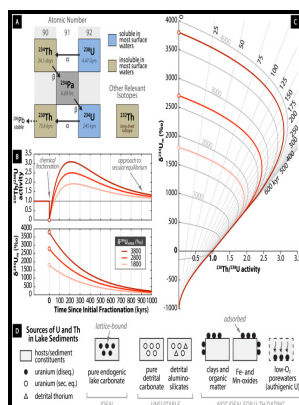


# Tephrochronologic studies of sediment cores from Walker Lake, Nevada

Dept. of the Interior, U.S. Geological Survey - NOAA/WDS Paleoclimatology



Description: -

- Radiocarbon dating

Volcanic ash, tuff, etc. -- Nevada -- Walker LakeTephrochronologic studies of sediment cores from Walker Lake, Nevada

- U.S. Geological Survey open-file report -- 88-548

Open file report -- 88-548Tephrochronologic studies of sediment cores from Walker Lake, Nevada

Notes: Includes bibliographical references (p. 22-23)

This edition was published in 1988



Filesize: 70.69 MB

Tags: #NOAA/WDS #Paleoclimatology

## Grain

One fundamental sediment property that can be related to depositional processes is grain size. Purpose Records of past climate and environment derived from lake sediment records. We cannot discriminate among these on the basis of probe analysis of the glass shards or petrographic criteria alone.

## A Late Pleistocene Tephra Layer in the Southern Great Basin and Colorado Plateau Derived from Mono Craters, California

Geological Survey Bulletin 1045-A, 62 p. Please cite this study when using the data. Prior to wide area coverage, several pilot studies are being undertaken to develop and evaluate sampling and analytical techniques.

## Tephrochronologic studies of sediment cores from Walker Lake, Nevada (Book)

This period of dry climate also was evidenced by dry conditions for Lake Lahontan in Nevada and Searles Lake in California, as cited in the literature. Two replicate analyses were run on this sample.

## NOAA/WDS Paleoclimatology

Sample OL92-1015 Disseminated glass shards in diatomaceous and calcareous, fine-grained sediment, at a depth of 216. Widespread tephra layers, the products of the most voluminous and violent pyroclastic eruptions, are generally silicic in composition, containing high concentrations of SiO<sub>2</sub>, Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, K<sub>2</sub>O, and Na<sub>2</sub>O. Because of the large volume and wide dispersal of the Bishop ash bed, and because the glass shards in this sample constitute such a small percentage of the sediment sample and are situated considerably higher in the core than the main body of the Bishop ash bed, are most likely reworked from the latter, and represent a sporadic background contamination.

## USGS Open

Geological Society of America, v.

**Tephrochronologic studies of sediment cores from Walker Lake, Nevada [microform] / by Andrei M. Sarn...**

Plots of mean particle diameter, percent sand, and the ratio of silt to clay are illustrated for various depth intervals within each core. Geological Society of America Bulletin, v. Our study indicates that the following widespread, dated tephra layers were identified in the Owens Lake bore hole OL92-1 and -2 : the Bishop ash bed in the interval 320.

## Related Books

- [Body in question - metaphor and meaning in the interpretation of Ephesians 5:21-33](#)
- [Guide to the engineering properties of iron castings.](#)
- [Illustrated history of science](#)
- [Glass-making in Turkey.](#)
- [Incapacitating biochemical weapons - promise or peril?](#)