

## Ichnological and Sedimentological Comparisions of Brackish-Water Bay-Head Deltas and Fully Marine Open-Coast Deltas, Lower Cretaceous Grand Rapids Formation, Alberta

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## Summary

The Lower Cretaceous Grand Rapids Formation of central Alberta provides an opportunity to evaluate two delta types lying along-strike from one another: brackish-water bay-head deltas, and fully marine open-coast deltas. Brackish-water embayment-bound bay-head delta successions are characterized by coarsening-upward markedly heterolithic intervals with abundant fluid mud drapes, rare syneresis cracks, thin-bedded (<10cm) sandstones with micro-HCS, oscillation and current ripples, and normally graded, locally laminated-to-burrowed sandstone and siltstone beds. Bioturbation intensities range from BI 1-6. Trace fossil suites of bay-head delta successions are broadly consistent with existing brackish-water ichnological models: suites are of low diversity, contain diminutive ichnogenera, form depauperate marine ichnocoenoses, show sporadic distributions, and are dominated by facies-crossing forms. Common ichnogenera include *Gyrolithes*, *Cylindrichnus*, *Lingulichnus*, *Skolithos*, *Planolites*, *Palaeophycus*, rare *Chondrites*, *Lockeia*, navichnia (sediment-swimming structures), and fugichnia.

Deltaic systems interpreted to have prograded into fully marine basins also comprise coarsening-upward successions with claystone drapes of fluid mud origin. Units show, however, more abundant syneresis cracks and oscillation ripples, thicker HCS beds with only rare current ripples, trough cross-beds, normally graded sandstone to siltstone beds, and carbonaceous laminae. Ichnogenera are more robust than in brackish-water counterparts and display increased diversity, although dominated by deposit-feeding structures. Bioturbation intensities range from BI 0-5. Common ichnogenera include Cylindrichnus, Skolithos, Planolites, Thalassinoides, Chondrites, Lockeia, Teichichnus, Asterosoma, Rosselia, Taenidium, rare Zoophycos, Gyrolithes, Phycosiphon, Rhizocorallium, navichnia, and fugichnia. Notable is the sporadic presence of elements that are interpreted to recored the activity of organisms deemed intolerant of physico-chemical stress (e.g., Zoophycos, Phycosiphon, Asterosoma and Rhizocorallium).