

microlayers of banded anhydrite, (c) the additional periods of evaporation necessary to produce the thick covering layers of anhydrite and salt above the reef, and (d) sufficient time for the application (depositing) of the top parts of the stratigraphic column in that area.

FOOTNOTES

1. K. K. Landes, Petroleum Geology, 1951, p. 425.
2. C. W. Achauer, "Origin of Capitan Formation, Guadalupe Mountains, New Mexico and Texas," American Association of Petroleum Geologists Bulletin, v. 53 (1969), p. 2317-2321.
3. N. D. Newell, et al., The Permian Reef Complex of the Guadalupe Mountains Region, Texas and New Mexico, 1953, p. 9.
4. Ibid., p. 38.
5. The Bible-science writers who have occasionally suggested that the Capitan reef might have been formed rapidly by means of the Flood have done so without investigating the major (buried) part of the reef, and without taking into account the many in situ fossils it contains, or the evaporite coverings which lie around and upon it. (Moving water dissolves evaporite minerals, rather than depositing them.)
6. C. G. St. C. Kendall, "An Environmental Re-interpretation of the Permian Evaporite-Carbonate Shelf Sediments of the Guadalupe Mountains," Geological Society of America Bulletin, v. 80 (1969), p. 2503-2521.
7. Some reef-forming calcareous algae have the ability to grow in brine which is concentrated enough to precipitate anhydrite, so the presence of these more mild brines would not necessarily kill the reefs entirely. (L. L. Sloss, "Evaporite Deposition from Layered Solutions," American Association of Petroleum Geologists Bulletin, v. 53 (1969), p. 779.) Even if the reef growth was entirely stopped at times by brines, this would only agree with the fact that there are unconformities evident in the reef, as stated above.
8. Walter E. Dean, Jr., "Petrologic and Geochemical Variations in the Permian Castile Varved Anhydrite, Delaware Basin, Texas and New Mexico," The University of New Mexico, 1967 (Ph.D. Dissertation). (Some of this same material can be found in R. Y. Anderson, Walter E. Dean, Jr., et al., "Permian Castile Varved Evaporite Sequence, West Texas and New Mexico," Geological Society of America Bulletin, v. 83 (1972), p. 59-86.
9. Dean, "Petrologic and Geochemical Variations," p. iii, and 71.