Figure 3. Stratigraphy and qualitative paleoenvironmental interpretation of the Hadar Formation in the Middle Ledi area (Figure 2). Composite stratigraphic column for the Middle Ledi is thicker than in Hadar (both columns are plotted at the same scale; Kimbel, et al., 1996). The Middle Ledi exposures are limited to between the SHT (3.4 Ma) and the BKT-2 (2.92 Ma). Qualitative paleoenvironmental interpretation indicates that the middle Ledi is dominated by silty overbank units with many plant fragments, ubiquitous CaCO₃ nodules, and planar bedding. Lignites are preserved in the lower Sidi Hakoma member. The KHT was not evident in the field exposures, so we combine the Denen Dora and lower Kada Hadar members.

**Qualitative Paleoenvironmental Interpretation of the Middle Ledi**

- **Still water**: Grey Limestone Fish Silts
- **Marsh**: Dark->Black Lignites
- **Overbank**: Fluvial Fluvial Tan-brown CaCO₃ Plants
- **Fluvial**: Sands Gravels (mud rip ups) Root casts
- **Siltstone or silty clay**: Siltstone or silty clay
- **Sandstone**: Sandstone
- **Conglomerate**: Conglomerate

**Overall Correlation**

- **Hadar (Kimbel, et al., 1996)**
  - BKT-3 2.33±0.07 Ma
  - DISCOEROSITY BKT-2 2.92±0.03 Ma
  - GMT
  - KHT 3.10±0.01 Ma
  - Confetti Clay
  - KHT-1
  - BKT-2
  - DD-3 Sand
  - TT-4 3.22±0.01 Ma
  - Pink Marls
  - KMB 3.28±0.04 Ma
  - SH-3 Sand
  - KMT
  - SH-2 Sand
  - SHT 3.40±0.03 Ma

**Explanation**

- Wood
- Non-calcareous nodule
- Calcareous nodules
- Root cast
- Rhizolith
- Leaf/plant debris
- Clays
- Claystone
- Siltstone or silty clay
- Sandstone
- Slickenlines
- Gypsum
- Tuffaceous
- Burrows
- Fish fragment
- Gastropod
- Mud clast
- Pebble cgl.