

Sample ID and provenance

Sample ID: SP47_CdC

Outcrop: Casal da Colina

Lithology: Chert

Unit/facies: Middle Jurassic

Collection: LusoLit

Thinsection: No

Macroscopic description

❖ COLOR

Color distribution is Mix diffuse. Main colors are pale brown (10YR 6/3), light gray (10YR 7/2) and gray (10YR 6/1).

❖ FABRIC

The sample has a Dull luster and is Opaque. The feel is semi-smooth and the grain is fine. There are areas where the grain is coarse and the feel is rough, possibly related to different levels of silicification. The structure is Uneven with a Gradual variation. The patterns are Shaded and Broad mottling (mostly regarding grain and feel and not color). The distribution of the spots is Uneven and they are present in 1-49% of the sample.

❖ INCLUSIONS AND FOSSIL CONTENT

Oxide grains are uncommon, in small and round shapes, scattered in the sample's surface. Oxide grains can also be found within a small fracture.

The area between the cortex and the chert has a lamination of a lighter colored chert or chalcedony.

Fossil content is common but tiny and mostly white. It is not monotypic, although ~50% of the fossils are round. The cortex area also has silicified fossil inclusions.

❖ CORTEX

Cortex has an Outcrop type and ranges from Medium to Thick, with a mix of Sharp and Gradual transition.

❖ QUALITY

The fracture type ranges from Conchoidal to Uneven and some areas have Fractures. The knapping quality ranges from Good to Medium.

❖ **OBSERVATION**

Patination is present, as a yellow/red patina on the exposed area of the cortex and the chert itself.

Outcrop description

❖ OUTCROP CHARACTERISTICS

Type of outcrop: Primary

Visibility: Reasonable

Accessibility: Easy

State of site: Bad

❖ CHERT NODULES/BEDS DESCRIPTION

Type of chert nodule: Nodule

Sample variability: Homogeneous

Frequency: Rare

Nodule description: Oval to irregular, varying from 3 to 8cm width. Many of the nodules do not seem to be properly silicified.

❖ SHORT DESCRIPTION

The outcrop is located at the bottom of a gentle slope, where the vegetation is not as dense. The nodules are found in parent rock which outcrops from the floor, although the nodules here are rare.

Macroscopic photos









