

Corrigendum

Corrigendum to “Sedimentology, stratigraphy, and glacier dynamics,
western Scottish Highlands”
[Quaternary Research 68 (2007) 79–95]

Nicholas R. Golledge

*British Geological Survey, Murchison House, West Mains Road, Edinburgh, EH9 3LA, UK
School of Geosciences, University of Edinburgh, West Mains Road, Edinburgh, EH9 3JW, UK*

Received 3 July 2007

Available online 27 September 2007

On page 82, [Table 1](#) contains errors in the rows describing “Maximum thickness,” “Landform association,” and “Interpreted age.” The corrected [Table 1](#) is provided here to remove the apparent discrepancy between the data shown in the original table and the interpretations described in the text.

References

- Eyles, N., Miall, A.D., 1984. Glacial facies. In: Walker, R.G. (Ed.), *Facies Models*. Geoscience Canada Reprint Series, No. 1. Geological Association of Canada, pp. 15–38.
- Eyles, N., Miall, A.D., Eyles, C.H., 1984. Lithofacies types and vertical profile models—An alternative approach to the description and environmental interpretation of glacial diamict and diamictite sequences—Reply. *Sedimentology* 31, 891–898.

Table 1
 Characteristics of the eight facies types described in the text, including postulated genetic interpretations and inferences of depositional environment

Facies	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Sediment type	Diamicton	Diamicton	Diamicton	Diamicton	Diamicton	Diamicton	Sorted sediments	Boulders
Structure	Massive to weakly stratified, some centimeter to decimeter-scale pods, lenses and beds of silt and sand	Massive to weakly stratified, some laterally persistent partings of silt and fine sand	Massive, never stratified. Matrix has conchoidal cleavage, no apparent fissility	Massive to weakly stratified	Stratified, containing sand lenses and beds up to 1 m thick. These range from planar bedded to highly folded	Stratified, often clast-rich, containing folded and/or faulted sand lenses and beds	Bedded and/or laminated	Clast-supported beds
Facies code (after Eyles and Miall, 1984)	Dmm	Dmm	Dmm	Dmm	Dms	Dms	Gfo, Gm, St, Sfo, Sm, Fl	Bcm
Matrix material	Sand	Silt and sand	Silt and clay	Silt and sand	Coarse sand and fine gravel	Coarse sand and fine gravel	Gravel, sand, silt, clay	Sand, gravel
Matrix particle size distribution	Trimodal, main peak in fine sand, secondary peak in fine silt, tertiary peak in clay	Trimodal, main peak in fine sand, secondary peak in fine silt, tertiary peak in clay	Bimodal, main peak in fine-med silt, secondary peak in med sand	Unimodal to bimodal, peak in med-coarse silt, weak secondary peak in med sand	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Consolidation	Firm but friable	Very firm	Firm to very firm	Firm	Often friable but highly variable	Often friable but highly variable	Compact to firm	N/A
Upper contact	Sharp, conformable, planar, marked by SA boulders >1 m diameter	Conformable	Conformable, sharp, planar	Conformable, in places undulose or gradational	Undulose, sometimes erosional	Undulose	Often erosional	Undulose
Lower contact	Not seen	Not seen	Conformable, sharp, planar	Conformable, sharp, planar	Conformable, in places undulose or gradational	Conformable/undulose, sometimes erosional	Conformable and planar, or erosional	Undulose
Colour	Reddish to yellow-brown	Yellowish-brown (2.5Y 6/3)	Blue-grey or greenish-grey (5GY 5/1)	Light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4–5/6)	Olive-brown or light olive brown (2.5Y 4/4–5/6)	Olive-brown or light olive brown (2.5Y 4/4–5/6)	Variably grey, brown or yellow	N/A
Matrix mineralogy (XRD)	Contains kaolinite	Possible kaolinite	Contains calcite	Neither kaolinite or calcite present	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Clast lithologies	Metasedimentary rock	Psammite, semi-pelite, rare white granodiorite	Metasedimentary rock and rare granite	Metasedimentary rock, quartzite, rare pegmatite	Metasedimentary rock	Metasedimentary rock	N/A	Psammite, semi-pelite, rare granite
Clast grade	Cobbles and gravel	Cobbles and gravel	Cobbles	Cobbles and gravel	Cobbles, gravel, boulders	Cobbles, gravel, boulders	N/A	Boulders, some cobbles
Clast rounding	SA/SR	SR/SA	R/SR/SA	R/SR/SA	WR–VA	WR–VA	N/A	A/SA
Occurrence	Coire Thoin only	Coire Chailein only	Well-distributed but limited	Ubiquitous	Widespread but patchy	Widespread but patchy	Glens Orchy and Cononish, Strathfillan, Coire Earb	Coire Chailein and Glen Orchy only
Maximum thickness	ca. 25 m	ca. 13 m	>5 m	ca. 5 m	<3 m	ca. 10 m	<5 m	<2 m
Depositional environment	Subglacial	Subglacial	Subglacial	Subglacial	Submarginal	Ice-marginal, sub-aerial	Sub-aerial, proglacial and ice-marginal	Ice-marginal, sub-aerial
Genetic interpretation	Basal substrate ('till')	Basal substrate ('till')	Basal substrate ('till')	Basal substrate ('till')	Reworked older substrates and melt-out from basal ice	Debris flows and basal melt-out	Glaciofluvial outwash	Debris avalanche
Landform association	None	None	Smooth spreads and Type 1 moraines	Smooth spreads and Type 1 moraines	Hummocky spreads	Type 2 moraine ridges and mounds	Fans, deltas and terraces	None
Comments	Some pervasively weathered pelite clasts present	Poorly exposed due to slippage from above	Evidence of hydrofracturing in Coire Chailein	Often the only facies seen exposed	Transitional between Facies D and F	Highly variable composition	Wide range of grading, sorting and structure	May reflect very local source
Interpreted age	Pre-Main Late Devensian	Pre-Main Late Devensian	Main Late Devensian	Late Devensian deglaciation	Younger Dryas	MLD and YD	Pre-MLD to YD	Pre-MLD to YD

Facies codes after Eyles and Miall (1984); Eyles et al. (1984).