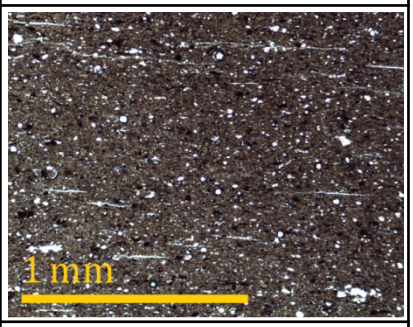
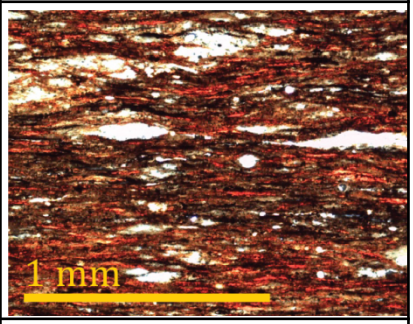
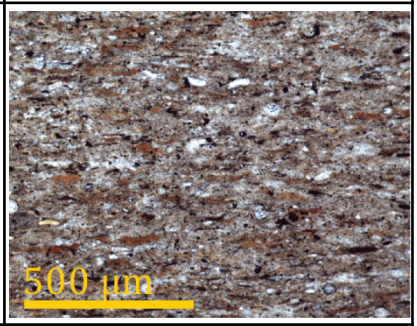
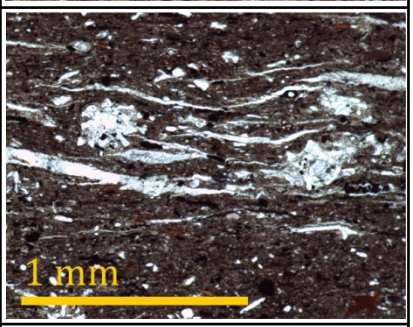
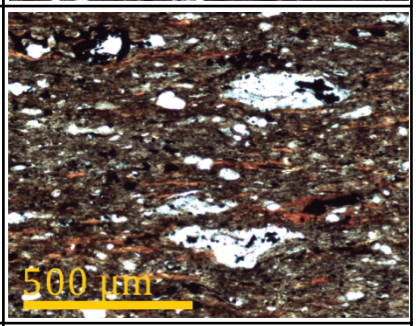
Name	Description	Interpretation	Optical light image
1. Clastic detritus-rich medium mudstone	Well-churned, argillaceous matrix. Abundant medium detrital grains and calcareous nanofossils which are commonly filled with authigenic kaolinite. Equant organic material grains sit within the matrix.	Deposited in a distal setting with a constant detrital input. Bioturbation indicates well-oxygenated conditions with a moderate sedimentation rate allowing for extensive faunal colonization. Organic material is commonly type III.	
2. Organic material and calcareous pellet-rich, laminated mudstone	Discontinuous wavy lamina are organized into normally graded beds with erosional bases. Comprised of organo-mineralic aggregates, detrital material, and calcareous faecal pellets.	Organic material was deposited as algal mats that were occasionally disturbed and locally reworked. Supply of detrital material was continuous. This facies represents the highest levels of primary productivity.	
3. Coccolith-dominated medium mudstone	Fine to medium normally graded calcareous mudstone beds. Dominated by coccolith plates and coccolith-rich faecal pellets in a coccolith, clay mineral, and quartz-rich matrix.	This facies represents times of peak carbonate productivity. Continuous supply of detrital material that was diluted by coccolith material. Material was locally reworked into graded beds.	
4. Biogenic-detritus-dominated, fine to medium mudstone	Disarticulated shell fragments dominate this facies. Shells and abundant fine to coarse mud-sized quartz grains sit within an argillaceous matrix. Diagenetic calcite stringers overprint.	Deposited when depositional energy was relatively high. Shells and framework grains brought in by unusual storm activity. Calcitic stringers were formed during early diagenesis.	
5. Agglutinated foraminifera-bearing, medium to coarse, carbonaceous mudstone	Well-churned, argillaceous and algal material matrix. Detrital grains, abundant agglutinated foraminifera, and lithic clasts sit within the matrix.	This facies represent a finely balanced system between a well-mixed water productive column indicated by the foraminifera and faunal colonization, and the production and preservation of the algal material.	
6. Carbonate-cemented, coarse-grained mudstone	Medium to coarse, angular, digenetic carbonate grain-dominated sediment with an argillaceous matrix.	Dolomite rhombs formed during early diagenesis resulting from microbial sulfate reduction. These samples are discounted from palaeoenvironmental interpretation.