Lower and Middle Paleozoic Geology of Southern Ohio

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Abstract:
This guidebook was produced for a field trip for the participants of the Sixth Gondwana Symposium held at the Ohio State University on August 19-23, 1985. The purpose of the field trip is to provide an overview of Upper Ordovician through Lower Mississippian geology of southern Ohio and northernmost Kentucky on the eastern flank of the Cincinnati Arch. Included in the field trip is archeologically and geologically interesting Serpent Mount "cryptoexplosion" structure. The guide gives basic information about the geology at each stop.

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A Paleozoic continent encompassing the modern continents of South America, Africa, Australia, Antarctica and India, and pieces of central and southeast Asia; collided with Laurasia during Late Paleozoic to form Pangaea. Siberia. a continent which included most of northern Asia (principally eastern Russia) that existed independently following the breakup of Rodinia until the Late Paleozoic. a mountain-building even resulting from the late Paleozoic collision of the northern margin of Gondwana, consisting of southern Europe, with Baltica (northern Europe). Panthalassa. the ocean that surrounded the supercontinent Pangaea from the late Paleozoic until breakup following the Mesozoic. Tethys Sea.