



#### Key Features

- Most continents at very high southern latitudes
- Taconic, Osagean, Antlerian and Gettysburg orogenies
- Long-term sea level fall with significant short-term rise
- Extensive development of epicontinental carbonate sediments
- Extensive epicontinental seas, minor exposed land areas
- Late Ordovician glaciation (short duration); "Icehouse" climate
- Discontinuously aperiodic glaciation
- Low atmospheric oxygen conditions favor development of dytoid conditions
- Low relief, limited orographic rainfall
- No vascular land plants

#### Representative organic-matter-rich rocks

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|------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|
| Formation              | Unit/Zone                 | ORR Setting |
| 1. Black shales        | United Kingdom            | Shale/loess |
| 2. Graptolite shales   | Newark Group              | Shale/loess |
| 3. Silver Bay flysch   | Brown/Canada              | Shale/loess |
| 4. Silurian Flysch     | Dakota, U.S.A.            | Shale/loess |
| 5. Green Point Flysch  | New Brunswick             | Shale/loess |
| 6. Green Point Flysch  | Appalachian Basin, U.S.A. | Shale/loess |
| 7. Green Point Flysch  | Appalachian Basin, U.S.A. | Shale/loess |
| 8. Green Point Flysch  | Appalachian Basin, U.S.A. | Shale/loess |
| 9. Green Point Flysch  | Appalachian Basin, U.S.A. | Shale/loess |
| 10. Green Point Flysch | Appalachian Basin, U.S.A. | Shale/loess |

#### Map Legend

- |                       |                     |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Highlands             | Exposures           |
| Lakes                 | Fluvial             |
| Land                  | Subsidence Zone     |
| Shale, Carbonate      | Limit of Glaciation |
| Shale, Unconsolidated | Plate Boundary      |
| Green Beds            |                     |