

# Deposition, Porosity Evolution and Diagenesis of the Pipe Creek Jr. Reef (Silurian), Grant County, Indiana | 1978 | University of Wisconsin, 1978 | Patrick J. Lehmann

Pipe Creek Sinkhole near Swayzee in Grant County, Indiana, is one of the most important paleontological sites in the interior of the eastern half of North America, preserved because it was buried by glacial till.[1] Uncovered in 1996 by workers at the Pipe Creek Junior limestone quarry, the sinkhole has yielded a diverse array of fossils from the Pliocene epoch dating back. It was created by the collapse of a limestone cave in a Silurian reef formation. That left a steep-sided depression about 75 meters (246 ft) long, 50 meters (164 ft) wide and 11 meters (36 ft) deep. Depositional facies and diagenesis of the Pipe Creek Jr. reef, Silurian, Great Lakes region, Indiana, p. 319–329. In Geldsetzer, H. H. J., James, N. P., and Tebbutt, G. E. (eds.), *Reefs, Canada and Adjacent Areas*. Canadian Society of Petroleum Geologists, Memoir 13. Google Scholar. Loeblich, A. R. Jr., and Tappan, H. 1964. Blue-green algae as agents in the deposition of marl in Michigan lakes. *Annual Report Michigan Academy of Science*, 20:247–260. Google Scholar. Radionova, E. P., and Einasto, R. E. 1985. Some Ordovician and Silurian algae from selected areas of the southwestern United States, p. 351–359. In Fägel, E. (ed.), *Fossil Algae, Recent Results and Developments*. Springer-Verlag, New York. CrossRef Google Scholar. An additional reason for evaluating reef diagenesis is the reservoir potential of these carbonate bodies. To illustrate the point, in the recent collection of 35 case studies of carbonate reservoirs (Roehl and Choquette 1985), reefs were involved in 15. The emphasis on porosity development in many studies of the present volume is therefore not of mere academic interest. Salt Diapirism Porosity Evolution Carbonate Buildup Plane Light Burial Diagenesis. These keywords were added by machine and not by the authors. This process is experimental and the keywords may be updated as the learning algorithm improves. BADON, C.L., 1974, Petrology and reservoir potential of the upper member of the Smackover Formation, Clarke County, Mississippi: *Gulf Coast Assoc. Geol. Soc. Trans.*, v. 24, p. 163–174. Google Scholar. BARIA, L.R., D.L. STOUT, P.M. HARRIS, and P.D. CREVELLO, 1982, Upper Jurassic reefs of the Smackover Formation, United States Gulf Coast: *Amer. Assoc. Petroleum Geologists Bull.*, v. 66, p. 1449–1482. Google Scholar.