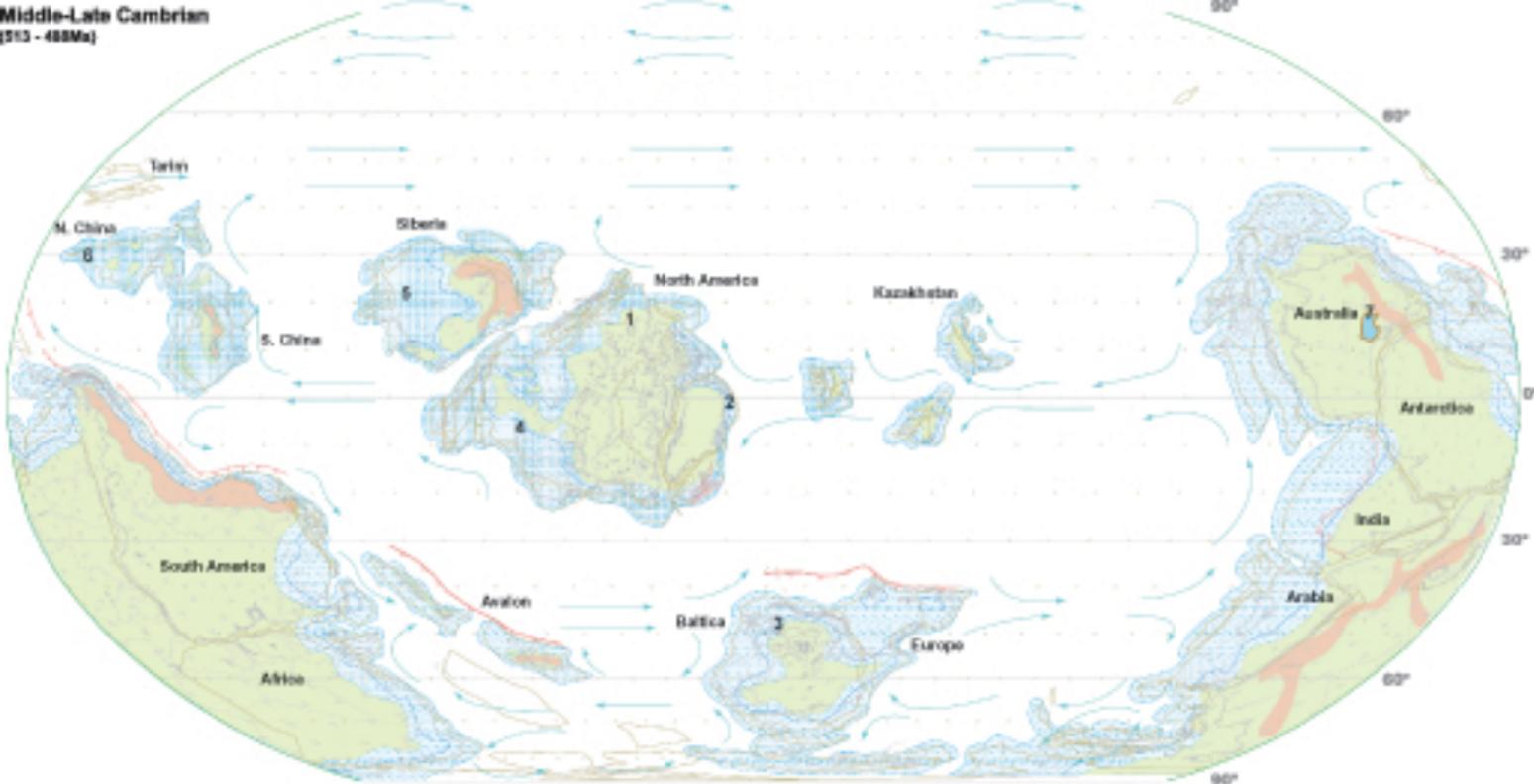


# Middle-Late Cambrian (513 - 488 Ma)



## Key Features

- Three main continents: Baltica, Laurentia, Siberia mostly in the northern hemisphere
- Faults/magma widespread following breakup of Rodinia in Late Proterozoic
- Sea level rising to first-order highstand at end of Cambrian
- Extensive equatorial sea, minor exposed land areas
- Low salinity, limited indigenous fauna
- Warming indicates in Early Cambrian to Middle-Late Cambrian greenhouse climate
- Domestically weak circulation
- Aerobic/cyanobacterial oxygen by Middle Cambrian, results in shift from reefs to platforms with stromatolites and corals
- No vascular land plants
- Low atmospheric oxygen conditions enhance development of dysoxic conditions

## Representative eustatic-sea-level review:

Formation	Basin/Area
1. Mt Cap Fm	Gulf of California
2. Elatostena Glaciation Fm	Finnmark, Greenland
3. Alum Shale	Kangaroo, Australia
4. Baqiao Fm	Oklahoma
5. Ural's sea	Low Yenisey, Russia
6. Qutlung Fm	Tarim, China
7. Charnockite Hill Fm	Offices, Australia

GUL Setting
Constructional Shelf Margin
Constructional Shelf Margin
Platform/Ramp
Platform/Ramp
Platform/Ramp
Drowned Sh. Lake

## Map Legend:

