Geological Magazine

New carbon isotope stratigraphy of the Ediacaran-Cambrian boundary interval from southwest China: Implications for global correlation

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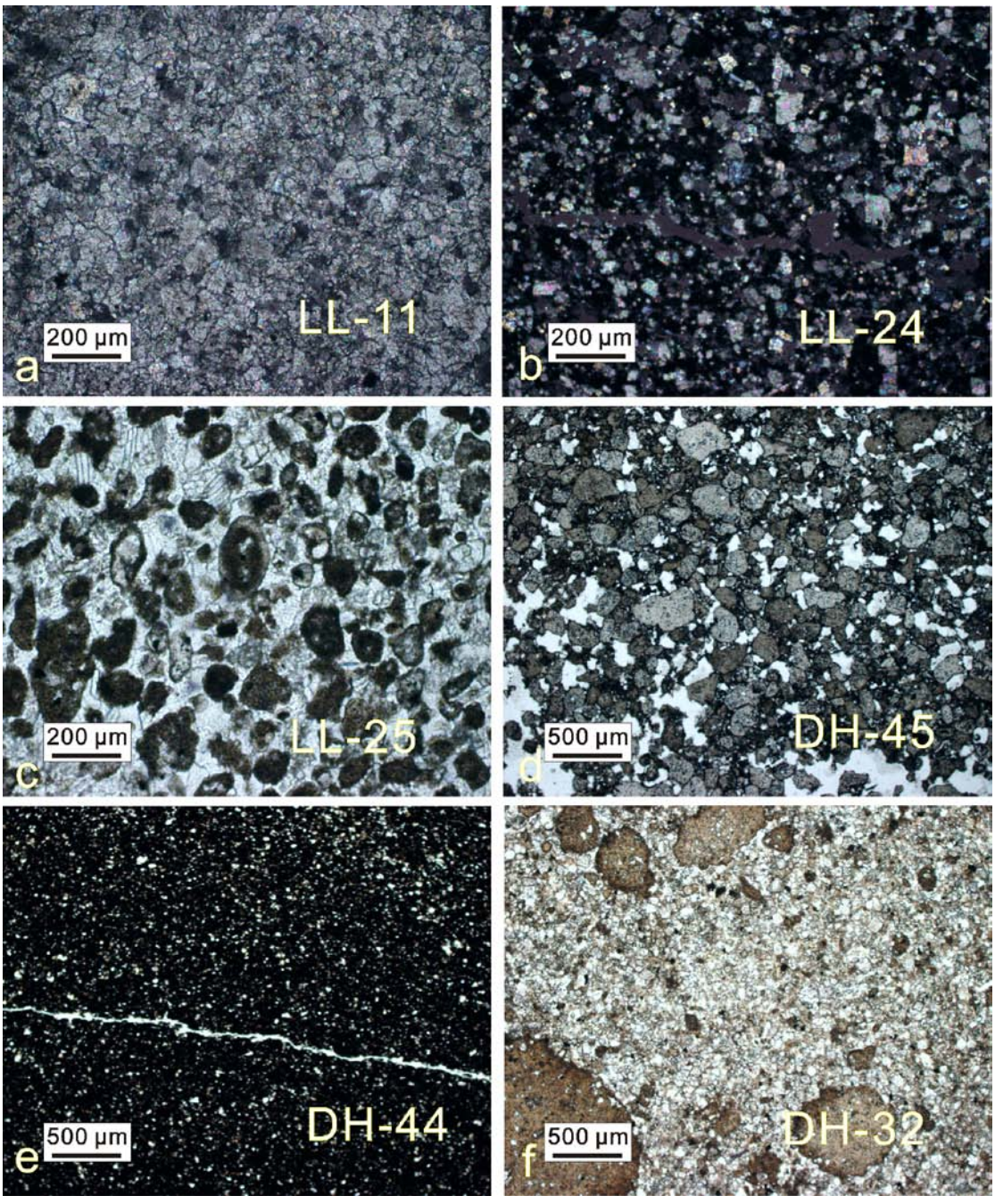
Figure A1. Outcrops of Laolin section in northeastern Yunnan, southwestern China. (a) Siltstone of

Shiyantou Formation and limestone of the Dahai Member; (b) limestone of upper Dahai Member and dolostone of lower Dahai Member; (c) phosphatic dolostone of middle Zhongyicun Member; (d) interbedded dark siliceous rock–yellowish argillaceous dolostone of Daibu Member.



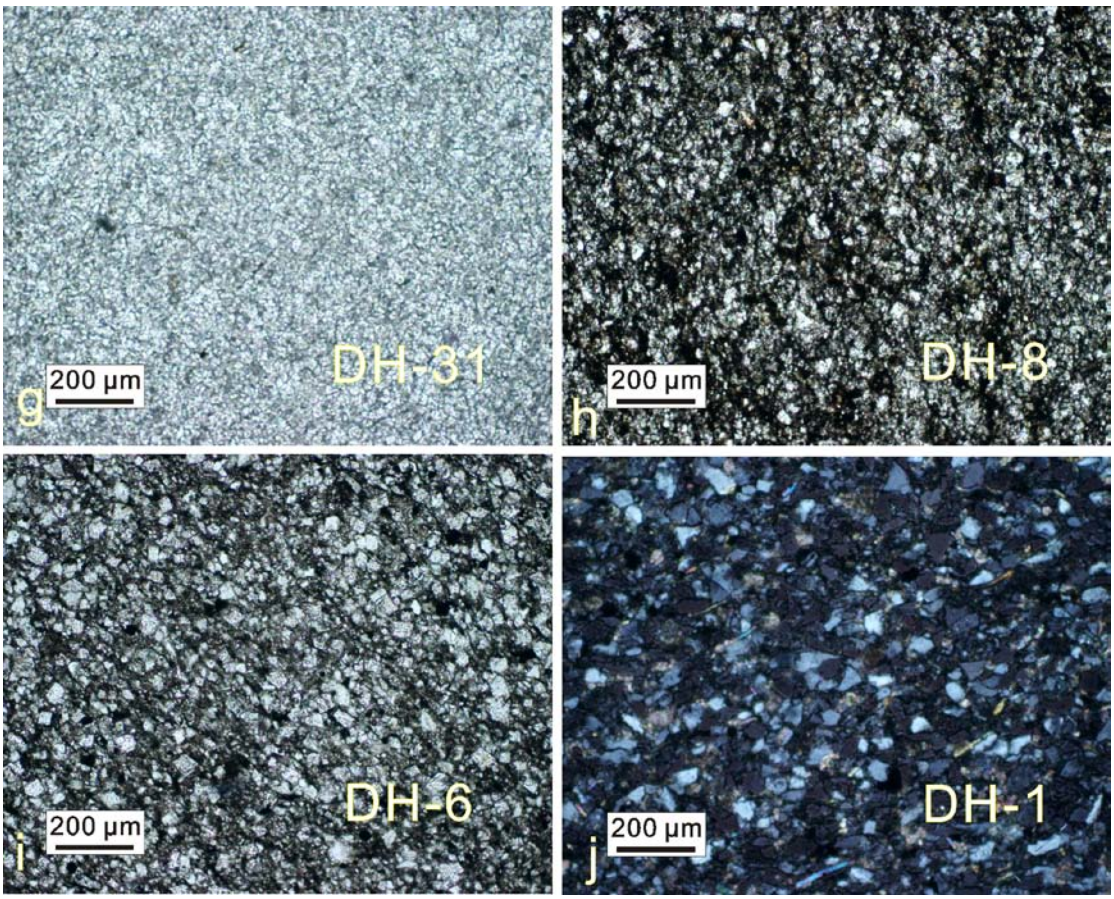


Figure A2. Microscope photos of rock thin-sections from Laolin section in northeastern Yunnan, southwestern China. (a) Sample LL-11 (cross-polarized light), dolostone from upper Baiyanshao Member; (b) sample LL-24 (cross-polarized light), argillaceous dolostone of upper Daibu Member; (c) LL-25 (plane- polarized light), dolomitic oölitic phosphorite from lower Zhongyicun Member; (d) DH-45 (plane-polarized light), dolomitic granular phosphorite with cavities (white areas) from middle Zhongyicun Member; (e) DH-44 (cross-polarized light), black shale with a microvein from middle Zhongyicun Member; (f) DH-32 (plane-polarized light), phosphatic dolostone from Zhongyicun Member; (g) DH-31 (cross-polarized light), dolostone from lower Dahai Member; (h) DH-8 (cross-polarized light), limestone from the upper Dahai Member; (i) DH-6 (cross-polarized light), limestone from the upper Dahai Member; (j) DH-1 (cross-polarized light), siltstone from lower Shiyantou Formation.