

Late Devonian - Early Carboniferous
 (Pampeanian - Tournaisian)
 (374 - 345 Ma)



Key Features

- + Much of Gondwana is equatorial or high-southern latitudes; disease from field and forest belts
- + Active tectonic interval: Development of Appalachian Foldbelt
 - Acadia, Ausle, Irenite, Lomagundi, Tibermontane, Fennoscandia, and Bohemianic megasequences
 - Rifting in Dwyer - Doune and Přípyat basins, Klaesung, Világ, Ansons
- + High marine sea level; re-estimation of long-term rise (since early Devonian)
- + Strong influence on topography on precipitation/runoff/evaporation in Laurentia
- + Well-developed reef complexes; Widespread stromatoporite reefs
- + Generally warm periods; carbonates and evaporites expanded through the Devonian
- + Moderate oceanic circulation; Limited continental snow cover at South Pole because of salinity
- + Peak oceanic oxygen minimum
- + Development of vascular land plants and forests
- + Widespread occurrence of restricted conditions (anoxia)

Representative equator-marine-shelf rocks:

Fossiles	Local Area
1. Dremlik Fm.	Russia; Western Canada
2. Dorsay Shale	Pripyat, Russia
3. Marine Shale	Anadolu, U.S.A.
4. Woodland Shale	Michigan, U.S.A.
5. Austin Shale	Wilson Basin
6. Balaton Shale	N. Africa
7. Ikal Shale	Sirok, U.S.A.
8. New Albany Shale	Purdy, U.S.A.
9. Albert Fm	Oreton, U.K.
10. Mid-Cld Red bed facies	Lorraine, Ireland-France

Global Setting
Continental shelf margin
Platform/wave
Platform wave
Platform/wave
Platform/wave
Lagoon, basin-flood
Lagoon, unflooded

Map Legend

Highboreals	Igneous
Boreoprotected	Metacarbonate
Land	Shallow Carbonate
Coal	Shallow Unlithified
Subduction Zone	Deep Basin
Spreading Ridge	Non-Space
Plane Boundary	