

Erratum for ‘Devonian (c. 388–375 Ma) Horn River Group of Mackenzie Platform (NW Canada) is an open-shelf succession recording oceanic anoxic events’, *Journal of the Geological Society, London, 176, 29-45*



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The original caption of Figure 3 did not list the section names correctly. In the below figure, the numbering in 3a has been updated

and the caption contains the names of all of the sections. PC in 3b has also been defined.

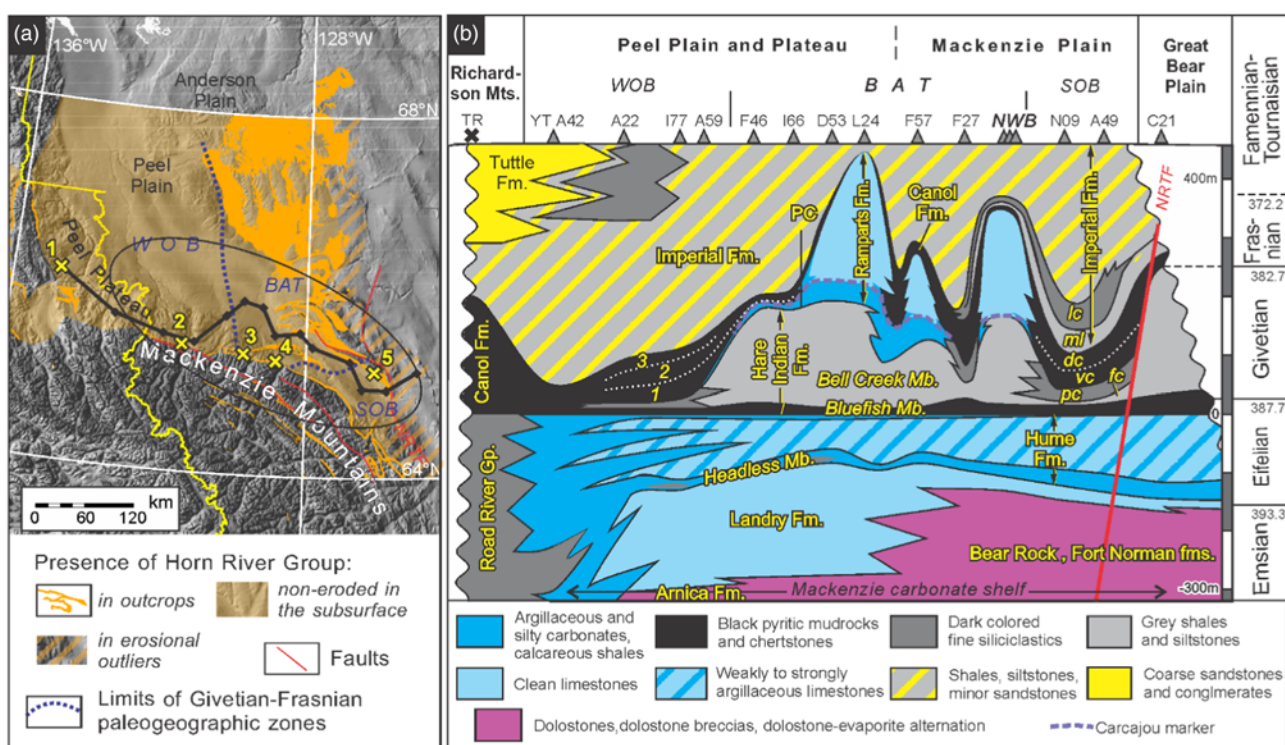


Figure 3. (a) Geographical spread of the Horn River Group (on NWT side) and Canol Formation (on Yukon side) between 64 and 68°N; crosses are outcrops: (1, Trail River (TR in (b))); 2, Rumbly Creek; 3, Turnabout Creek; 4, Powell Creek, and 5, Prohibition Creek); palaeogeographic areas: WOB, Western off-bank area; BAT, bank-and-trough area; SOB, southern off-bank area. (b) Cross-section (black line (a)) levelled at the top of Hume Formation; wells from west to east: Cranswick YT A-42, Cranswick A-22, S. Ramparts I-77, N. Ramparts A-59, Ramparts River F-46, Hume River I-66, Hume River D-53, Carcajou L-24, Maida Creek F-57, Hoosier F-27, NWB is Norman Wells oilfield, Little Bear N-09, Bluefish A-49, and Bracket Lake C-21. Stratigraphic members in SOB: (fc) Francis Creek, (ps) Prohibition Creek, (vc) Vermillion Creek, (dc) Dodo Canyon, (ml) Mirror Lake, and (lc) Loon Creek. NRTF is Norman Range thrust fault (other tectonic elements are not shown). The Canol Formation in WOB area is provisionally subdivided into (1) lower, (2) middle, and (3) lower traceable units or information members (Cross-section B-B' in supplementary material). (PC) on (b) is projection of the Powell Creek outcrop (stratotype of Canol Formation).