

REVISTA DE LA ACADEMIA COLOMBIANA DE CIENCIAS EXACTAS, FÍSICAS Y NATURALES

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# **Supplementary Information**

Fossil leaves, woods, gastropods, and a crocodile tooth: Is the Amagá Formation worth exploring?

Fósiles de hojas, maderas, gasterópodos y un diente de cocodrilo, ¿vale la pena

### explorar la Formación Amagá?

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Appendix 1. Sedimentary logs of the fossil localities: Sinifana, Cinco-Venecia, Palomos,

La Naranjala, Sabaleticas, Sabaletas, and Palmichala.

1a. Fossil locality Sinifana. The sedimentary log and its fossil beds are taken from Silva-Tamayo et al. (2008).

1b. Fossil locality Cinco-Venecia: The sedimentary log and its fossil beds are taken from Silva-Tamayo et al. (2008).

1c. Fossil locality Palomos: The sedimentary log and its fossil beds are taken from Silva- Tamayo et al. (2008).

1d. Fossil locality La Naranjala: The sedimentary log and its fossil beds are taken from Henao (2012).

1e. Fossil locality Sabaleticas: The sedimentary log and its fossil beds are taken from Páez- Acuña (2013).

1f. Fossil locality Sabaletas: The sedimentary log and its fossil beds are taken from Páez- Acuña (2013).

1g. Fossil locality Palmichala: The sedimentary log and its fossil beds are taken from Páez- Acuña (2013).

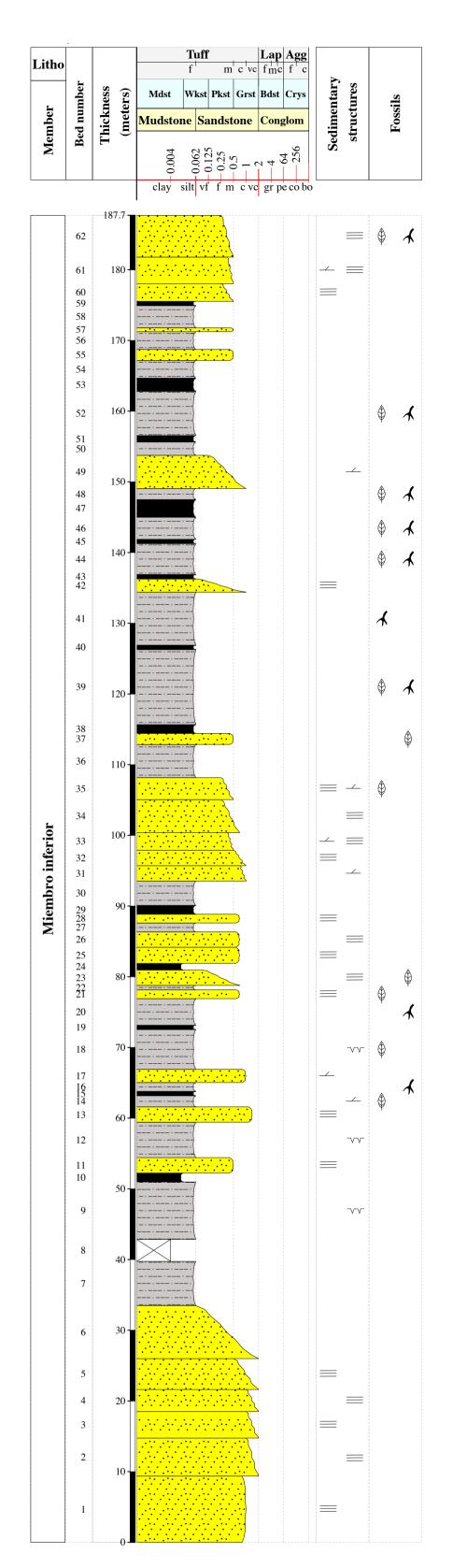
### References

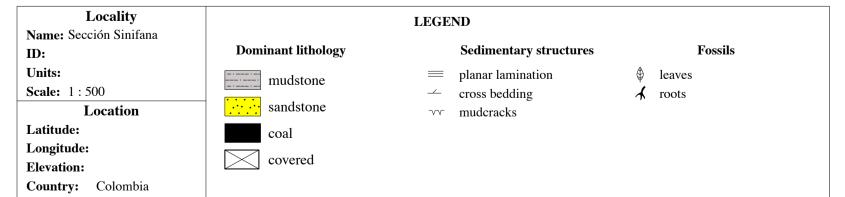
Henao, J. E. (2012). Estratigrafía y Petrografía de las Areniscas de la Secuencia Quebrada La Naranjala – Municipio de Fredonia Miembro Inferior de la Formación Amagá. Undergraduate Thesis. Universidad EAFIT. 61 pp.

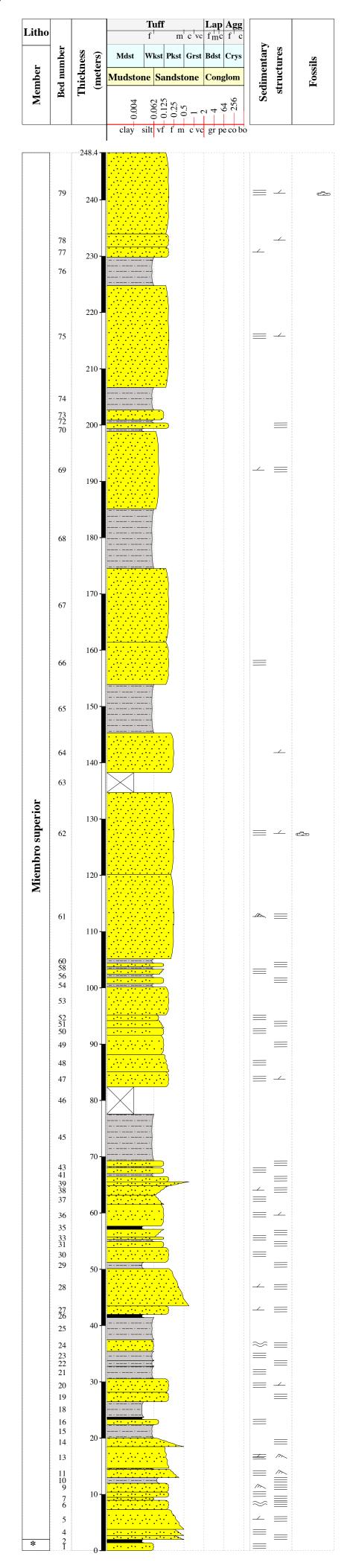
Páez -Acuña, L. A. (2013). Análisis Estratigráfico y de Proveniencia del Miembro Superior de la Formación Amagá en los Sectores de La Pintada y Valparaíso (Cuenca Amagá, Andes Noroccidentales). Undergraduate Thesis. Universidad EAFIT. 165 pp.

Silva-Tamayo, J. C., Sierra, G. M., & Correa, L. G. (2008). Tectonic and climate driven fluctuations in the stratigraphic base level of a Cenozoic continental coal basin, northwestern Andes. *Journal of South American Earth Sciences*, 26(4), 369-382.

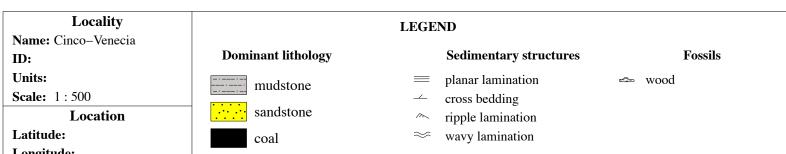
1a







1b

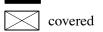


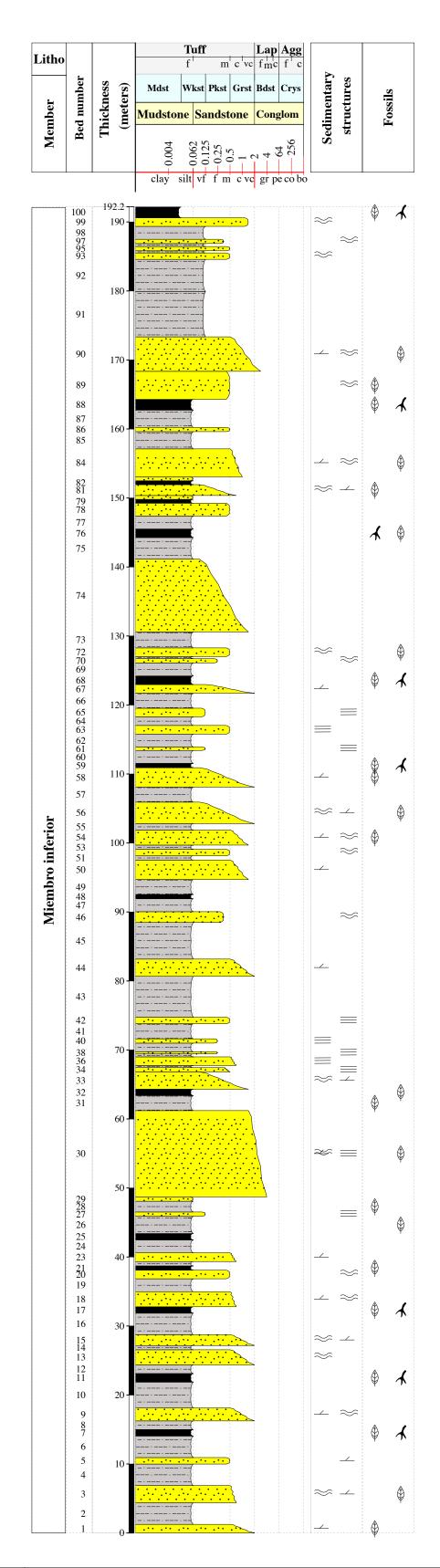
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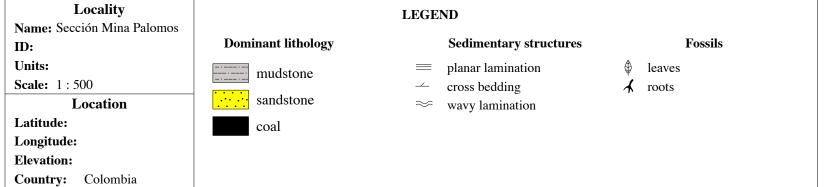
**Elevation:** 

Country: Colombia

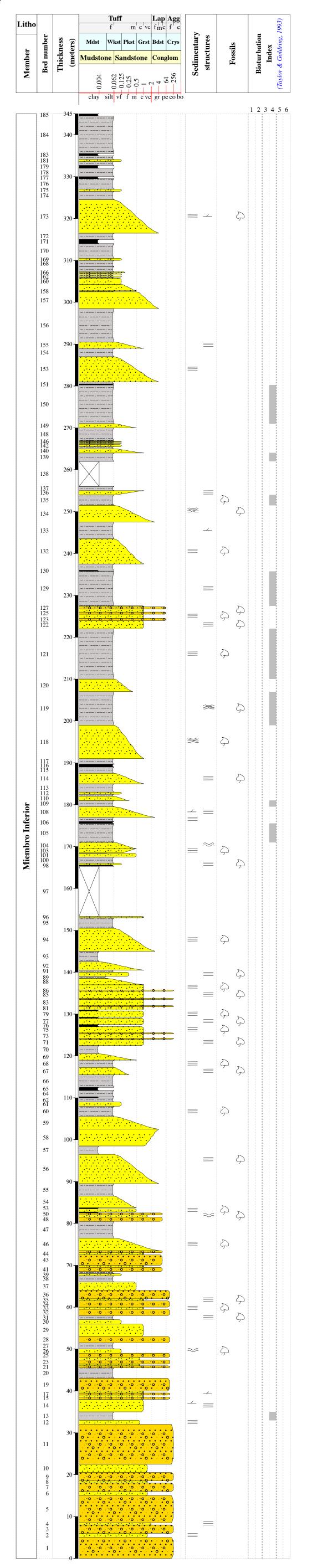


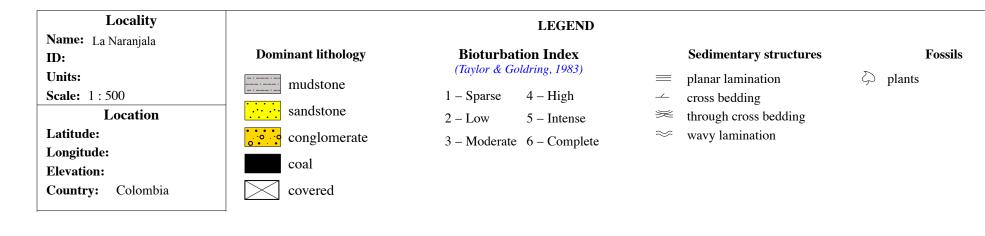


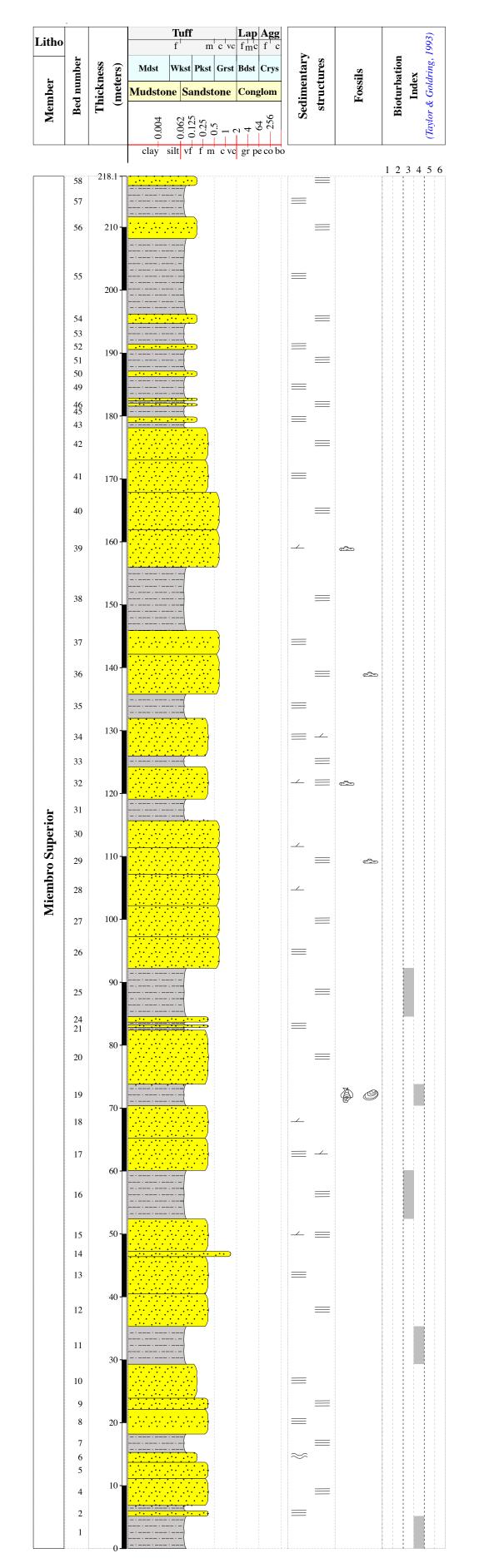




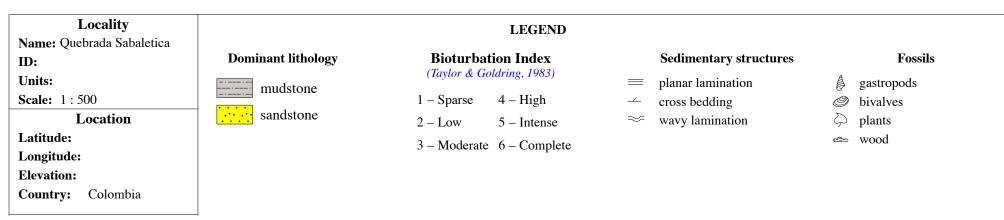
1d

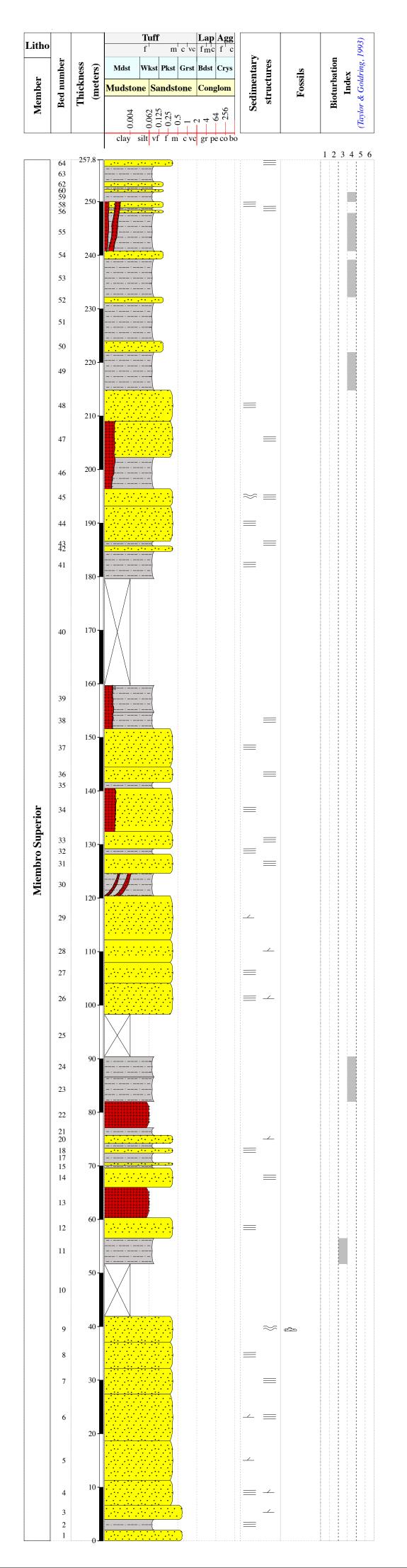






1e





Locality Name: Quebrada Sabaleta ID:

**Dominant lithology** 

LEGEND

Sedimentary structures

Fossils

Units:

**Scale:** 1 : 500

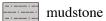
Location

Latitude:

Longitude:

Elevation:

Country: Colombia



sandstone .....

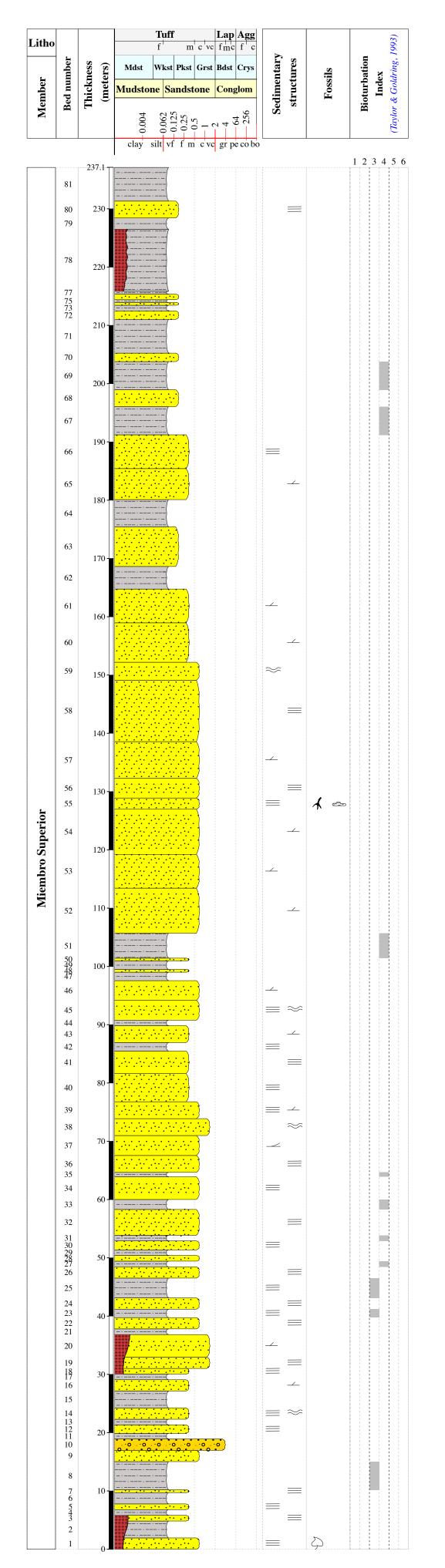
- andesite porphyry
- covered

#### **Bioturbation Index** (Taylor & Goldring, 1983)

- 1 Sparse 4 – High
- 2 Low5 – Intense
- 3 Moderate 6 Complete
- planar lamination  $\equiv$

🛥 wood

- \_\_\_ cross bedding
- wavy lamination  $\approx$



Locality	LEGEND			
Name: Quebrada Palmichala				
ID:	Dominant lithology	<b>Bioturbation Index</b>	Sedimentary structures	Fossils
Units:	mudstone	(Taylor & Goldring, 1983)	$\equiv$ planar lamination	$\Diamond$ plants
<b>Scale:</b> 1 : 500		1 – Sparse 4 – High	- cross bedding	roots
Location	sandstone	2 – Low 5 – Intense	festoon cross bedding	🛥 wood
Latitude:	conglomerate	3 – Moderate 6 – Complete	$\approx$ wavy lamination	
Longitude:		5 moderate 6 complete		
Elevation:	andesite porphyry			

Country: Colombia