

PALEOZOIC MUD-MOUND DATABASE										
MAP #	AGE	MOULD	LOCALITY	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	FORMATION	AUTHOR	YEAR	TITLE	PUBLICATION
1	Lower Cambrian	1	Antarctica, Transantarctic Mountains	68°26'24" S 69°09'36" S	81°51'24" W 81°59'04" W	Shackleton Limstone	Rees, M.; Pratt, B.R. & Rowell, A.J.	1989	Early Cambrian reefs, reef complexes, and	Sedimentology, vol. 36, pp. 341-361
2	Mid-Lower Cambrian	3+	Flinders Range, South Australia	30°21' S	139°22' E	Hawker Group	James, N. and Gravestock,	1990	Lower Cambrian shelf and shelf margin buildups,	Sedimentology, vol. 37, pp. 455-480
3	Lower Cambrian	9	Virginia, Austinville Region, United States	36°51'4" N	80°54'44" W	Shady Dolomite	Barnaby, R.J. & Read, J.F.	1990	Carbonate ramp to rimmed shelf evolution: Lower to Middle Cambrian	Geological Society of America Bulletin, vol.
4	Middle Cambrian	1	Mackenzie Mountains, Canada	63°31'00" N	125°50'00" W	Rockslide Fm.	Pratt, B.R.	1995	The origin, biota and evolution of deep-water mud-mounds	Carbonate Mud-Mounds: their origin and evolution, Monty, C.L.V., Bosence, D.W.J., Bridges, P.H. & Pratt, B.R. (Eds.), International Association of Sedimentologists, Special Publication 23, pp. 49-123.
5	Mid-Middle Cambrian	3+	Marjum Pass, Central House Range, Utah	39°15'16" N	113°21'38" W	Marjum Formation	Elrick, M. and Snider, A.	2002	Deep-water stratigraphic cyclicity and carbonate mud mound development in the Middle Cambrian Marjum Formation, House Range, Utah, USA	Sedimentology, vol. 49, pp. 1021-1047
6	Upper-Middle Cambrian	20+ @ Haiduk Peak, 40+ @ Verdant Cirque	Haiduk Peak and Verdant Cirque	51°06'00" N	115°57'00" W	Duchesnay Unit (Chancellor Group)	Motz, K.; Johnston, P.; Collom, C. and Krause, F.F.	2001	New Burgess shale-like biotas from the upper Middle Cambrian Duchesnay (Chancellor Group) at the Haiduk Peak and Miller Pass, British Columbia	Paleontology Division of the Geological Association of Canada, Canadian Paleontology Conference 2001

	Upper Cambrian	1	Western Newfoundland, Canada	49°55'00" N	57°50'00" W	Shallow Bay Fm., Cow head Gp.	Pratt, B.R		1995	The origin, biota and eoluton of deep-water mud-mounds	Carbonate Mud-Mounds: their origin and evolution, Monty, C.L.V., Bosence, D.W.J., Bridges, P.H. & Pratt, B.R. (Eds.), International Association of
7											
8	Lower Ordovician	1	Western Newfoundland, Canada	49°55'00" N	57°50'00" W	Shallow Bay Fm., Cow head Gp.	Pohler, S.M.L. and James, N.P.		1989	Reconstruction of a Lower/Middle Ordovician Facies, vol. 21, pp.189-262	
9	Lower-Middle Ordovician	3	Virginia Appalachians, USA	37°00' N	80°00' W to 81°40' W	Lincolnshire Limestone	Read, J.F.	1982		Geometry, Facies and development of Middle Ordovician carbonate buildups, Virginia Appalachians	The American Association of Petroleum Geologists Bulletin, vol. 66(2), pp.189-209
10	Middle Ordovician	3	Beatty, Nevada, U.S.A.	36°52'58" N 37°14'46" N 36°53'32" N	116°39'42" W 116°04'20" W 115°47'36" W	Antelope Valley Limestone	Krause, F.F.		2001	Genesis and geometry of the Meiklejohn lime mud-mound, Bare Mountain Quadrangle, Nevada, U.S.A.: Ordovician limestone with submarine frost heave structures - a possible response to gas clathrate hydrate evolution.	Sedimentary Geology, vol. 112, pp. 89-103
11	Middle Ordovician	5	Nevada, United States	41°12'30" N	115°40'20" W	Antelope Valley Limestone	Ross, R.J.Jr.		1977	Ordovician paleogeography of the Western United States	Paleozoic paleogeography of the United States. Pacific Coast Paleogeography Symposium I. Stewart, J.H., Stevens, C.H. & Fritsche, A.E. (Eds.), Pacific Section, SEPM, Los Angeles, pp.19-38.

12	Middle Ordovician	4	western Newfoundland, Canada	48°34'35" N 51°35'00" N	58°53'00" W 55°45'00" W	Table Point Formation	Stenzel, S.R. & James, N.P.		1995	Shallow-water stromatactis mud-mounds on a Middle Ordovician foreland basin platform, western Newfoundland	Carbonate Mud-Mounds: their origin and evolution, Monty, C.L.V., Bosence, D.W.J., Bridges, P.H. & Pratt, B.R. (Eds.), International Association of Sedimentologists, Special Publication 23, pp. 127-149.
13	Upper Ordovician	2+	Sweden; Lake Siljan	60°58'00" N	14°31'00" E	Boda Limestone	Schmid, D.; Leinfelder, R. and Nose, M.		2001	Growth dynamics and ecology of Upper Jurassic mounds, with comparisons to Mid-Paleozoic mounds	Sedimentary Geology, vol. 145, pp.343-376
14	Upper Ordovician	15+	Spain, Eastern Iberian Chain; Fombuena; Lusema; Alpartir;	41°09' N 41°10' N 41°25' N	01°11' W 01°09' W 01°23' W	Ashgill Cystoid Limestone Fm	Vennin, E.; Alvaro, J. and Villas E.	1998		High-Latitude pelmatozoan-bryozoan mud-mounds from the late Ordovician northern Gondwana platform	Geological Journal, vol. 33, pp. 121-140
15	Lower Silurian	53	Anticosti Island, Canada	49°06'00" N	61°44'00" W	East Point Member, Jupiter Fm.	Schmid, D.; Leinfelder, R. and Nose, M.	2001		Growth dynamics and ecology of Upper Jurassic mounds, with comparisons to Mid-Paleozoic mounds	Sedimentary Geology, vol. 145, pp. 343-376

16	Lower Silurian	1	Ellesmere Island, Canadian Arctic Islands, Canada	80°00' N / 76°15' N	82°35' W / 90°20' W	Cape Philips Fm; Allen Bay Fm	De Freitas, T.A.; Dixon, O.A. & Mayr, U. / de Freitas, T.A. & Dixon, O.A.	1993 / 1995	Silurian pinnacle reefs of the Canadian Arctic / Silurian microbial buildups of the Canadian Arctic	Palaios, vol. 8, pp. 172-182. / Carbonate Mud-Mounds: their origin and evolution, Monty, C.L.V., Bosence, D.W.J., Bridges, P.H. & Pratt, B.R. (Eds.), International Association of Sedimentologists, Special Publication 23, pp. 151-169
17	Lower Silurian	2	West Virginia, USA	38°05' N 37°50' N	82°40' W 82°35' W	Lockport Dolomite	Smosna, R. and Warshauer, S.M.	1983	Environment analysis of a Silurian patch reef, Lockport Dolomite of West Virginia	Carbonate buildups: A core workshop, P.M. Harris (ed.), SEPM Core Workshop No. 4, Dallas
18	Lower Silurian	53	Northern Greenland	80°25' N to 82°30' N	65°00' W to 20°00' W	Franklinian reef belt	Sonderholm, M. and Harland, T.L.	1988	Franklinian reef belt, Silurian, North Greenland	Reefs, Canada and Adjacent Area, HHJ Geldsetzer, NP James and GE Tebbutt (Eds.), CSPG Memoir 13, pp. 356-366
19	Upper Silurian	30+	Michigan Group 1 From: . . To: Michigan Group 2 From: . . To: Michigan Group 3 From: . .	44°00' N 45°30' N 42°30' N 43°00' N 42°10' N 42°30' N	85°00' W 86°16' W 83°00' W 82°20' W 84°25' W 84°35' W	Michigan Basin	Bay, T.A.	1983	The Silurian of the northern Michigan Basin	Carbonate buildups: A core workshop, P.M. Harris (ed.), SEPM Core Workshop No. 4, Dallas

20	Upper Silurian	3	Gaspe Peninsula, Canada	48°30' N 48°30' N 48°30' N	64°30' W 64°50' W 65°10' W	West Point Fm.	Bourque, P.-A. and Gignac, H.	1983	Sponge-constructed stromatactis mud mounds, Silurian of Gaspe, Quebec	Journal of Sedimentary Petrology, vol. 53(2), pp. 521-532
21	Upper Silurian	1	Northeastern Illinois, USA	41°34' N	87°37' W	Kankakee Fm.	McGovney, J.E.	1988	Thornton reef, Silurian, Northeastern Illinois	Reefs, Canada and Adjacent Area, HHJ Geldsetzer, NP James and GE Tebbutt (Eds.), CSPG Memoir 13, pp. 330-338
22	Upper Silurian	3	Port-Daniel, Gaspe Peninsula, Canada	48°11' N	64°59' W	West Point Fm.	Bourque, P.-A. and Amyot, G.	1988	Stromatoporoid-coral reefs of the Upper West Point Reef Complex, Late Silurian, Gaspe peninsula, Quebec	Reefs, Canada and Adjacent Area, HHJ Geldsetzer, NP James and GE Tebbutt (Eds.), CSPG Memoir 13, pp. 251-257
23	Upper Silurian	5	Indiana; Hanging Rock; Mattock; East Lagro; Bluffton; Delphi;	40°50' N 40°48' N 40°50' N 40°44' N 40°35' N	85°42' W 85°46' W 85°38' W 85°10' W 86°40' W	Mississinewa Shale, Liston Creek Limestone, Huntington Dolomite	Textoris, D. and Carozzi, A.	1964	Petrography and evolution of Niagran (Silurian) reefs, Indiana	Bulletin of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists, vol. 48(4), pp. 397-426
24	Upper Silurian	2	Gaspe Peninsula, Canada	49°00' N	65°30' W to 65°35' W	West Point Fm.	Bourque, P.-A.	2001	Sea level, synsedimentary tectonics, and reefs: implications for hydrocarbon exploration in the Silurian-lowermost Devonian Gaspe Belt, Quebec Appalachians	Bulletin of Canadian Petroleum Geology, vol. 49(2), pp. 217-237

25	Upper Silurian	7	Ellesmere Island, Canadian Arctic Islands, Canada	77°40'00" N / 76°15' N	85°35'00" W / 90°20' W	Cape Philips Fm; Douro Fm	de Freitas, T.A.; Dixon, O.A. & Mayr, U. / de Freitas, T.A. & Dixon, O.A.	1993 / 1995	Silurian pinnacle reefs of the Canadian Arctic / Silurian microbial buildups of the Canadian Arctic	Palaios, 8, 172-182. / Carbonate Mud-Mounds: their origin and evolution, Monty, C.L.V., Bosence, D.W.J., Bridges, P.H. & Pratt, B.R. (Eds.), International Association of Sedimentologists, Special Publication 23, pp. 151-169
26	Upper Silurian	1	North-Central Indiana, USA	40°40' N	85°40' W	Louisville FM	Lehman, P.J. and Simo, A.	1988	Depositional facies and diagenesis of the Pipe Creek Jr. reef, Silurian, Great Lakes Region, Indiana	Reefs, Canada and Adjacent Area, HHJ Geldsetzer, NP James and GE Tebbutt (Eds.), CSPG Memoir 13, pp. 319-329
27	Upper Silurian	3	Gaspe Peninsula, Canada	47°30' N to 49°00' N	64°20' W to 68°00' W	Sayabec/La Vieille Fms. West Point Fm.	Bourque, P.-A.; Amyot, G.; Desrochers, A.; Gignac, H.; Gosselin, C.; Lachambre, G. and	1986	Silurian and Lower Devonian reef and carbonate complexes of the Gaspe Basin, Quebec-A summary	Bulletin of Canadian Petroleum Geology, vol. 34(4), pp. 452-489
28	Lower Devonian	46	Morocco; Hamar Laghdad	31°22'30" N	04°9'30" W	Kess-Kess	Brachert, T. C.; Buggisch, W.; Flugel, E.; Hussner, H. M.; Joachimski, M. M.; Tourneur, F.	1992	Controls of mud mound formation: the Early Devonian Kess-Kess carbonates of the Hamar Laghdad, Antiatlas, Morocco	Geologische Rundschau, vol. 81/1, pp. 15-44
29	Lower Devonian	48	West-central Tennessee, USA	35°35' N	87°55' W	Rockhouse Limestone Member, Ross Formation	Gibson, M.A.; Clement, C.R. and Broadhead, T.W.	1988	Bryozoan-dominated carbonate mudmounds in a cratonic setting from the basal	Devonian of the World, Volume 2, McMillan, N.J., Embry, A.F. and Glass,

30	Lower Devonian	2	France, Mont Peyroux: Caunes-Minervois:	43°29' N 43°19' N	03°05' E 02°32' E	N/A	Flajs, G.; Hussner, H. and Vigener, M.	1995	Lower Devonian Stromatactis-mud mounds (Montagne Noires, France)	Facies, vol. 32, pp. 57-62
31	Lower Devonian	2	Australia, Eastern Victoria	37°31' S	148°11' E	Rocky Camp Limestone	Wallace, M.W.	1987	The role of internal erosion and sedimentation in the formation of stromatactis mudstones and associated lithologies	Journal of Sedimentary Petrology, vol. 57, no. 4, pp. 695-700
32	Middle Devonian	2	New York, Borodino Mounds	42°51'32" N	76°20'18" W	Tully Limestone	Heckel, P.	1972	Possible inorganic origin for stromatactis in calcilutite mounds in the Tilly Limestone, Devonian of New York	Journal of Sedimentary Petrology, vol. 42(1), pp. 7-18
33	Middle Devonian	2	Eifel Hills, Germany	50°56' N	6°56' E	Hillesheim Syncline	Schmid, D.; Leinfelder, R. and Nose, M.	2001	Growth dynamics and ecology of Upper Jurassic mounds, with comparisons to Mid Paleozoic mounds	Sedimentary Geology, vol. 145, pp. 343-376
34	Middle Devonian	6	Morocco; Aferdou el Mrakib; Guelb el Maharch; Jebel el Oftal; Ras el Kebbar;	30°47' N 30°30' N 31°25' N 31°00' N	04°35' W 00°00' W 04°30' W 00°00' W	N/A	Wendt, J.	1993	Steep-sided carbonate mud mounds in the Middle Devonian of the eastern Anti-Atlas, Morocco	Geological Magazine, vol. 130(1), pp. 69-83
35	Middle Devonian	208	Algerian Sahara; Gouriet es Soud; Azzel Matti; Oued Ouzdad; Bahar el Hammar; Gouiret Bou el Mout; Djebel Tamamate; Gouiret ed Diab; Djebel Azaz;	26°10' N 25°35' N 26°33' N 26°17' N 30°37' N 26°30' N 27°49' N 27°06' N	01°15' E 00°57' E 01°06' E 01°48' E 01°55' E 00°49' E 03°04' E 03°29' E	Ahnet Basin	Wendt, J.; Belka, Z.; Kaufmann, B.; Kostrewa, R. and Hayer, J.	1997	The world's most spectacular carbonate mud mounds (Middle Devonian, Algerian Sahara)	Journal of Sedimentary Research, vol. 67(3), pp. 424-436

36	Middle Devonian	1	Morocco, Hamar Laghdad	31°23' N	04°04' W	N/A	Peckmann, J.; Walliser, O.H.; Riegel, W. and Reitner, J.	1999	Signatures of hydrocarbon venting in a Middle Devonian carbonate mound (Hollard Mound) at the Hamar Laghdad (AntiAtlas, Morocco)	Facies, vol. 40, pp. 281-296
37	Middle-Upper Devonian	2	Harz Mountains, Germany Iberg Reef: Elbingerode complex:	50°45' N 51°20' N	10°00' E 10°50' E	Elbingerode Complex	Weller, H.	1995	The Devonian mud mound of Rubeland in the Harz Mountains/Germany	Facies, vol. 32, part VIII, pp. 43-49
38	Upper Devonian	7+ (Cook, 2003, Pers. Comm.)	Bolshoi Karatau Mountains, Kazakhstan	43°38' N	68°15' E	N/A	Zempolich, W.G.; Cook, H.E.; Zhemchuzhnikov, V.G.; Zhaimina, V.Y.; Zorin, A.Y.; Bulyshkin, V.M.; Kotova, E.A.; Golub, L.Y.; Giovanelli, A.; Viaggi, M.; Lehman, P.J.; Fretwell, N.;	2002	Biotic and abiotic influence on the stratigraphic architecture and diagenesis of middle to upper paleozoic carbonates of the Bolshoi Karatau mountains, Kazakhstan and the southern Urals, Russia: Implications for the distribution of early marine cements	Paleozoic Carbonates of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS): Subsurface Reservoirs and Outcrop Analogs, Zempolich, W.G. and Cook, H.E. (Eds.), SEPM Special
39	Upper Devonian	2	Western Australia; Canning Basin	18°10' S	126°03' E	Virgin Hills Fm	Webb, G.	2001	Fammenian mud-mounds in the proximal fore-reef slope, Canning Basin, Western Australia	Sedimentary Geology, vol. 145, pp. 295-315

40	Upper Devonian	109	Belgium; Beauchateau; Les Bulants; Tapoumont; Tienne a l'Gatte; Les Croisette; Les Maquettes; Les Wayons; Roghefontain; Hautmont; Petit-Mont; Fort-Conde; St.-Remy; Tiers-Cocrai;	50°09'36" N 50°10' N 50°09'48" N 50°10'54" N 50°11'42" N 50°11'09" N 50°10'42" N 50°11' N 50°09'59" N 50°10' N 50°08'24" N 50°11'18" N 50°12' N	04°29' E 04°30'15" E 04°30'07" E 04°33'30" E 04°34'18" E 04°35'12" E 04°36'12" E 04°38'24" E 04°43'12" E 04°43'36" E 04°48'12" E 05°13'48" E 05°14'42" E	Frasnes Group	Boulvain, F.	2001	Facies architecture and diagenesis of Belgian Late Frasnian carbonate mounds	Sedimentary Geology, vol. 145, pp. 269-294
41	Upper Devonian	48	South-Central Alberta	53°13' N	114°59' W	Nisku Fm.	Watts, N.R.	1987	Carbonate sedimentology and depositional history of the Nisku Formation (within the Western	Devonian Lithofacies and Reservoir Styles in Alberta, Krause, F.F.
42	Mississippian (Lower Carboniferous)	7	North-central Tennessee	36°20' N	84°45' W	Fort Payne Fm.	Macquown, W.C. and Perkins, J.H.	1982	Stratigraphy and petrology of petroleum-producing Waulsortian-type carbonate mounds in Fort Payne Formation (Lower Mississippian) of North-Central Tennessee	The American Association of Petroleum Geologists Bulletin, vol. 66(8), pp. 1055-1075
43	Mississippian (Lower Carboniferous)	6	Williston Basin, North Dakota	46°25' N	102°20' W	Lodgepole Fm.	Montgomery, S.L.	1996	Mississippian Lodgepole play, Williston Basin: A review	AAPG Bulletin, vol. 80, no. 6, pp.795-810
44	Mississippian (Lower Carboniferous)	3	Waulsort, Belgium	50°15' N	4°50' E	Dinant Synclinorium	Dehantshutter, J.A.E. and Lees, A.	1996	Waulsortian buildups of Waulsort, Belgium	Geological Journal, vol. 31, pp. 123-142
45	Mississippian (Lower Carboniferous)	55+	Sacramento Mountains, New Mexico, USA	33°07' N	105°45' W	Lake Valley Fm.	Jeffery, D.L. and Stanton Jr., R.J.	1996	Growth history of Lower Mississippian Waulsortian mounds: Distribution, stratal patterns and geometries, New Mexico	Facies, vol. 35, pp. 29-58

46	Mississippian (Lower Carboniferous)	2+	SEAL Area, Peace River	56°04'48" N	115°51'54" W	Pekisko Fm.	Davies, G.R.; Edwards, D.E. and Flach, P.	1988	Lower Carboniferous (Mississippian) waulsortian reefs in the Seal area of North-Central Alberta	Reefs, Canada and Adjacent Area, HHJ Geldsetzer, NP James and GE Tebbutt (Eds.), CSPG Memoir 13, pp. 643-648
47	Mississippian (Lower Carboniferous)	3+	Bridger Range, Montana, USA	45°51'36" N	110°48'36" W	Lodgepole Fm.	Stone, R.A.	1972	Waulsortian-type bioherms (reefs) of Mississippian age, central Ridger Range, Montana	Montana Geological Society, 21st annual field conference, pp. 37-55
48	Mississippian (Lower Carboniferous)	3	Montana; Swimming Woman Canyon: Little Belt Mountains From: To:	46°43'48" N 46°27' N 47°13'12" N	109°15' W 109°51' W 111°00' W	Lodgepole Fm.	Smith, D.L.	1977	Transition from deep- to shallow- water carbonates, Paine Member, Lodgepole Formation, Central Montana	Deep-Water Carbonate Environments, H.E. Cook and P. Enos (Eds.), SEPM Special Publication No. 25, pp. 187-201
49	Mississippian (Lower Carboniferous)	1	Central Afghanistan	35° N	67° E	N/A	Webb, G.E.	1994	Non-Waulsortian Mississippian bioherms: A comparative analysis	Pangea: Global Environments and Resources, Embry, A.F., Beauchamp, B. and Glass, D.J. (Eds.), CSPG Memoir 17, pp. 701- 713
50	Mississippian (Lower Carboniferous)	1	Harz Mountains, Germany	50°45' N	10°00' E	Iberg Reef	Peckmann, J.; Gischler, E.; Oschmann, W. and Reitner, J.	2001	An Early Carboniferous seep community and hydrocarbon- derived carbonates from the Harz Mountains, Germany	Geology, vol. 29, no. 3, pp. 271-274
51	Mississippian (Lower Carboniferous)	20	Bechar Basin, Algeria	32°00'	02°00' W	Ioucha and Kebir Fms.	Madi, A.; Savard, M.M.; Bourque, P.- A. and Chi, G.	2000	Hydrocarbon potential of the Mississippian carbonate platform, Bechar Basin, Algerian Sahara	AAPG Bulletin, vol. 84, No. 2, pp. 266-287

52	Mississippian (Lower Carboniferous)	5+	Ireland, Near Sligo:	54°22' N	08°28' W	Sligo Syncline	Warnke, K. and Meischner, D.	1995	Origin and depositional environment of lower Carboniferous mud mounds of Northwestern Ireland	Mud Mounds: A Polygenetic Spectrum of Fine-Grained Carbonate Buildups, J. Reithner and F. Neuweiler (Eds.), Facies, 32, Part VII, pp. 36-42
53	Mississippian (Lower Carboniferous)	14 (Cook, 2003, Pers. Comm.)	Bolshoi Karatau Moutains, Kazakhstan	43°57' N 43°38' N	67°33' E 68°15' E	N/A	Cook, H.E.; Zhemchuzhnikov, V.G.; Zempolich, W.G.; Zhaimina, V.Y.; Zorin, A.Y.; Buvtyshkin, V.M.; Kotova, E.A.; Golub, L.Y.; Giovanelli, A.; Viaggi, M.; Lehman, P.J.; Fretwell, N.;	2002	Devonian and Carboniferous platform facies in the Bolshoi Karatau, Southern Kazakhstan: Outcrop analogs for coeval carbonate oil and gas fields in the north Caspian Basin, Western Kazakhstan	Paleozoic Carbonates of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS): Subsurface Reservoirs and Outcrop Analogs, Zempolich, W.G. and Cook, H.E. (Eds.), SEPM Special
54	Mississippian (Lower Carboniferous)	19+	Nova Scotia	45°08' N	63°15' W	Windsor Group	Boehner, R.C.	1988	Carbonate buildups of Windsor Group Major Cycle 2: Maxner and Miller Limestones, Miller Creek Formation and Mosher Road Member, Elderbank Formation and B2 Limestone, Nova Scotia	Reefs, Canada and adjacent area, H. H. J. Geldsetzer, N. P. James and G.E. Tebbutt (Eds.), Canadian Society of Petroleum Geologists, Memoir 13, pp. 600-608

This publication includes Irish and world-wide Waulsortian mud-mound localities and is included as it provided information towards the discretization study of the Midland-Dublin Basin. It is the most important and detailed source on Carboniferous (Waulsortian)	Mississippian (Lower Carboniferous)	1000+	Worldwide	N/A	N/A	N/A	Lees, A. & Miller, J.		1995	Waulsortian banks	Carbonate Mud-Mounds: their origin and evolution, Monty, C.L.V., Bosence, D.W.J., Bridges, P.H. & Pratt, B.R. (Eds.), International Association of Sedimentologists, Special Publication 23, pp. 191-271.
55	Mississippian (Lower Carboniferous)	100+	Morocco; eastern Anti-Atlas	31°02' N	03°43' W	Zrigat Fm	Wendt, J.; Kaufman, B. and Belka, Z.		2001	An exhumed Paleozoic underwater scenery: the Visean mud mounds of the eastern Anti-Atlas (Morocco)	Sedimentary Geology, vol. 145, pp. 215-233
56	Mississippian (Lower Carboniferous)	20+	West-Central Ireland	51°40' N to 54°15' N	06°00' W to 10°15' W	N/A	Lees, A.		1964	The structure and origin of the Waulsortian (Lower Carboniferous) 'reefs' of west-central Eire	Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society, Series B, No. 740, vol. 247
57	Mississippian (Lower Carboniferous)	19	Central England	52°30' N	01°10' W	Eyam and Monsal Dale Limestones	Gutteridge, P.		1995	Late Dinantian (Brigantian) carbonate mud-mounds of the Derbyshire carbonate platform	Carbonate Mud-Mounds: their origin and evolution, Monty, C.L.V., Bosence, D.W.J., Bridges, P.H. & Pratt, B.R. (Eds.), International Association of Sedimentologists, Special Publication 23, pp. 289-307.

58	Mississippian (Lower Carboniferous)	6	USA; Missouri... Oklahoma; Kentucky:	36°33'26" N 36°33'20" N 38°50'26" N 39°04'26" N 36°18'47" N 36°42'37" N	94°28'47" W 94°20'08" W 92°24'09" W 92°17'00" W 95°00' 03" W 85°21'58" W	Compton Fm. Compton Fm. Chouteau Fm. Burlington Fm. St. Joe Fm. Ft. Payne Fm.	Brezniski, D.K.		2002	Recovery from crisis during crisis: earliest Carboniferous buildups of Missouri and Arkansas	GSA Annual Meeting and Exposition, Abstracts with Programs, Denver, Co. Session 24, p. 67
59	Mississippian (Lower Carboniferous)	3	Williston Basin, Southeastern Saskatchewan, Canada	N/A	N/A	Souris Valley Beds (Logdepole Fm. Equiv.), Madison Gp.	Sereda, R.D. & Kent, D.M.		1987	Waulsortian-type mounds in the Mississippian of the Williston Basin: New interpretation from old cores.	Fifth International Williston Basin Symposium, Carlson, C.G. & Christopher, J.E. (Eds.), Saskatchewan Geological Society, Special Publication No.9, pp. 98-106.
60	Mississippian (Lower Carboniferous)	12	Central Missouri, USA	38°40' N to 39°15' N	92°05' W to 92°30' W	Burlington Limestone	King Jr., D.T.	1986		Waulsortian -type buildups and resedimented (Carbonate-turbidite) facies, Early Mississippian Burlington Shelf, Central Missouri	Journal of Sedimentary Petrology, vol. 56, no.4, pp. 471-479
61	Pennsylvanian (Upper Carboniferous)	100+ (Cook, 2003, Pers. Comm.)	Bolshoi Karatau Mountains, Kazakhstan	43°57' N	67°50' E	N/A	Cook, H.E.; Zhemchuzhnikov, V.G.; Zempolich, W.G.; Zhamina, V.Y.; Zorin, A.Y.; Bulytshkin, V.M.; Kotova, E.A.; Golub, L.Y.; Giovanelli, A.; Viaggi, M.; Lehman, P.J.; Fretwell, N.;	2002		Devonian and Carboniferous platform facies in the Bolshoi Karatau, Southern Kazakhstan: Outcrop analogs for coeval carbonate oil and gas fields in the north Caspian Basin, Western Kazakhstan	Paleozoic Carbonates of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS): Subsurface Reservoirs and Outcrop Analogs, Zempolich, W.G. and Cook, H.E. (Eds.), SEPM Special

62	Pennsylvanian (Upper Carboniferous)	3	Axel Heiberg Island: West Hare Fjord: East Hare Fjord:	80°27.5' N 80°48' N 80°55' N	94°30' W 84°50' W 83°50' W	Otto Fiord and Hare Fiord Fms.	Davies, G.R.; Nassichuk, W.W. and Beauchamp B.	1988	Upper Carboniferous "Waulsortian" reefs, Canadian Arctic archipelago	Reefs, Canada and adjacent area, H. H. J. Geldsetzer, N. P. James and G.E. Tebbutt (Eds.), Canadian Society of Petroleum Geologists, Memoir 13, pp. 658-666
63	Lower Permian	26	Greely Fiord, Ellesmere Island, Canada	80°30'00" N	81°40'00" W	Mount Bayley Fm.	Beauchamp, B. and Olchowy, B.	In Press	Early Permian buildups (Tolkien Reefs) associated with subaqueous evaporites, Canadian Arctic: A record of syn- to post-tectonic reciprocal uplift and subsidence	SEPM Special Publication on Permo-Carboniferous Platforms and Reefs
64	Lower Permian	1	southwestern Ellesmere Island	78°22' N	85°55' W	Nansen Fm.	Beauchamp, B.	1988	Lower Permian (Sakmarian) <i>Tubiphytes</i> - Bryozoan buildup, Southwestern Ellesmere Island, Canadian Arctic archipelago	Reefs, Canada and adjacent area, H. H. J. Geldsetzer, N. P. James and G.E. Tebbutt (Eds.), Canadian Society of Petroleum Geologists, Memoir 13, pp. 585-589

65	Lower Permian	2	Sterlitamak, Southern Urals, Russia	54°00' N	56°00' E	Tratau and Shaktau reefs	Vennin, E.; Boisseau, T.; Proust, J.-N. and Chuvashov, B.I.	2002	Influence of eustasy and tectonism on reef architecture in early Permian reef complexes, Southern Urals, Russia	Paleozoic Carbonates of the Commonwealt h of Independent States (CIS): Subsurface Reservoirs and Outcrop Analogs, Zempolich, W.G. and Cook, H.E. (Eds.), SEPM Special Publication No. 74, pp. 205-218
66	Lower Permian	1+	Norway, Barents Sea, Finmark Platform	72°13'40" N	29°38'42" E	Unnamed	Blendinger, W.; Bowlin, B.; Zijp, F.R.; Darke, G. and Ekroll, M.	1997	Carbonate buildup flank deposits: an example from the Permian (Barents Sea, northern Norway) challenges classical facies models	Sedimentary Geology, 112, pp. 89-103
67	Upper-Lower Permian	5	SW Elsmere Island; Lowermost: Tiny Lower Outlier: Middle: Upper: Tiny Upper Outlier:	85°45' N 85°40'30" N 85°45' N 85°42' N 85°46'30" N	78°19'42" W 78°20' W 78°20'36" W 78°22'48" W 78°26'15" W	Unnamed/ Van Hauen Fm.	Beuachamp, B.	1988	Lower Permian (Artinskian) sponge- bryozoan buildups, Southwestern Ellesmere Island, Canadian Arctic archipelago	Reefs, Canada and adjacent area, H. H. J. Geldsetzer, N. P. James and G.E. Tebbutt (Eds.), Canadian Society of Petroleum Geologists, Memoir 13, pp. 575-584
68	Upper Permian	15+	East Greenland, Jameson Land Basin	71°44'24" N	22°54' W	Wegener Halvø Formation	Stemmerik, L.	1991	Reservoir evaluation of Upper Permian buildups in the Jameson Land Basin, East Greenland	Geological Survey of Greenland, Report 149

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