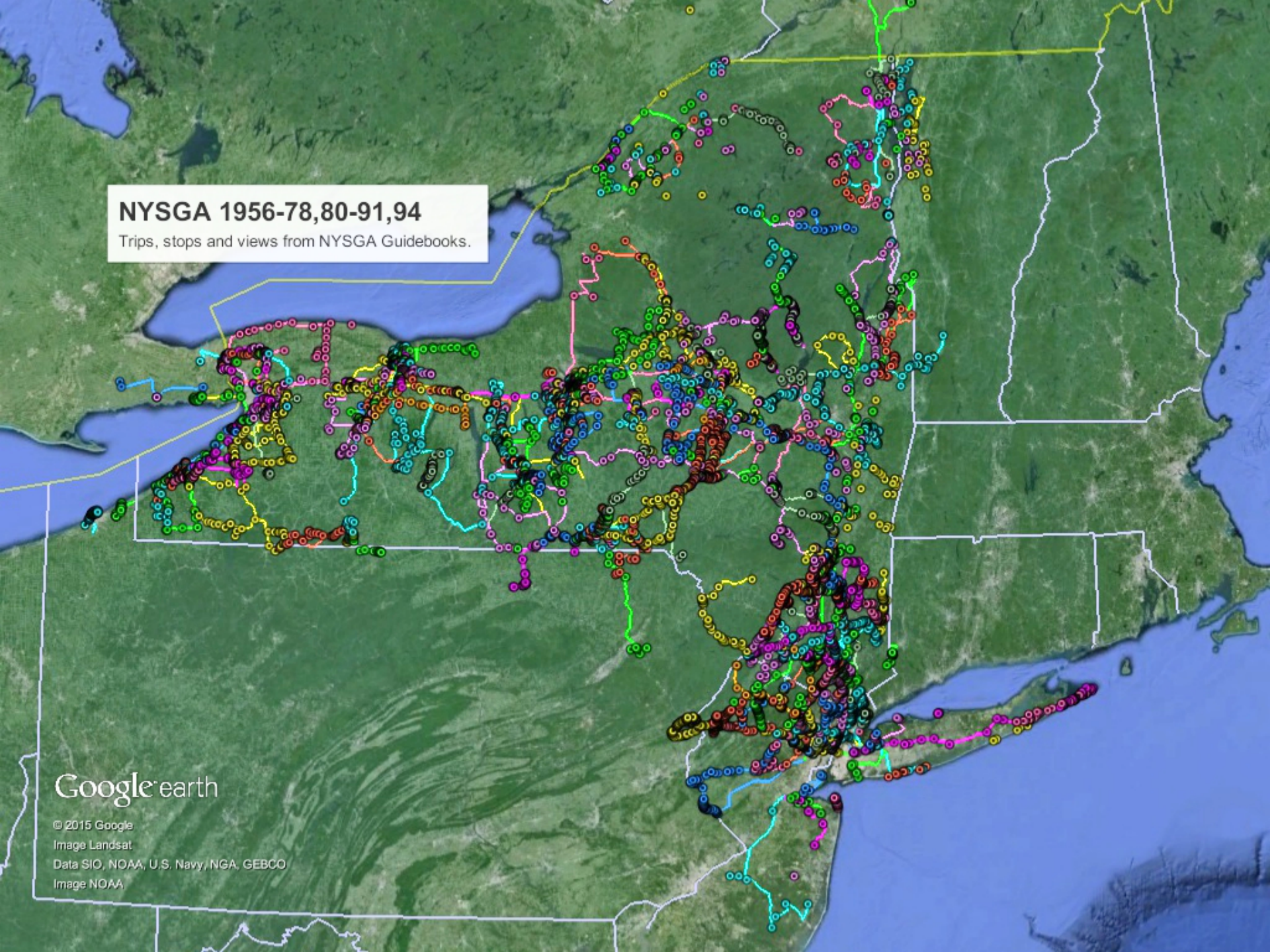
Google earth

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Image Landsat

Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO

Image NOAA



NYSGA 1956-78, 1980-91, 94

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File Edit Tools Help

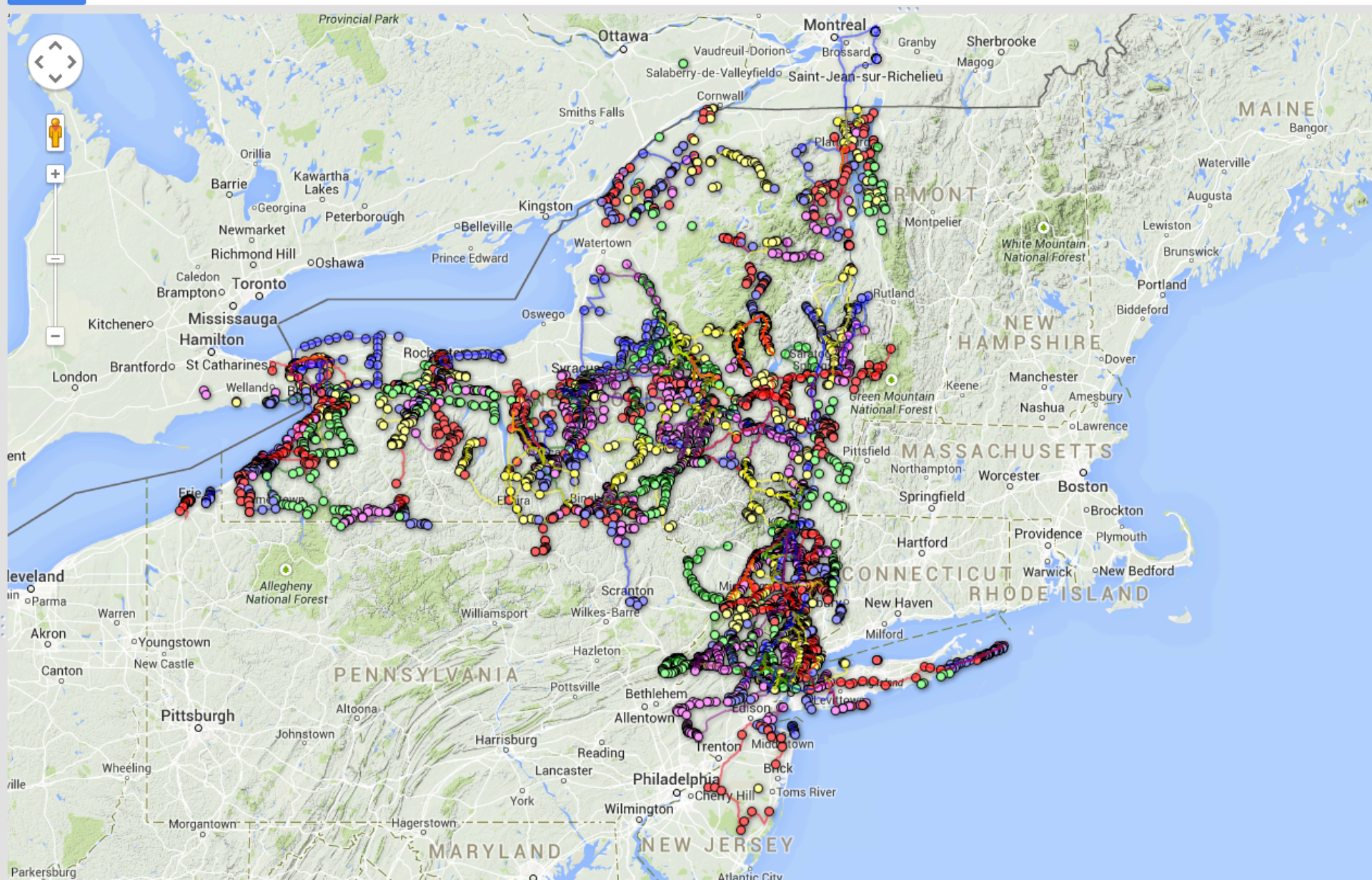
Map of geometry ▾

Rows 1

Cards 1



Filter ▾ No filters applied



description

genundewa Find

29 values containing "genundewa"

Column values are too long to show as a selection list

Filter description CONTAINS IGNORING CASE 'genundewa'

Configure map

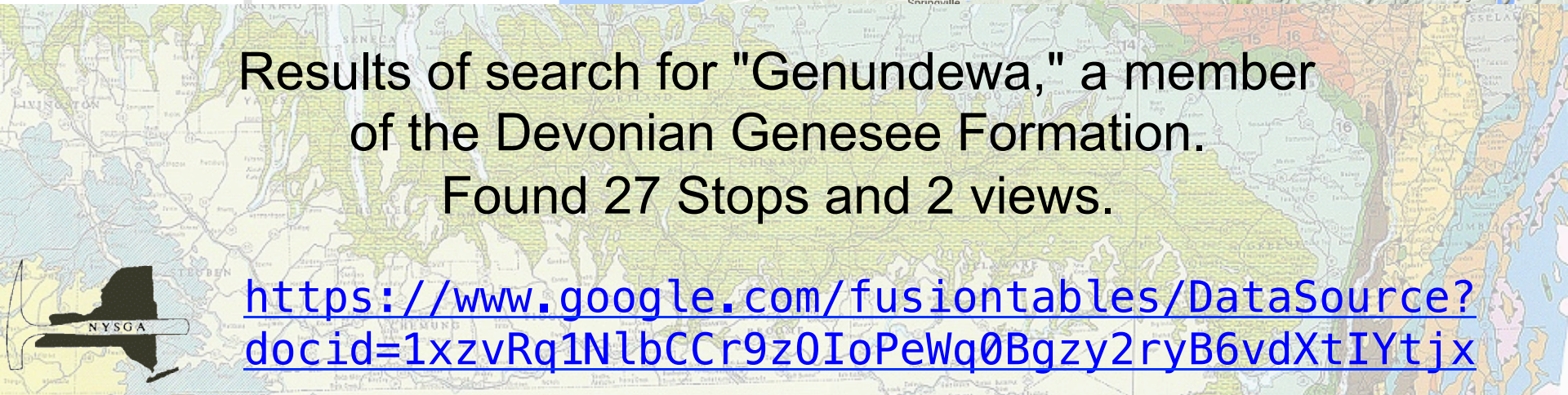
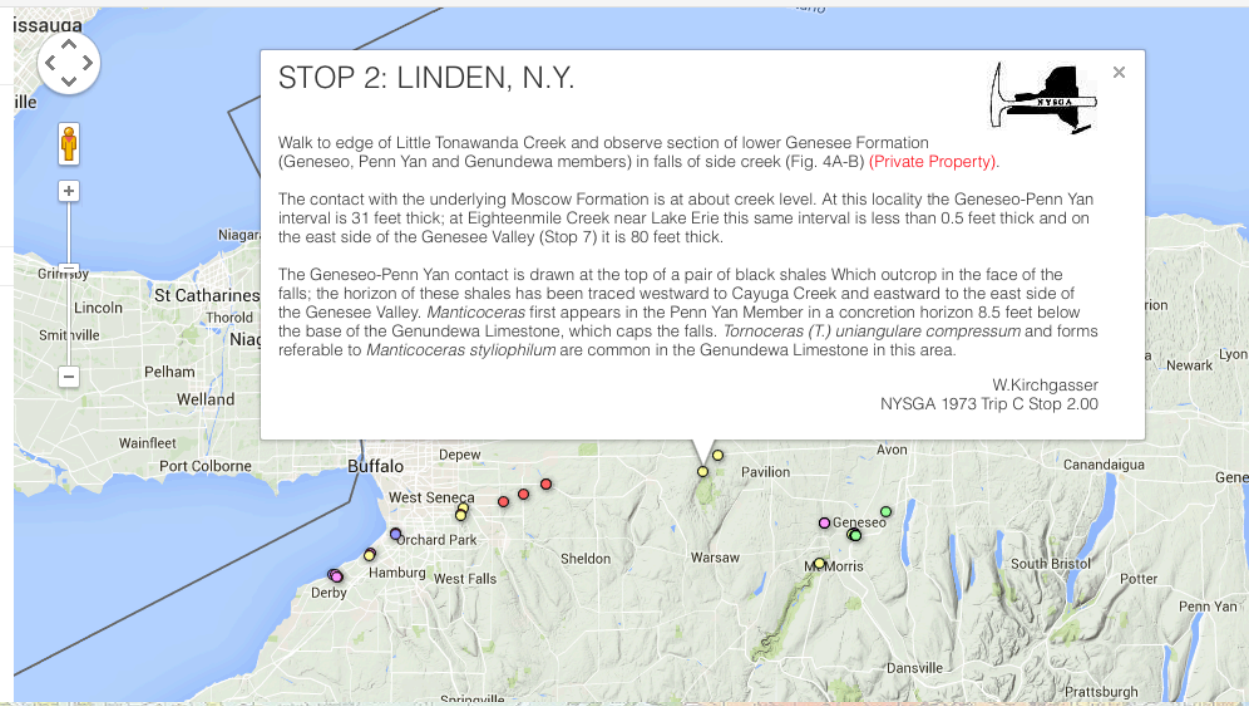
Location geometry

Feature map

Change feature styles...

Change info window...

Heatmap



Results of search for "Genundewa," a member of the Devonian Genesee Formation.
Found 27 Stops and 2 views.

<https://www.google.com/fusiontables/DataSource?docid=1xzvRq1NlbCCr9z0IoPeWq0Bgzy2ryB6vdXtIYtjx>



- ▼ Places
- ▶ NYSGA 1961
 - ▶ NYSGA 1962
 - ▶ NYSGA 1963
 - ▶ NYSGA 1964
 - ▶ NYSGA 1965
 - ▶ NYSGA 1966
 - ▶ NYSGA 1967
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 - ▶ NYSGA 1969
 - ▶ NYSGA 1970
 - ▶ NYSGA 1971
 - ▶ NYSGA 1972
 - ▶ NYSGA 1973
 - ▶ NYSGA 1974
 - ▶ [A: LOCKPORT \(MIDDLE SILURIAN\) AND ONONDAGA \(MIDDLE DEVONIAN\) PATCH REEFS IN WESTE](#)
 - ▶ [B: UPPER DEVONIAN STRATIGRAPHY OF CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY, NY](#)
 - ▶ [C: LATE MIDDLE AND EARLY UPPER DEVONIAN DISCONFORMITIES AND PALEOECOLOGY OF THE](#)
 - ▶ [C: LATE MIDDLE AND EARLY UPPER DEVONIAN DISCONFORMITIES AND PALEOECOLOGY OF THE](#)
 - ▶ [STOP 1. Cazenovia Creek at Northrup Rd.](#)
A good exposure of Ludlowville Moscow contact can be seen on the left bank just downstream from the bridge. A thick section of Tichenor Limestone with basal shaley layer containing large favositids is
 - ▶ [STOP 2.](#)
Proceed down dirt path on the left side of the road near utility poles. At the bottom turn left and walk to exposure on Cazenovia Creek bank. Here the upper Windom Shale is at water level, the Genudewa
 - ▶ [Bridge on U.S. 20 over Smokes Creek](#)
Bridge on U.S. 20 over Smokes Creek (Type locality of the Windom is north, downstream) Orchard Park Stadium on left side.
 - ▶ [STOP 3. Cloverbank Quarry.](#)
Leased quarry of Lehigh Cement Co., on east side of Versailles-Pennsylvania R.R. tracks about .3 miles southwest of the intersection of the tracks and Clover Bank Road.
 - ▶ [Town of Wanakah.](#)
Type locality for the Wanakah shale (Ludlowville Formation).
 - ▶ [STOP 4. Eighteenmile Creek](#)
Section 5 About 1/4 mile south of the bridge at route 5 over Eighteenmile Creek, the creek makes a major U-bend and swings around from southwest to northeast. Due south from the bridge on the left side
 - ▶ [D: FROM LAKE ERIE TO THE GLACIAL LIMITS AND BEYOND \(or What the Glaciers Did For Us\)](#)
 - ▶ [E: SELECTED PROBLEMS OF ENVIRONMENTAL GEOLOGY IN CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY, NY](#)
 - ▶ [F: GLACIAL GEOLOGY AND BURIED TOPOGRAPHY IN THE VICINITY OF FREDONIA, GOWANDA, AN](#)
 - ▶ [G: A SELECTED MIDDLE DEVONIAN \(HAMILTON\) FOSSIL LOCALITY](#)
 - ▶ [H: GEOLOGY AND OCCURRENCE OF OIL AND GAS IN CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY, NEW YORK](#)
 - ▶ NYSGA 1975
 - ▶ NYSGA 1976
 - ▶ NYSGA 1977
 - ▶ NYSGA 1978
 - ▶ NYSGA 1980
 - ▶ NYSGA 1981
 - ▶ NYSGA 1982
 - ▶ NYSGA 1983
 - ▶ NYSGA 1984
 - ▶ NYSGA 1985

STOP 3. Cloverbank Quarry.



Leased quarry of Lehigh Cement Co., on east side of Versailles-Pennsylvania R.R. tracks about .3 miles southwest of the intersection of the tracks and Clover Bank Road.

The Quarry walls about 50 ft. high expose the Upper Devonian Middlesex-Cashaqua Shale, floored mainly by the shaley upper contact of the Genudewa limestone and the West River shale. In a narrow pit the Genudewa is breached and a section extends down some 8-10 ft. to, or just below, the *Præumbona* bed of the Windom shale. The Windom here is in contact with the North Evans Limestone and the contact is an erosion surface showing characteristic "rip-up" horizon. The uppermost Windom bed is a concretionary, calcareous, grey (1-3 in.) shale or argillaceous limestone. It appears to be unfossiliferous. The upper layer is undulating and pieces of this layer have been incorporated into the overlying North Evans as "slices" which appear to be cracked and torn up. Others occur as rounded chunks. The crinoidal debris of the North Evans appears within cracks in few Windom upper layer as if injected. Some of the pieces of the upper Windom bed have greenish stains on the surface suggestive of glauconite. The North Evans contains much debris including abundant fish plates and teeth, phosphatic nodules, much pyrite (note rusty stains), and a few invertebrate fossils: crinoid plates and rugose corals. The Genudewa itself is only about 6 in. thick and quickly grades into a somewhat sandy shale (West River). It is in direct undulating contact with the underlying North Evans although in places this contact is obscure.

2012: GE photo from 3/27/95 shows quarry before real estate development. Since then, it looks like it's gone...

C.E.Brett, G.Baird
NYSGA 1974 Trip C Stop 3.00

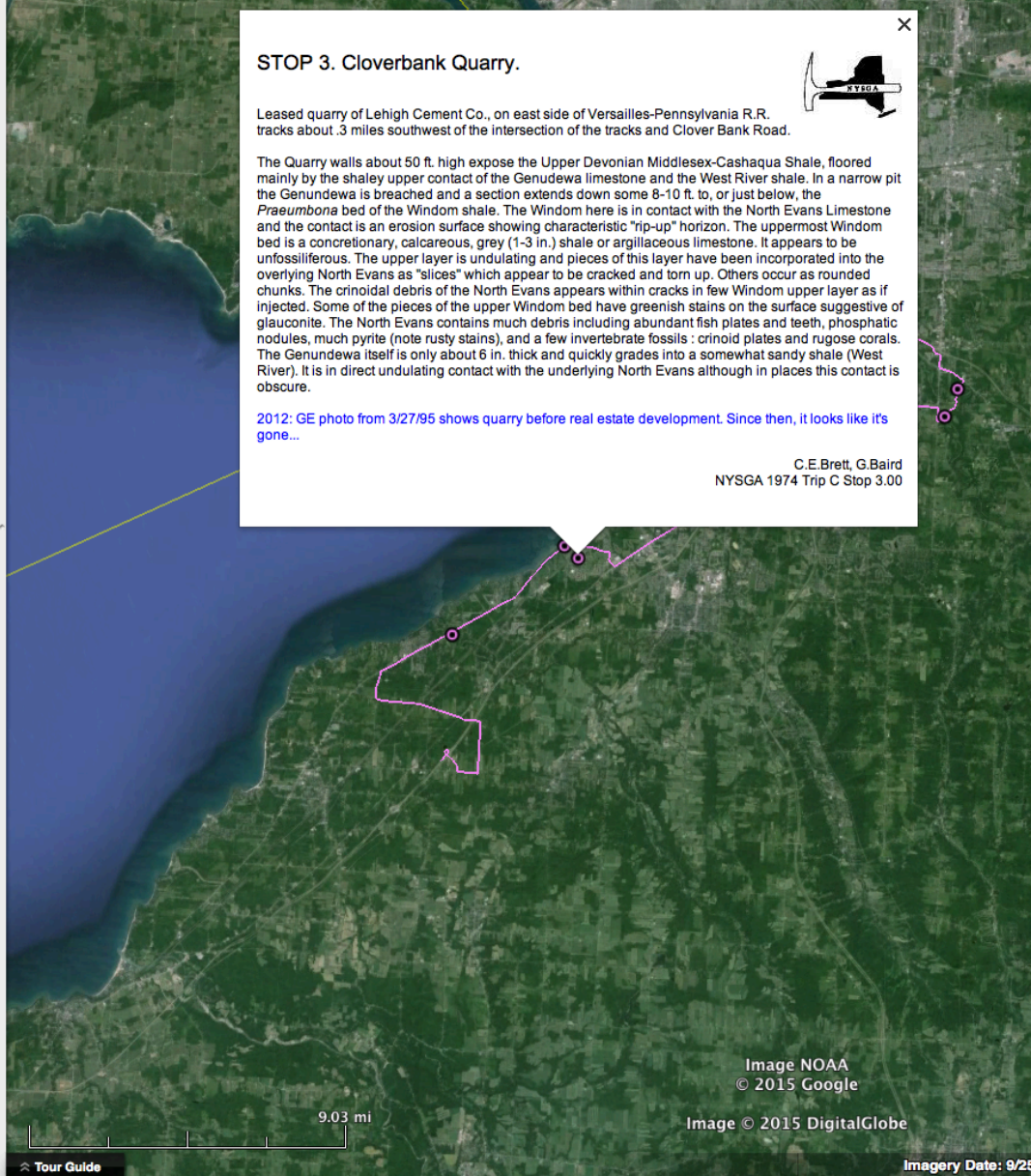
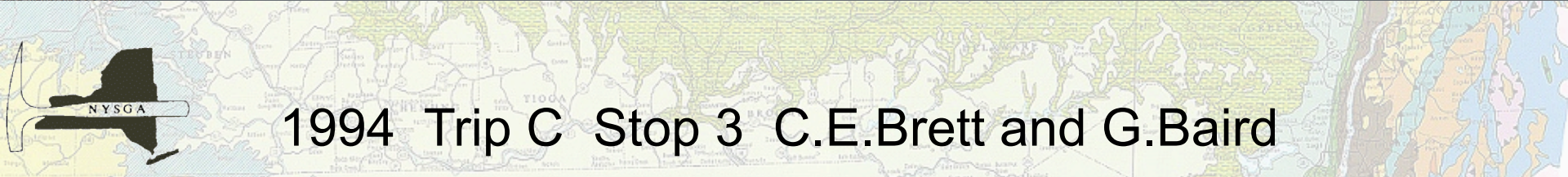


Image NOAA
© 2015 Google
Image © 2015 DigitalGlobe



1994 Trip C Stop 3 C.E.Brett and G.Baird

iPod

3:07 PM



STOP 2. Bridgewater and Solsville Members of Marc... Done

This unit is also the site of some rather rare and unusual fossils including the monoplacophoran *Cyrtolites* and the bellerophon *Praematarotropis* and soft bodied preservation of annelids (Cameron, 1967).

The fauna is dominated by the brachiopods *Spinocyrtia* in the upper sandier facies, and *Mucrospirifer* in the middle siltier layers, along with the bivalves, *Ptychopteria flabellum*, *Gosseletia triquetra*, and a variety of nuculids, gastropods including *Bembexia sulcomarginata* and *Palaeozygopleura hamiltoniae* plus a variety of orthoconic cephalopods.

One unusual aspect of the preservation in this quarry is the fact that a very large percentage of

As seen
on
Google
Earth
Mobile...

iPod

3:06 PM



Google earth



STOP 1. Chittenango Shale-Member of Marcellus Fr

STOP 2. Bridgewater and Solsville Members of Marcellus Formation.

Image USDA Farm Service Agency
Image © 2011 New York GIS

© 2011 Google



42.93866 N 75.82741 W
altitude 16 mi



NYS&A

STOP 4. BUTTERMILK FALLS

Forest

As seen on Maps.me
on an iPad

42.287387 -73.897036

NYSGA 1991

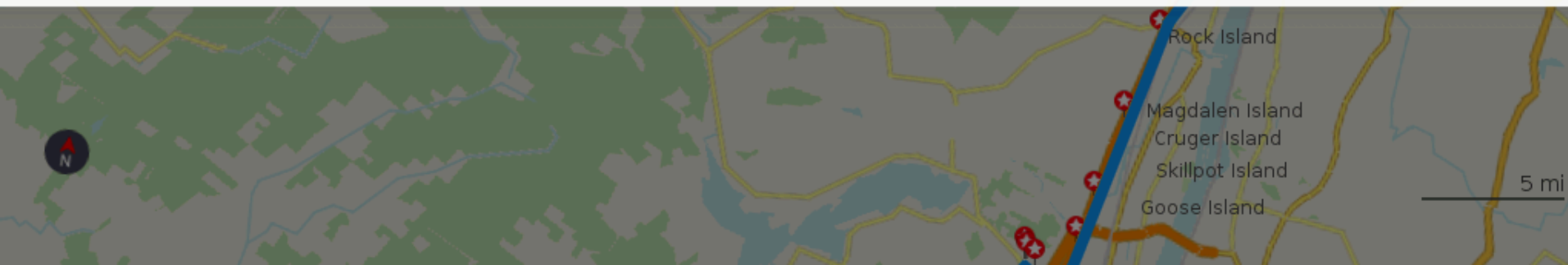
This locality exposes approximately 41 m of the Stony Hollow Member and 3.7 m of the terrigenous sand-rich facies of the Cherry Valley Member. Strata at the base of the lowest falls lie approximately 12 m above the Bakoven/Stony Hollow Member contact, which is exposed in a ravine 2.1 km to the north (Locality 8).

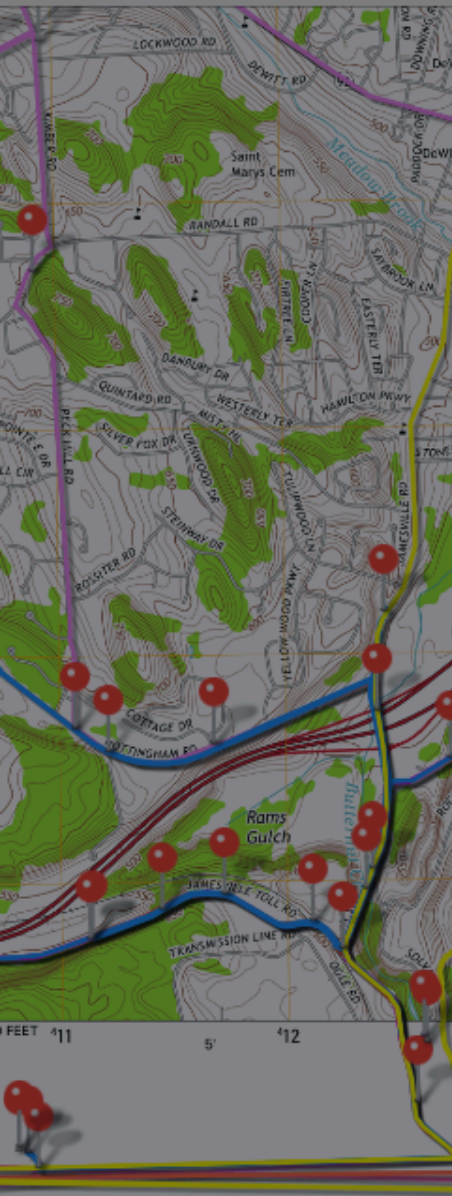
A 7 m-thick interval in the lowest falls features a series of thin dolomitic beds (ca. 2-22 cm-thick). This interval, which is best seen in the high bank north of the lowest falls, correlates with a similar package of thin dolomitic beds in the lower part of the Stony Hollow Member at Kingston (Locality 13/Stop 5b). Fine-grained resistant sandstones forms the caprock of the lowest falls.

A second falls 4 m upsection is capped by 1.6 m of highly bioturbated, argillaceous sandstone. The lower part of the unit appears medium bedded, and the upper part is massive. Prominent subhorizontal to vertical *Zoophycus* traces occur in the upper 0.9 m. This unit is also traceable to Kingston (Locality 13, STOP 5b), where it is represented by 0.9 m of fossiliferous, bioturbated fine sandstone.

The main upper waterfall at Buttermilk Falls is capped by the massive sandstone (3.3 m-thick) near the top of the Stony Hollow Member. At this locality, the massive sandstone unit is highly bioturbated and displays a prominent slaty cleavage. A 0.3 m-thick recessed interval of sandy shale separates the massive sandstone from the underlying Lower Proetid Unit. This highly fossiliferous unit is composed of 2-3 separate beds that total 0.6 m in thickness at Buttermilk Falls.

The massive sandstone that caps the main falls at Buttermilk Falls is overlain by siltstones and silty shales in the upper part of the Stony Hollow Member. The Upper Proetid Unit is covered at STOP 4. A 0.6 m-thick sandstone that forms a small cascade upstream of the main falls may correlate with a similar thin unit that overlies the Upper Proetid Unit or the Chestnut Street Beds at most localities.





[← Placemark](#) **Description** [Close](#)

Park at bend in road and walk 250 feet south to the roadway into the north quarry. This quarry exposes the upper part of the Scajaquada (Forge Hollow) gypsum member overlain by the Williamsville (Oxbow) impure dolomite member and the lower part of the Cobleskill dolomite.

Walk back to the entrance of the quarry and go southeast up the hill to the west side of the south quarry. Here there is an exceptionally

As seen on PDF Maps on an iPad



| Title | Description |
|-------------|-------------|
| cladopora | |
| Trip Leader | Year |
| | Trip |
| | Stop |

Latitude Longitude

Word Count:

FileMaker Go Database on an iPad



Number of Records Found: 4

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| 1982 A2 1.00 | STOP 1. Ridgemount Quarry |
| 1982 A2 2.00 | STOP 2. Port Colborne West Quarry |
| 1990 SatC 6.00 | STOP 6: South Haul Road To Robert Moses Power Plant |
| 1994 B2 3.00 | STOP 3. DOLOMITE PRODUCTS QUARRY, PENFIELD |

Export to: Pocket Earth KML Back

FileMaker Go Database on an iPad



STOP 3. DOLOMITE PRODUCTS QUARRY, PENFIELD

Back Add Data

basin-ward of shallow, winnowed platforms developed north (?) of this area. Gates-DeCew sediments accumulated in shallow subtidal areas below fair-weather wave base but subjected to frequent storm wave disturbance. Most of the higher quarry wall is composed of brownish grey to medium grey, medium-to thick-bedded, sandy dolostone which displays planar and bidirectional cross-stratification. Layers and lenses of crinoidal grainstone occur in the lower 5 m which terminate at the top of the lower level of the quarry. The meter-thick bed just below the second bench of the quarry (approximately 12.5 m) is highly crinoidal and contains intraclasts as well as rare rugosan and favositid corals. It is overlain by a 9 m (28.5 ft) interval of medium and even-bedded, sandy dolostone, with thin shaley partings, that appears to correlate with the Goat Island and Eramosa formations of the Lockport Group.

The entire 15 m interval, corresponding to the members of the Gasport, Goat Island, and Eramosa formations, is enriched in quartz sand in the Rochester area, and the name Penfield Formation is perhaps useful in emphasizing this facies distinction. However, it should be noted that members, and even certain marker beds, in the Gasport interval can be traced across the facies change. Crowley (1973, unpubl.) emphasized the locally sandy nature of the Penfield and interpreted the unit as representing a shallow water sandy shoal or "Penfield island"; but the persistence of sedimentary cycles and elements of the typical Gasport marine fauna into the Penfield area indicates an environment similar to that of the typical Gasport facies. Crinoidal grainstones of the Gasport and sandy crinoidal dolostones of the lower Penfield represent similar environments, i.e., a shallow wave-winnowed and perhaps tidally-influenced (bimodal cross stratification) shelf with local shoals or bars, close to fair weather wave base. The increased sand content of this facies in the Penfield area appears to indicate a local source of siliciclastics north of this region. Upper units are thinner-bedded and more argillaceous than the Gasport equivalents and record a transition to somewhat lower energy, probably deeper water environments similar to those in which the Gates-DeCew interval sediments accumulated.

The highest beds exposed in the Penfield Quarry consist of massive, highly fossiliferous and vuggy dolostones that were assigned to the lower 5.5 m (17 ft) portion of the "Oak Orchard Member" by Zenger (1965); recent study demonstrates that the term Oak Orchard is invalid, and we assign these beds to the Eramosa Formation Prominent, 0.5 m thick, light grey-weathering, dolostone beds occur about 2 and 3 m below the top of the quarry. Dark biostromal beds on either side of these horizons are rich in poorly preserved, and typically mineralized tabulate corals (*Favosites*, *Cladopora*), and small domal stromatoporoids. These beds contain numerous large vugs which are lined with nodular anhydrite, scalenohedral calcite, pink saddle dolomite, celestite, sphalerite, rare fluorite and sulfides; these vugs are the principal source of the Penfield minerals. Although the vuggy beds are inaccessible in the vertical quarry walls, they can be examined readily in large fallen blocks piled on the higher bench in the quarry.

The upper Lockport strata at Penfield (>5 m) are distinctly less sandy than the lower beds and more highly fossiliferous. The Eramose interval records a general decrease in the input of siliciclastic sediments and the development of coral-stromatoporoid biostomes and associated carbonate sediments in shallow, but relatively quiet water environments.

| | | | | |
|------|----|------|--------------|--------|
| 1994 | B2 | 3.00 | C.E.Brett, | 43.14 |
| | | | W.M.Goodman. | -77.48 |

FileMaker Go Database on an iPad

Actinoptera boydi
Actinoptera decussata
Ambocoelia umbonata
Ancyrocrinus spinosus
Athyris spiriferoides
Atrypa "reticularis"
Aulopora elleri
Aulopora sp.
Aviculopecten fasciculatus
Bactrites aciculum
Bembexia sulcomarginata
Chonetes scitulus
Chonetes vicinus
Cimitaria recurva
Conularia undulata
Cornellites flabellus
Cupularostrum congregata
Cypricardella bellistriata
Cypricardella tenuistriata
Cyrtina hamiltonensis
Cyrtonella mitella
Devonchonetes syrtalis
Devonochonetes coronatus
Dictyotomaria capillaria
Dipleura dekayi
Echinocaris punctata
Echinocaris sp.
Eiytha fimbriata
Favosites sp.
Giyptodesma erectum
Giyptotomaria (Dictyotomaria) capillaria
Goniophora hamiltonensis
Goniophora rugosa
Goniphora hamiltonensis
Gosselettia triquetra
Grammysia arcuata
Grammysia bisulcata
Grammysia circularis
Grammysia constricta
Grammysia cuneata
Grammysia elliptica
Grammysia globosa
Grammysia lirata
Grammysia obsoleta
Grammysioidea alveata
Greenops boothi

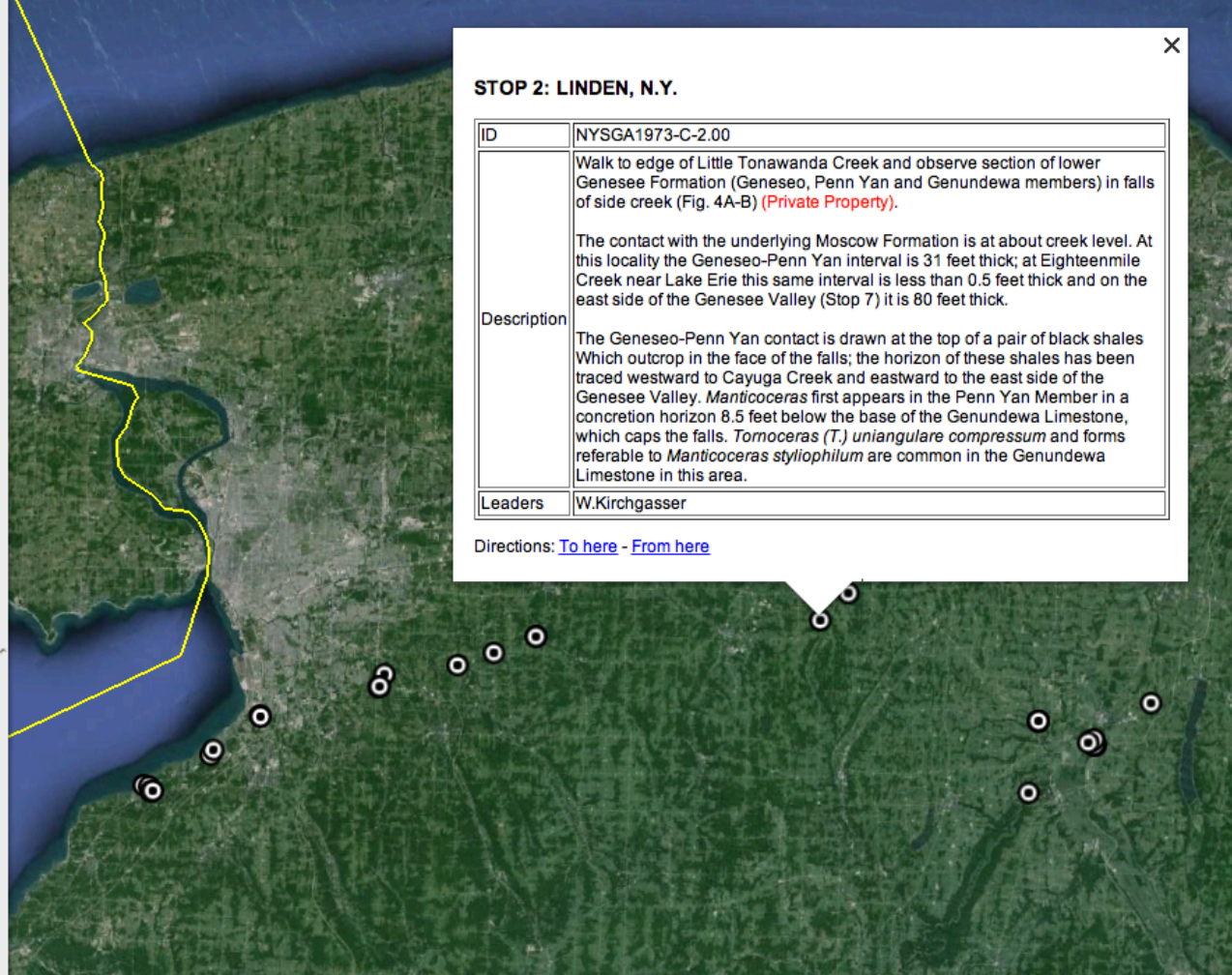
Gyronema lirata
Hederella filiformis
Hyolithes ligea
Hyolithes neapolis
Leiopteria rafinesquii
Leiopteria sayi
Leptodesma spinigerum
Lindstroemella aspidum
Lingula delia
Lingula Eunctata
Lingula punctata
Longispina mucronatus
Lyriopecten macrodontus
Mediospirifer audaculus
Michelinoceras constrictum
Modiomorpha cencentrica
Modiomorpha concentrica
Modiomorpha mytiloides
Modiomorpha subulator
Monotrypella abruptus
Mourlonia lucina
Mourlonia subzona
Mucrospirifer mucronatus
Murchisonia micula
Naticonema lineata
Naticopsis sp.
Nucula bellistriata
Nucula corbuliformis
Nucula lirata
Nucula opima
Nuculites cuneaformis
Nuculites oblongata
Nuculites oblongatus
Nuculites triqueter
Oehlertella pleurites
Orbiculoidea media
Orthonota undulata
Palaeoneilo constricta
Palaeoneilo emarinata
Palaeoneilo fecunda
Palaeoneilo muta
Palaeoneilo plana
Palaeozygopleura hamiltoniae
Paleschara incrustans
Paracyclas elliptica
Paracyclas lirata

Paradiceras
Parallellodon hamiltoniae
Patellilabia (Phragmosphaera) lyra
Petrocrania hamiltoniae
Phacops rana
Pholadella radiata
Piatyceras (Piatyostoma) sp.
Piatyceras (Piatyceras) erectum
Piatyceras sp.
Praematuratropis ovatus
Prothyris lanceolata
Protolepidodendron sp.
Prototeptostrophia perplana
Pterinopecten undosus
Ptomatis rudis
Reptaria stolonifera
Retispira leda
Rhinocaris columbina
Rhipidomella penelope
Ruedemannia trilix
Sinuitina brevilineatus
Solemya vetusta
Sphenotus truncatus
Spinocyrtia granulosa
Spinulicosta spinu licosta
Spyroceras crotalum
Spyroceras crotalum
Spyroceras crotalunn
Stictopora
Styliolina sp.
Sulcoretepora incisurata
Taeniopora exigua
Taonurus
Tellinopsis subemarginata
Tornoceras discoidea
Tornoceras discoideum
Trepospira (?Angyomphalus) peneg labra
Tritonephon rotalina
Tropidoleptus carinatus

List of Fossils From Index

▼ Places

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- ▶  Temporary Places
- ▶  20150321_1526_0.kml
 - [STOP 1B. Dewey Hill: Penn Yan Shale including Lodi Limestone](#)
 - [STOP 1A. Fall Brook](#)
 - [STOP 1C. Fall Brook above falls: Genundewa Limestone and V](#)
 - [STOP 2A. Scenic overlook of Fall Brook Gorge](#)
 - [Upper end of Jaycox Creek tributary](#)
 - [STOP 3. TAUNTON GULLY](#)
 - [Fall Brook to right.](#)
 - [STOP 2. Mount Morris Dam](#)
 - [STOP 4. Fall Brook](#)
 - [STOP 2. Home of Piarist Fathers](#)
 - [STOP 4. TAUNTON GULLY](#)
 - [STOP 1: BETHANY CENTER, N. Y.](#)
 - [STOP 2: LINDEN, N.Y.](#)
 - [STOP 6. TAUNTON GULLY.](#)
 - [STOP 7 -DEWEY HILL](#)
 - [STOP 1. Cazenovia Creek at Northrup Rd.](#)
 - [STOP 2.](#)
 - [STOP 3. Cloverbank Quarry.](#)
 - [STOP 4. Eighteenmile Creek](#)
 - [STOP 1. Penn Dixie Quarry, Buffalo Southeast quadrangle](#)
 - [STOP 1. Bay View \(Penn Dixie\) Quarry.](#)
 - [STOP 2. Cazenovia Creek Section.](#)
 - [STOP 3B Buffalo Creek, Upper Windom Shale Section.](#)
 - [STOP 4 Little Buffalo Creek, Upper Windom Section.](#)
 - [STOP 5B. Cayuga Creek, Lower Genesee Section.](#)
 - [STOP 1. Eighteenmile Creek Gorge](#)
 - [STOP 2. Rt. 5 Bridge Over Eighteenmile Creek](#)
 - [STOP 3. North Evans Bone Bed And Genundewa Limestone](#)
 - [STOP 8. Middle-To-Upper Devonian Condensed Basinal Depos](#)




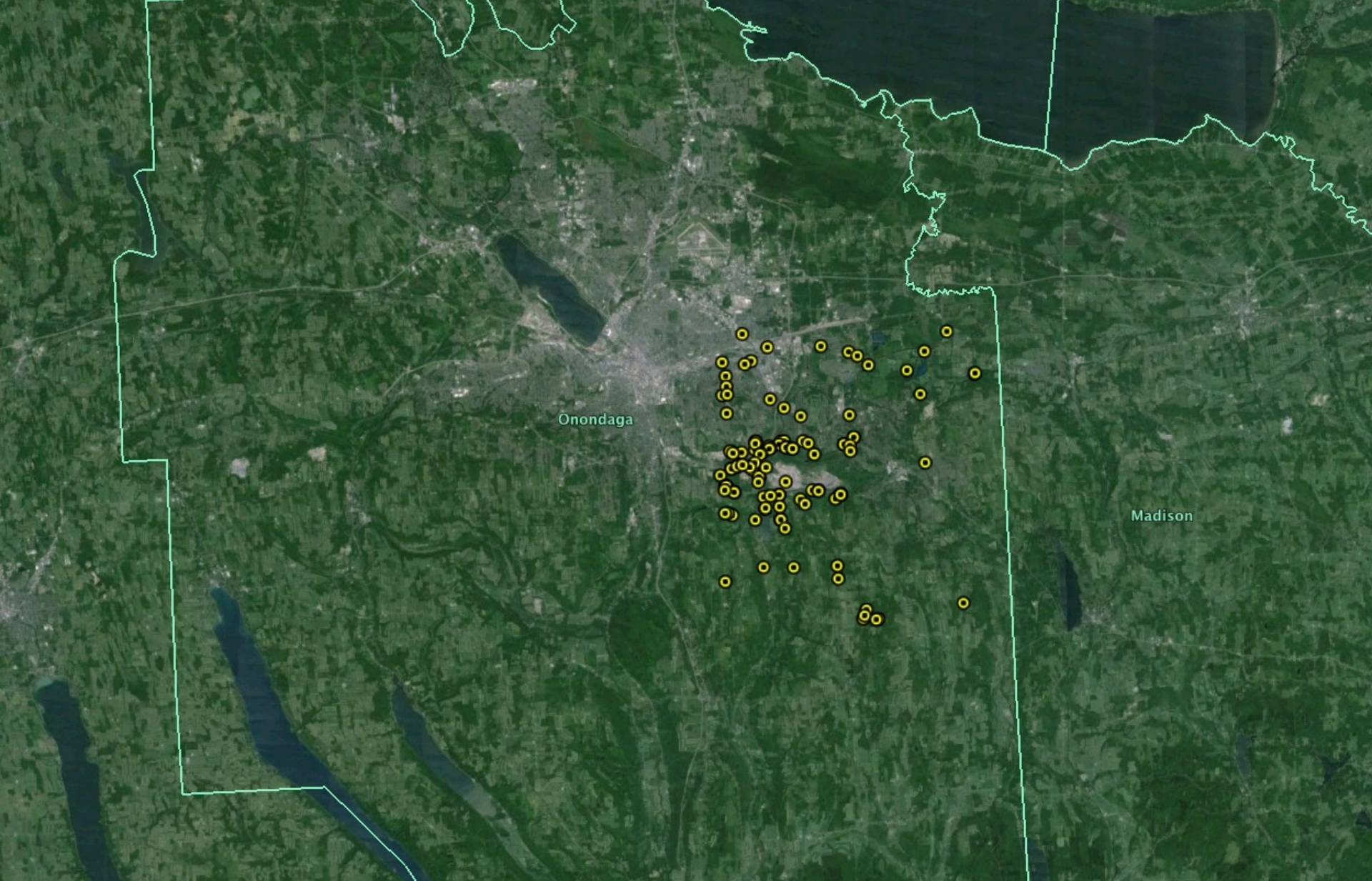
STOP 2: LINDEN, N.Y.

| | |
|-------------|---|
| ID | NYSGA1973-C-2.00 |
| Description | <p>Walk to edge of Little Tonawanda Creek and observe section of lower Genesee Formation (Genesee, Penn Yan and Genundewa members) in falls of side creek (Fig. 4A-B) (Private Property).</p> <p>The contact with the underlying Moscow Formation is at about creek level. At this locality the Genesee-Penn Yan interval is 31 feet thick; at Eighteenmile Creek near Lake Erie this same interval is less than 0.5 feet thick and on the east side of the Genesee Valley (Stop 7) it is 80 feet thick.</p> <p>The Genesee-Penn Yan contact is drawn at the top of a pair of black shales Which outcrop in the face of the falls; the horizon of these shales has been traced westward to Cayuga Creek and eastward to the east side of the Genesee Valley. <i>Manticoceras</i> first appears in the Penn Yan Member in a concretion horizon 8.5 feet below the base of the Genundewa Limestone, which caps the falls. <i>Tomoceras (T.) uniangulare compressum</i> and forms referable to <i>Manticoceras styliophilum</i> are common in the Genundewa Limestone in this area.</p> |
| Leaders | W.Kirchgasser |

Directions: [To here](#) - [From here](#)

Results of search for "Genundewa," a member of the Devonian Genesee Formation. Found 27 Stops and 2 views.





A geographically constrained set of 111 placemarks

Relevant URLs:

NYSGA Guidebooks (free PDF's):

<http://nysga-online.net/index.php/repository/browse-download-repository-items>

NYSGA2GE Fusion Tables:

<https://www.google.com/fusiontables/DataSource?docid=1xzvRq1NlbCCr9z0IoPeWq0Bgzy2ryB6vdXtIYtjx>

This talk, kmz files, additional information:

<http://ottohmuller.com/nysga2ge/Files.html>

