

TABLE II.5. General Stratigraphic Column for the Pryor Mountains, Montana. From Blackstone, Jr., 1975.

Age	Formation	General lithology	Thickness, feet
QUATERNARY	No names	Alluvium, colluvium, mudflows, landslides	
Recent	No names	Pediments and mass gravity debris	
Pleistocene			
LOWER CRETACEOUS	Cloverly Formation	Rusty sandstone, variegated claystone	280-350
	Pryor Conglomerate Member	Basal chert-pebble conglomerate	0-85
	(Sundance Formation of earlier use)		
JURASSIC	Swift Formation	Glauconitic sandstone at top; shale and claystone, gray green	100
	Riendon Formation	Limestone at top; shale and thin limestone beds, green	150-170
	Piper Formation	Prominent basal gypsum bed; shale, red to pink, and thin limestone beds	60-200
TRIASSIC	Chugwater Formation	Siltstone, red; fine-grained sandstone, red; and thin red shale. Thin sandy limestone near base	500-600
PERMO PENNSYLVANIAN	Phosphoria Formation (Embar of local usage)	Hard, dense, white limestone and red siltstone	10-60
PENNSYLVANIAN	Tensleep Sandstone	Sandstone, white to buff; cross laminated; nodular black chert in top part	170
	Amsden Formation	Upper unit—argillaceous, dolomitic limestone and limy claystone, purple Lower unit—red claystone and siltstone; masses of hematite and occasional oolitic formation	40 100
MISSISSIPPIAN	Madison Limestone Group (divided into units as proposed by Richardson, 1955)	Unit A—Limestone, weathering gray to silver; fossiliferous; canyon rim former Fossil cave breccia, red, contains limestone blocks; filling of collapsed karst topography Unit B—Dolomitic limestone, brown, usually finely crystalline Unit C—Limestone, granular; in large part fossil "hash"; distinctive red to purple color. Thin bedded, ripple marks common; crossbedded clastic limestone in some units. Unit D—Limestone, dark	150-200 0-40 200 90-110 190
DEVONIAN	Jefferson Dolomite	Dolomite, tan to brown. Lower part has yellow-greenish cast on weathered surface. Some beds characterized by free-floating sand grains.	250-275
	Beartooth Butte Formation	Siltstone, red, contains angular blocks of white Bighorn Dolomite. Occurs in channels cut into the underlying Bighorn Dolomite.	0-40
ORDOVICIAN	Bighorn Dolomite	Upper unit—Dolomite, buff to white, thin bedded, argillaceous. Equivalent(?) to the Leigh Member Lower unit—Dolomite, massive, buff; reticulated weathering surfaces. Black chert in occasional nodules.	190 260
CAMBRIAN	Gallatin Limestone	Flat-pebble or edgewise-pebble limestone conglomerate; green; glauconitic.	240
	Gros Ventre Formation	Shale, green; few thin sandy shale beds. Source of major landslides.	450
PRECAMBRIAN	Flathead Quartzite	Sandstone, red to brown; coarse grained; arkosic	75
	Undetermined age, no formal name	Granitic gneiss; hornblende schist; quartz veins; and aplite dikes	