

This point indicates the boundary separating the *Mississippian* and *Devonian* periods.

The *Devonian* Period connects with *Silurian* rocks at this spot on Red Mountain

IDA ORE SEAM-A low grade, non-economic bed of oolitic iron ore.

HICKORY NUT ORE SEAM-A high grade oolitic iron ore bed containing numerous molds of a brachiopod, which look like the open husks of hickory nut.

CONGLOMERATE-Made up of mud cobbles washed up on an ancient beach.

BIG ORE SEAM-The thickest oolitic iron ore bed in the area.

KIDNEY SEAM-The large, red, rounded cobbles in this conglomerate reminded early miners of this part of the body.

IRONDALE ORE SEAM-Another high grade oolitic iron ore bed that was the major source of ore for Civil War furnaces near Irondale.

RED MOUNTAIN FAULT-This large crack in the rocks shows upward movement of about 25 feet. Beds on either side have been bent by shearing forces.

Silurian Period rocks meet with *Ordovician* deposits along this strata line. The *Ordovician* rocks are the oldest rocks on Red Mountain.

VOLCANIC ASH BEDS-About 440 million years ago one or more volcanoes to the southeast erupted, spewing ash which fell into the ocean here and settled to the bottom.

UNCONFORMITY-A horizon indicating an uplift of the sea floor above the ocean surface. This exposed land was eroded, but later submerged and sediments were again deposited.

SOLUTION PINNACLES-Characteristic peaks and dips formed when limestone is exposed to weathering in a humid environment.

PATCH REEFS-Small reef bodies which were formed by rapid growth of a branching algae. Corals, sponges, brachiopods, bryozoans, echinoderms, molluses, and trilobites are also found in them.

