

Figure 16. La Lajilla, Mexico. Rose diagram of all paleocurrent direction measurements of Units II and III. The dominant measured directions are toward and away from the Chicxulub crater.

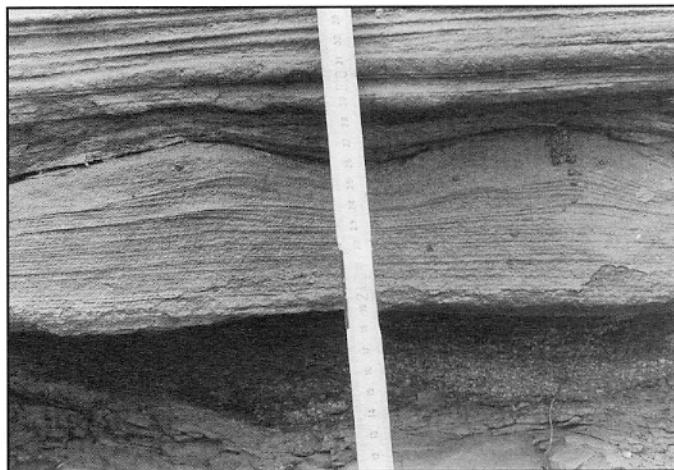


Figure 17. Photograph of Unit II standing wave(?) ripples 5 to 10 cm above the top of Unit I (visible at the bottom, resting on Mendez shales).

outcrop therefore has a different lithological sequence and expression. The K/T sandstone complex at Beloc at most places essentially has only Unit I preserved, a layer characterized by bubbly spherules and other splash forms and limeclasts similar to the clasts observed in Unit I in Gulf Coast outcrops. The spherules have a glass interior preserved only in the two southernmost outcrops, which appear least weathered (outcrops B and M; Jéhanho et al., 1992). The northern two outcrops (outcrops A and H; Jéhanho et al., 1992) have the thickest Unit I spherule layers (15 to 30 cm) deposited in shallow channels

showing crude mega-cross-bedding. The spherule layer is size graded. The size grading continues into a fine sand-silty calcarenitic layer of about 20 cm thickness, which shows low-angle cross-bedding. Near the top of the limestone layer several 1- to 2-mm-thick lenses of fine sandstone occur that are locally stained by iron oxides and are rich in iridium and Ni-rich spinels (Jéhanho et al., 1992). In view of the continuous grading

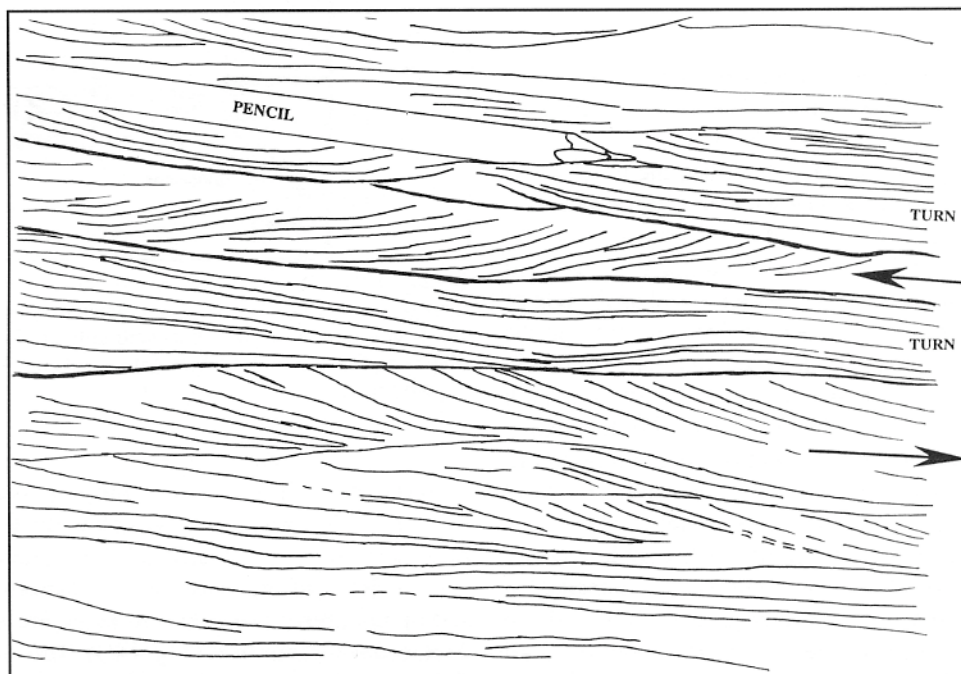


Figure 18. La Lajilla, Mexico. Drawing after a photograph showing two changes in migration of climbing ripples in Unit II, between 35 and 49 cm (cf. Fig. 15). Pencil for scale. Near the bottom current direction is approximately N270°E, just below the pencil approximately N90°E, and at the top again approximately N270°E.