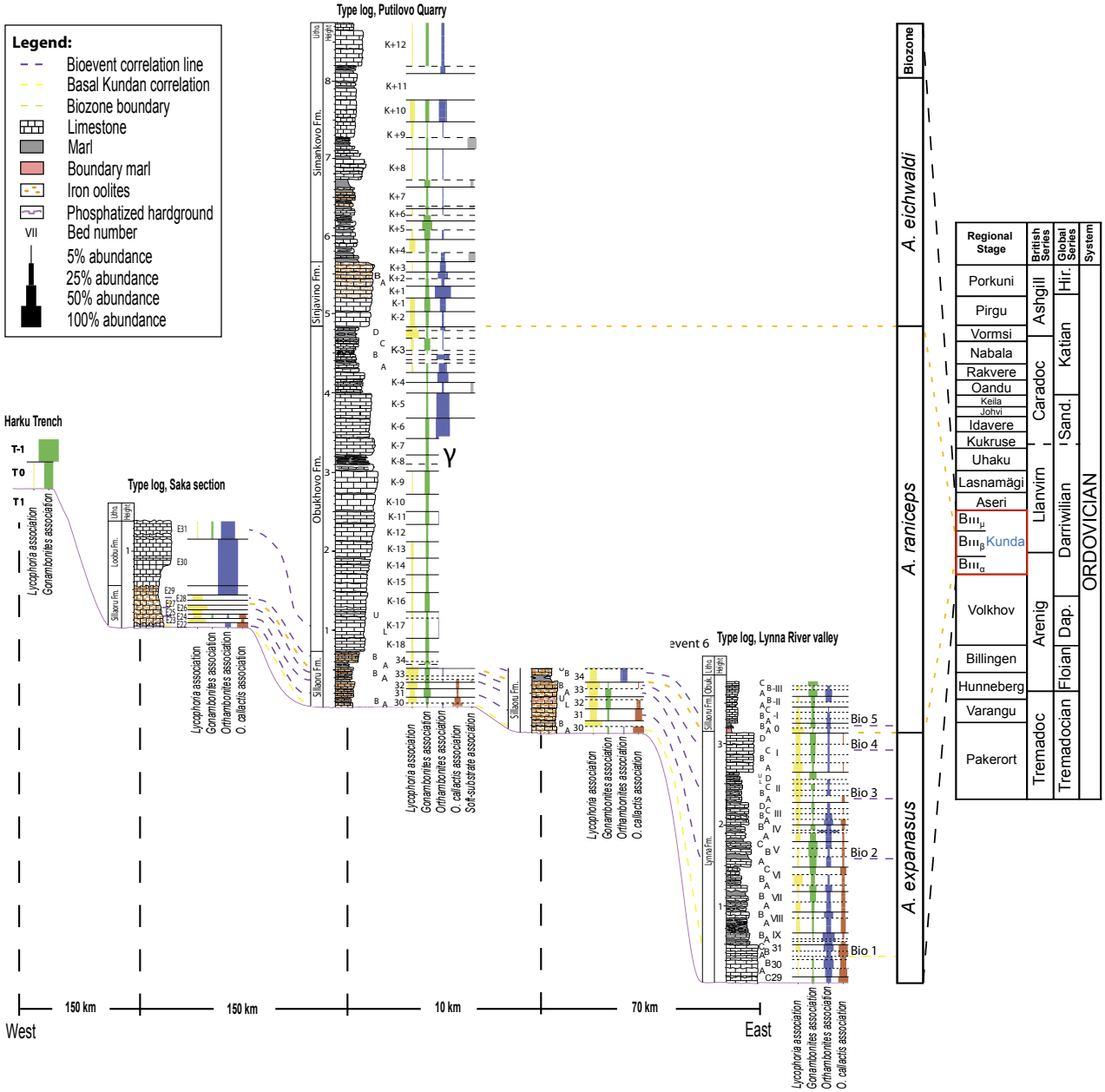


Figure 2:
Stratigraphic scheme showing the regional stages and Lamansky's (1905) trilobite zonations tied to global stratigraphy. The zonations are only shown for the Kundan stage. $BIII_{\alpha}$, $BIII_{\beta}$ and $BIII_{\gamma}$ are synonyms for the *expansus*, *raniceps* and *eichwaldi* trilobite zones respectively. Next to each type log the relative ranges and abundances of the five biofacies are shown. They are coloured according to figures 8, 9 and 10. Abbreviations: Hir. = Hirnantian, Sand. = Sandbian and Dap. = Dapingian, Bio 1–5 = Bioevent 1–5. The section in Saka is based on Mägi (1990).

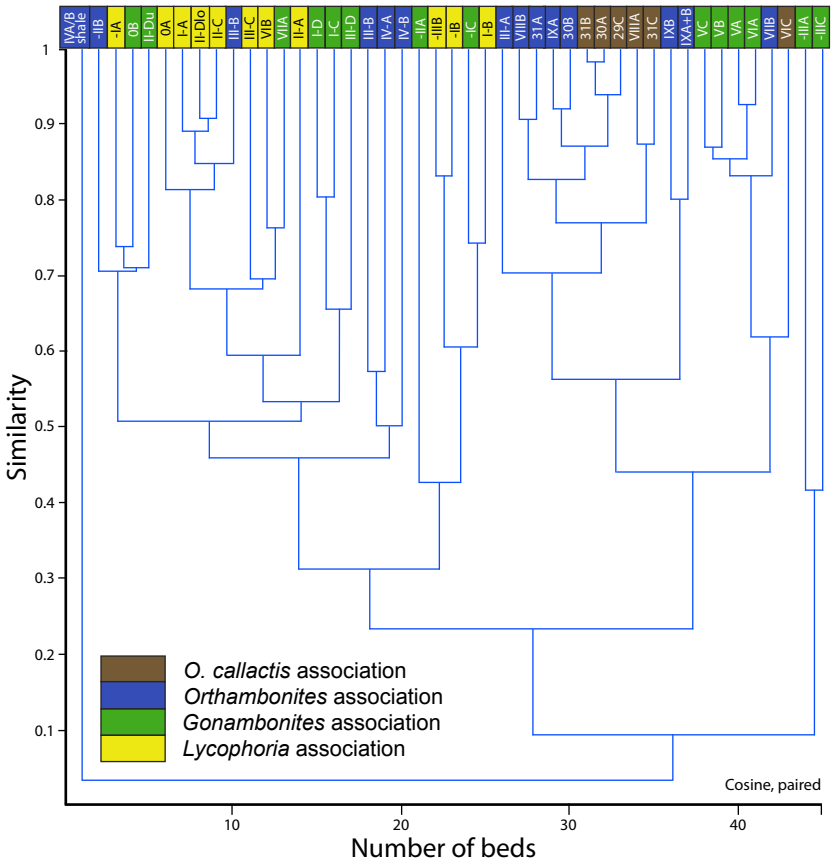
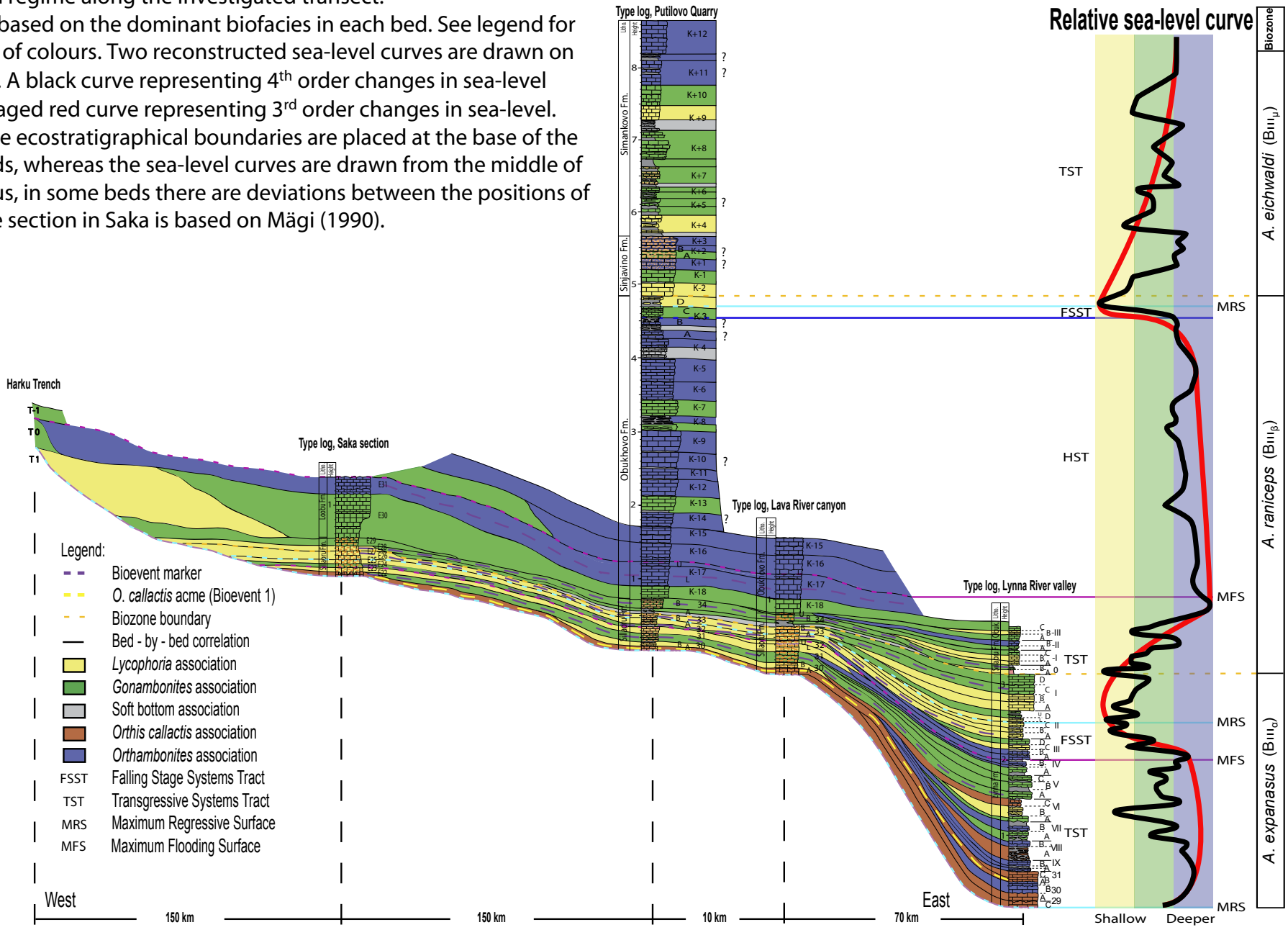


Figure 8:
Cluster analysis showing a plot of the beds in the Lynna River valley section. Note that, apart from a few exceptions, the shallow water faunas and deeper water faunas plot coherently indicating a relationship between these beds and the brachiopod faunas they contain. Exceptions are beds VIIA, III-B, –IA and –IC. In all four beds the different associations were almost equally represented. Thus, the beds have been shaded according to the most dominant biofacies.

Figure 9:
Correlation of biofacies and their interpreted ecostratigraphical depositional regime along the investigated transect.
Colours are based on the dominant biofacies in each bed. See legend for explanation of colours. Two reconstructed sea-level curves are drawn on the far right. A black curve representing 4th order changes in sea-level and an averaged red curve representing 3rd order changes in sea-level. Note that the ecostratigraphical boundaries are placed at the base of the relevant beds, whereas the sea-level curves are drawn from the middle of the bed. Thus, in some beds there are deviations between the positions of the two. The section in Saka is based on Mägi (1990).



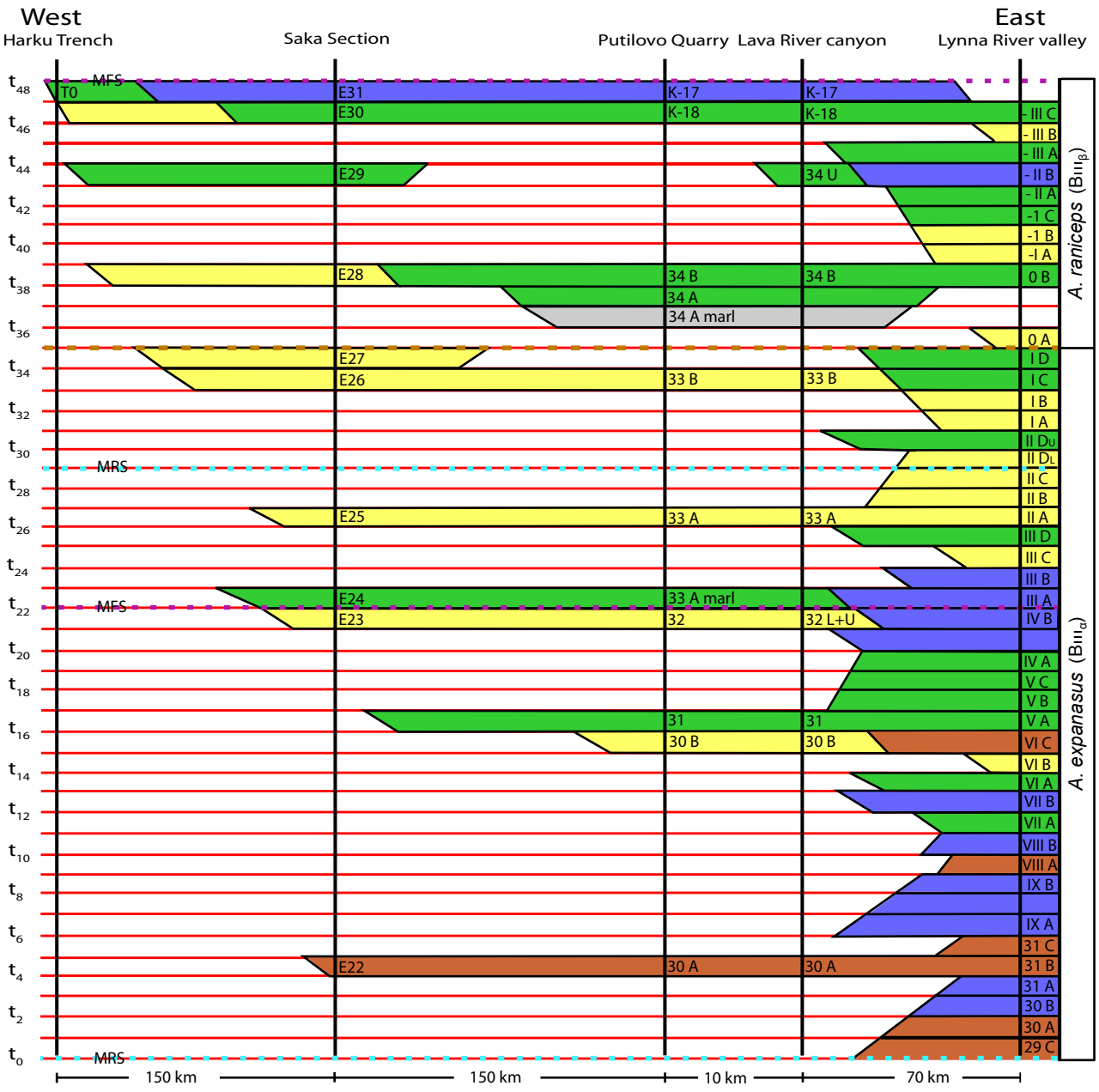


Figure 10:
Wheeler diagram illustrating hiati in the western sections compared with the one in Lynna River valley. The biofacies and interpreted-ecostratigraphical surfaces are also shown to indicate a relative indication of the palaeo-water depth during the deposition of any given bed. Colours are as in Figure 9.