

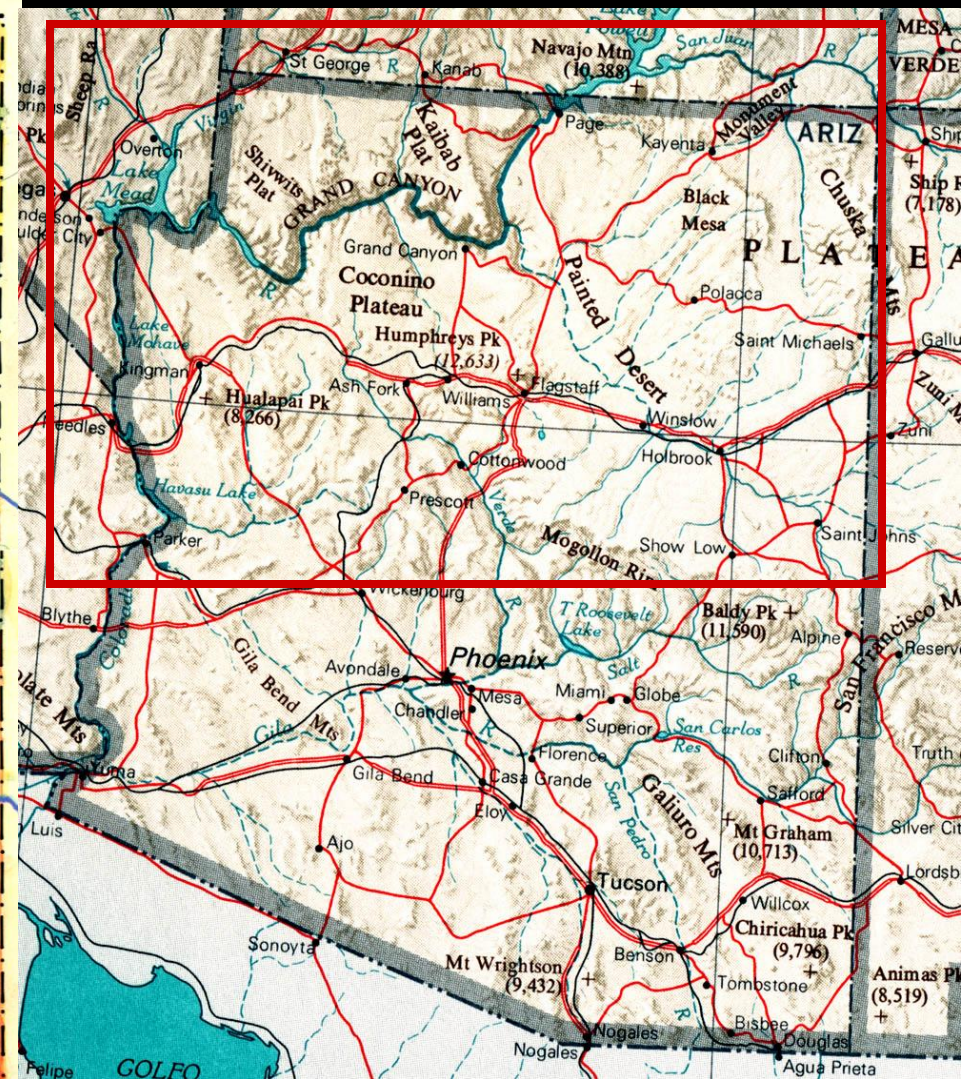
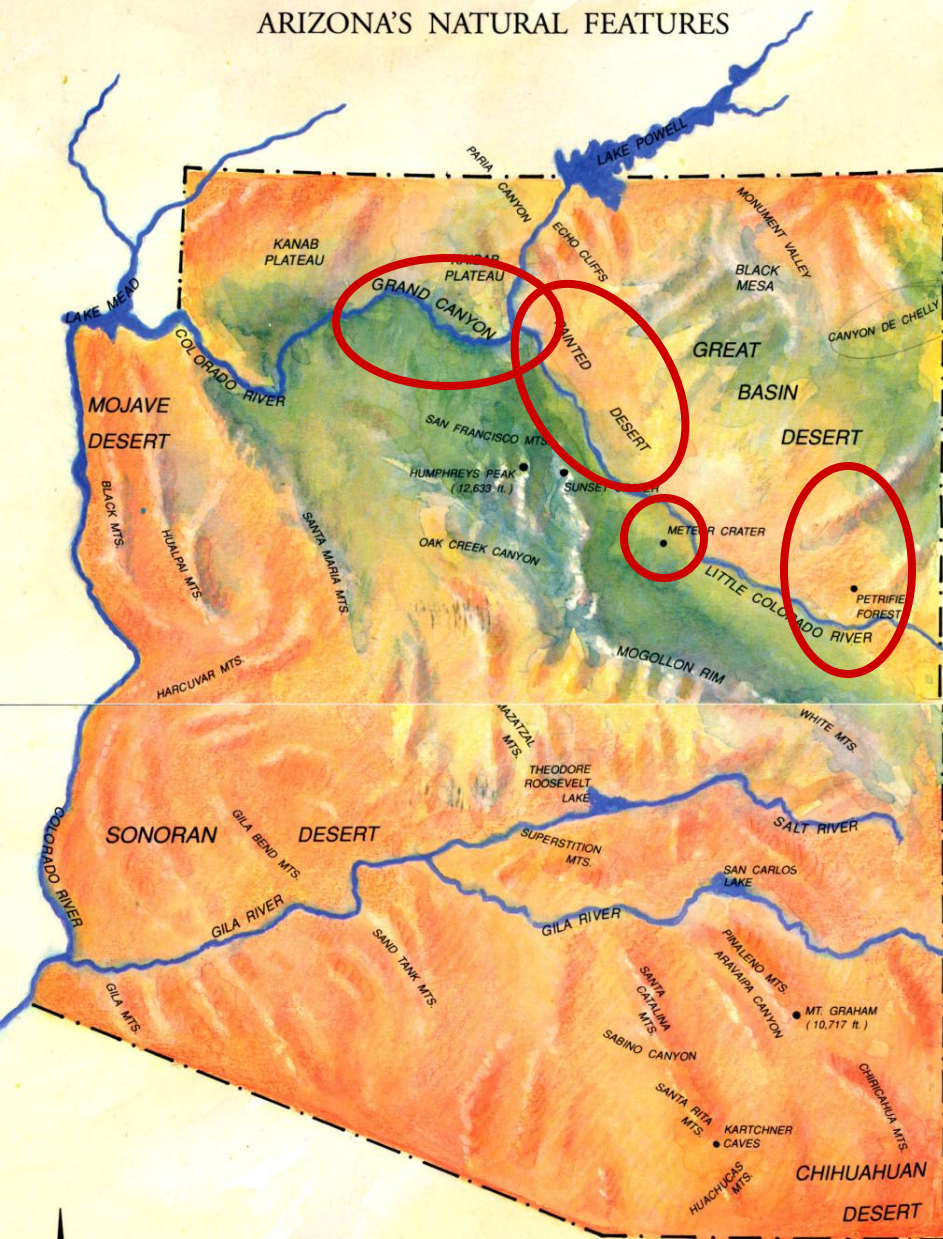
THE PAINTED DESERT and PETRIFIED FOREST of ARIZONA

Charles Merguerian





ARIZONA'S NATURAL FEATURES





A satellite map of the Colorado Plateau region, showing a complex landscape of plateaus, canyons, and mountain ranges. The terrain is characterized by a mix of brown, tan, and grey colors, indicating different geological formations and vegetation. Several labels with arrows and symbols point to specific features: 'Colorado Plateau Uplift' points to a large, elevated area in the upper right; 'SF Peaks' points to a cluster of peaks in the center; 'Mogollon Rim' points to a prominent rim in the lower left; 'Meteor Crater' points to a circular feature in the lower right; and 'Petrified Forest' points to a specific area in the lower right, enclosed in an oval.

**Colorado Plateau
Uplift**

SF Peaks

Mogollon Rim

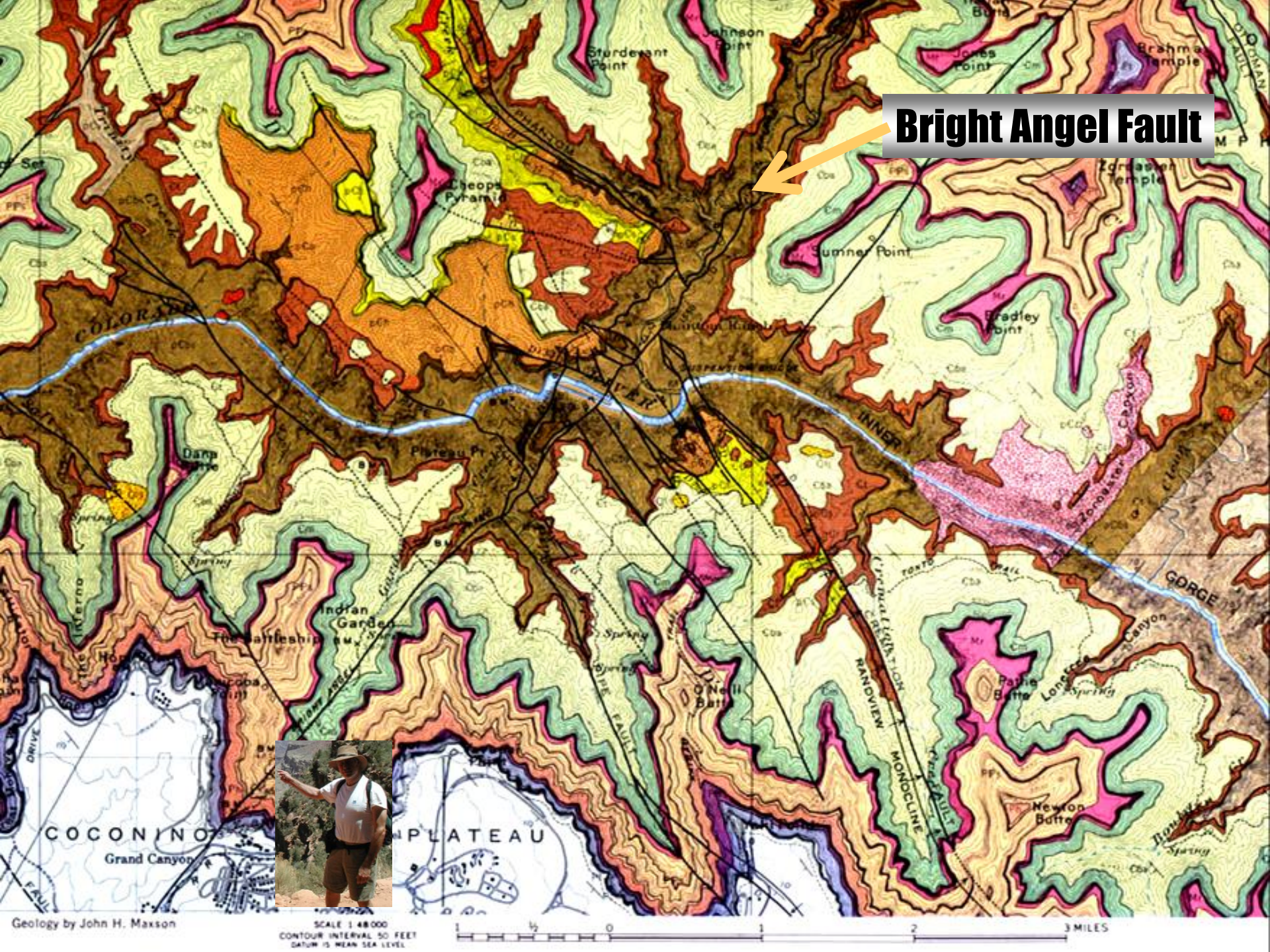
**Meteor
Crater**

**Petrified
Forest**

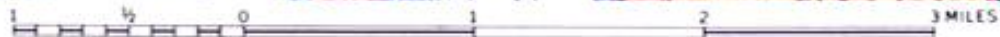
Look Vern, It's the Grand Canyon



Bright Angel Fault



SCALE 1:48,000
CONTOUR INTERVAL 50 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL



Geology by John H. Maxson

Early Work on the Grand Canyon









Cape Royale



Bright Angel Point



Angel's Window

What Do You See?



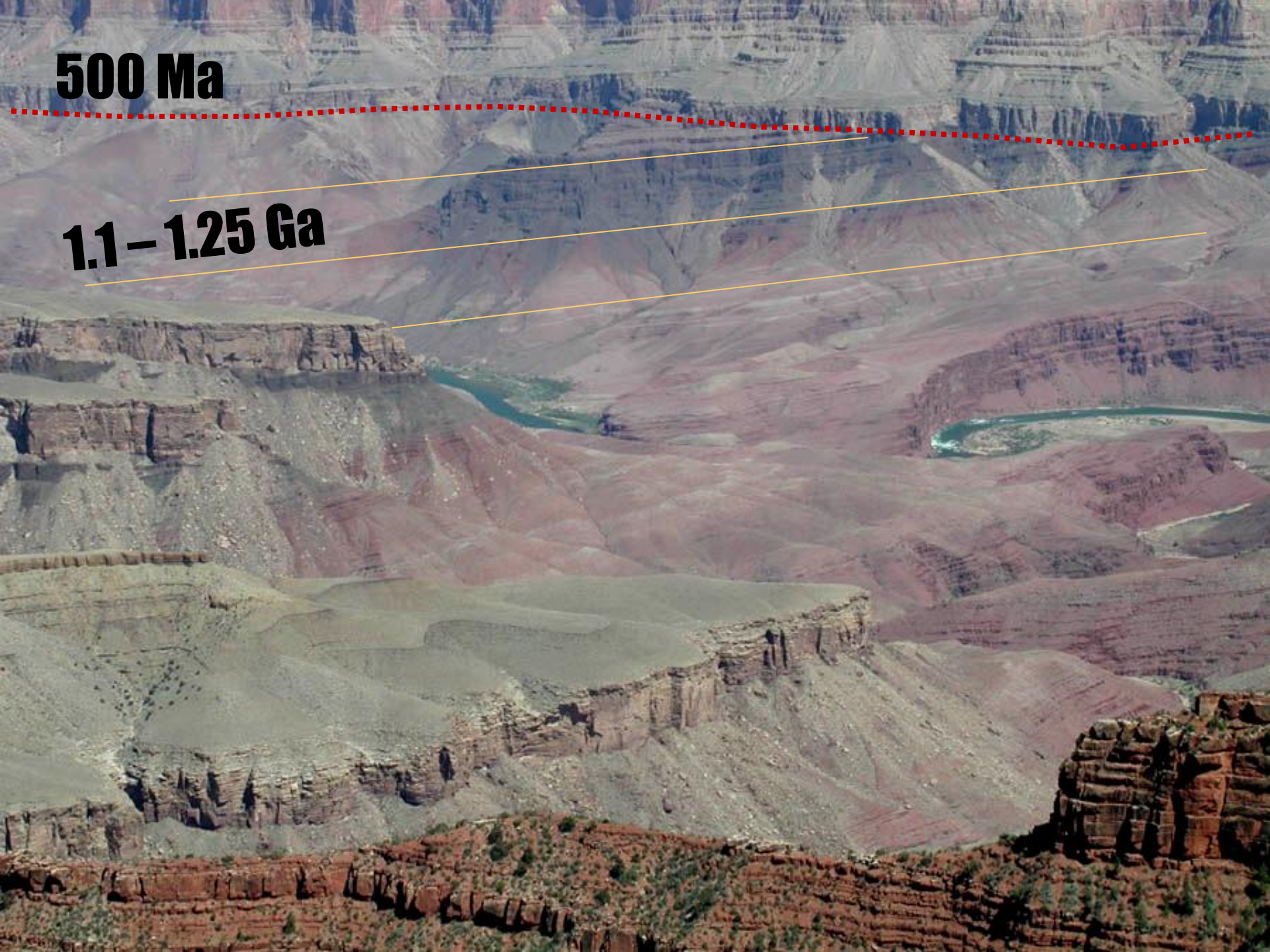
What Do You See?

**About a
Billion Years
of Lost Time**



500 Ma

1.1 – 1.25 Ga



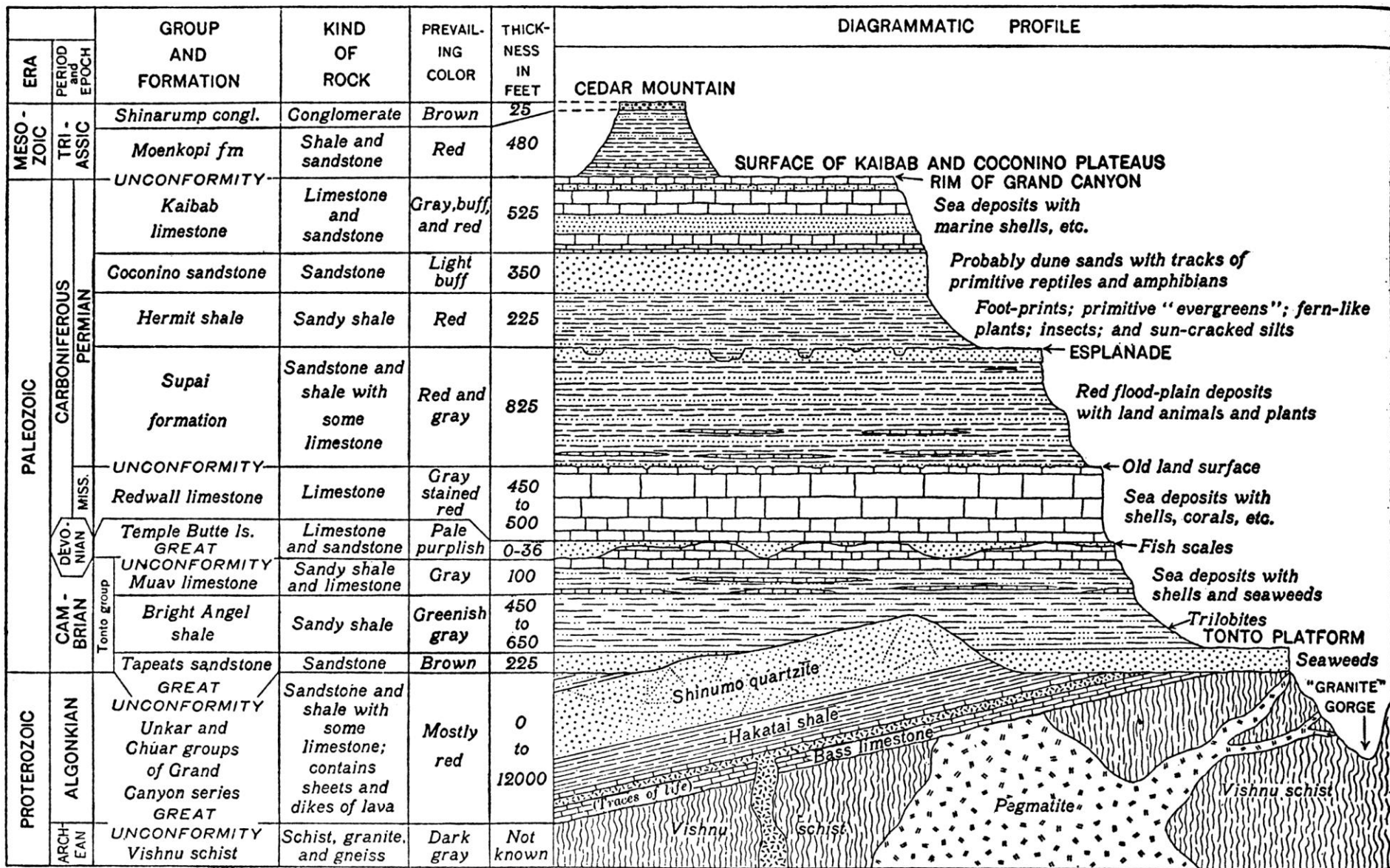
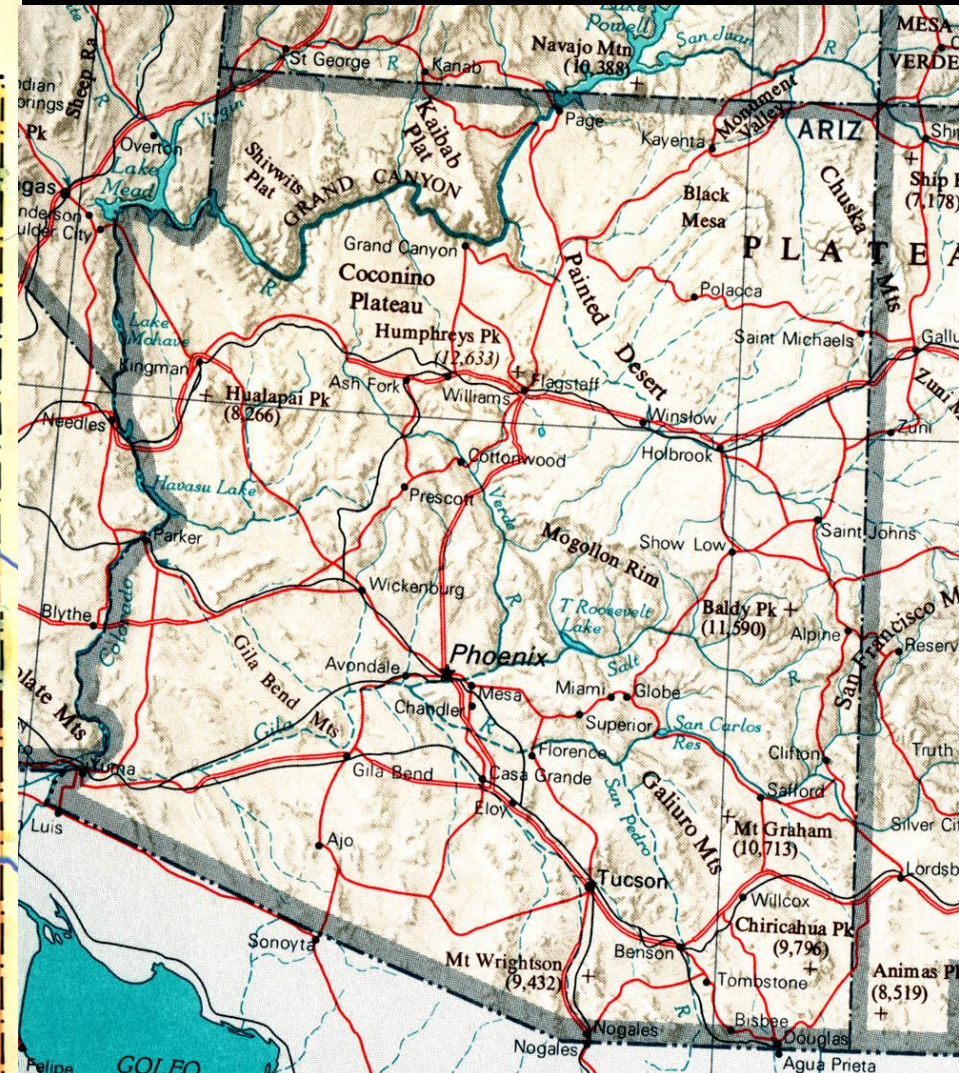
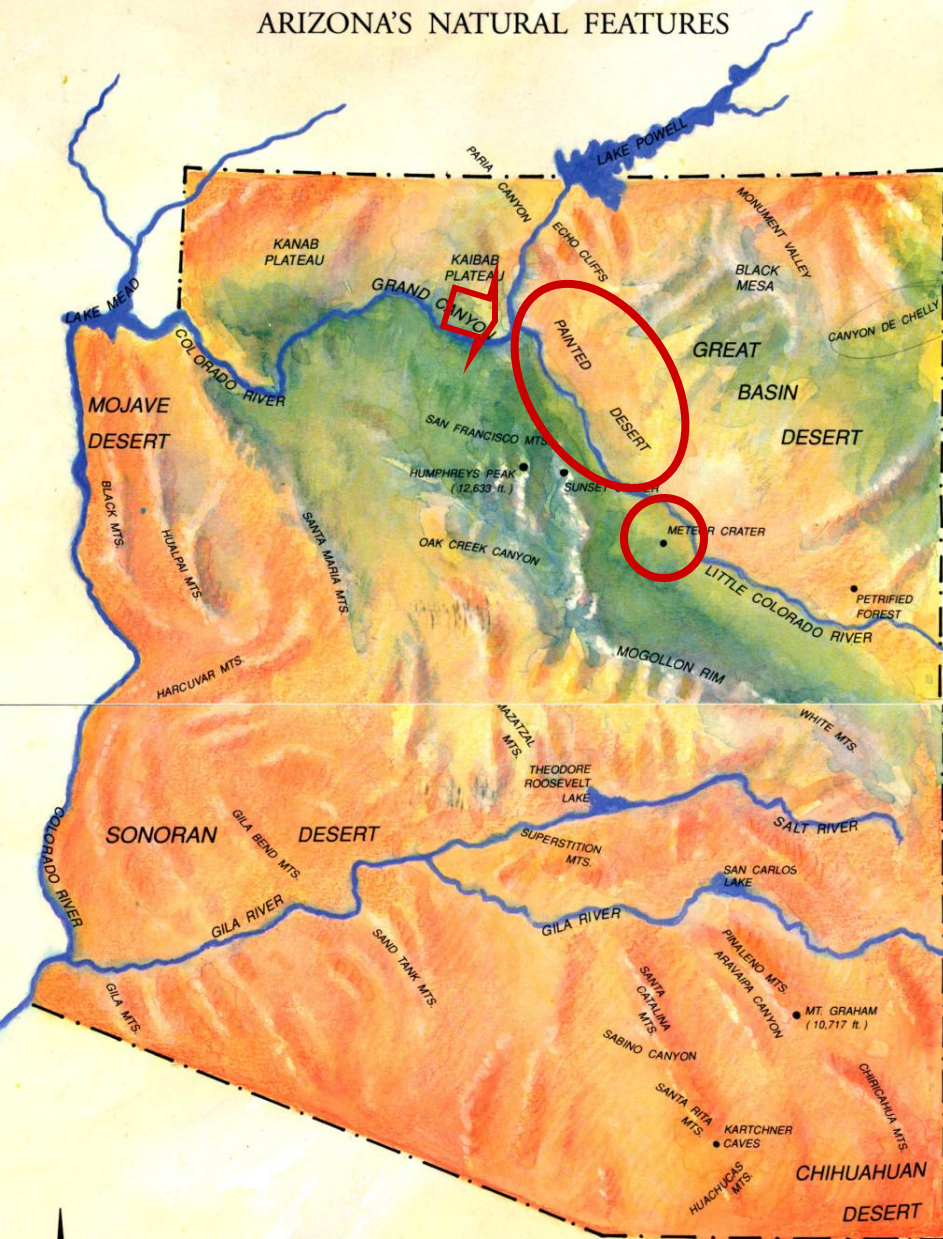


FIG. 233. Generalized columnar section of rocks forming the walls of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado. After Noble, 1924.

ARIZONA'S NATURAL FEATURES



So, Let's Get Moving!

On The Road Through the Painted Desert to Meteor Crater



Number
Date
Price
Subscription

THE SKY IS FALLING



This drawing is based on a sketch of a 1751 meteor in Croatia. While all meteor falls provide a dramatic sight, the vast majority burn up in the atmosphere before reaching the ground. In fact, most "shooting stars" that we see are actually burning particles of dust.

Meteor Impacts Have Occurred Throughout Time

EARTH—
This news just in: meteor falls have occurred throughout the history of the Earth and the solar system, and they will continue to occur.

Most meteors that make it to the ground lack the mass to create large craters. Large meteor impacts have occurred throughout our planet's history. Some of these past craters are still visible. Earth's dynamic crust has buried some of them under mountain building.

Throughout human history, meteor falls have been common. In the 20th century alone, at least 21 have been recorded in the United States, and many more have been recorded elsewhere.

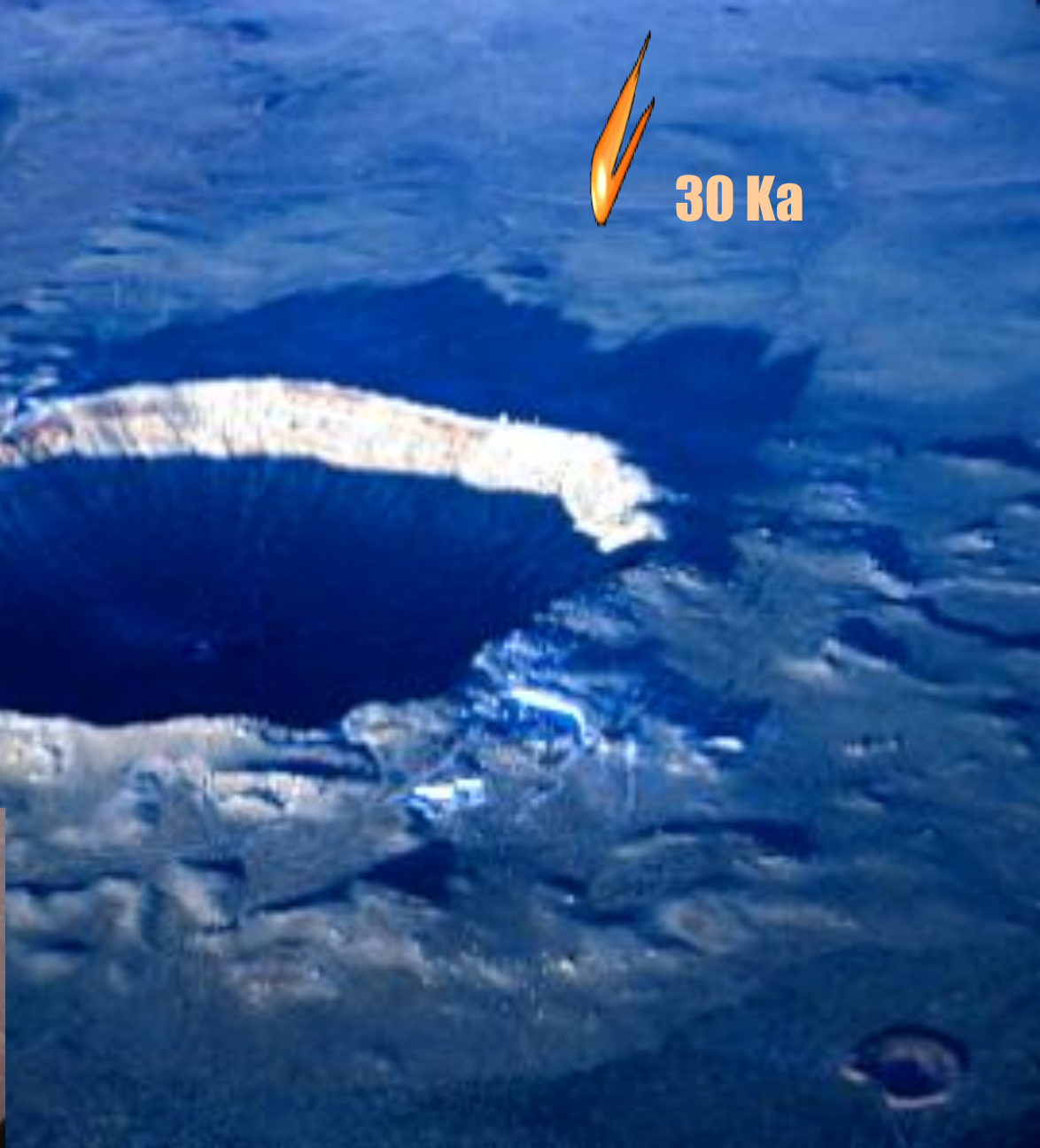


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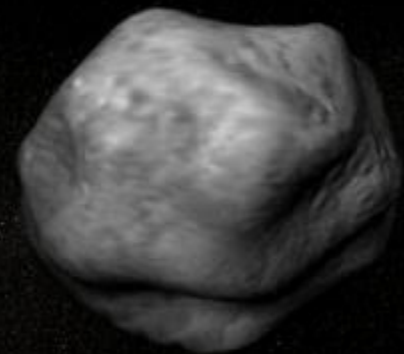
30 Ka



Meteor Crater, AZ



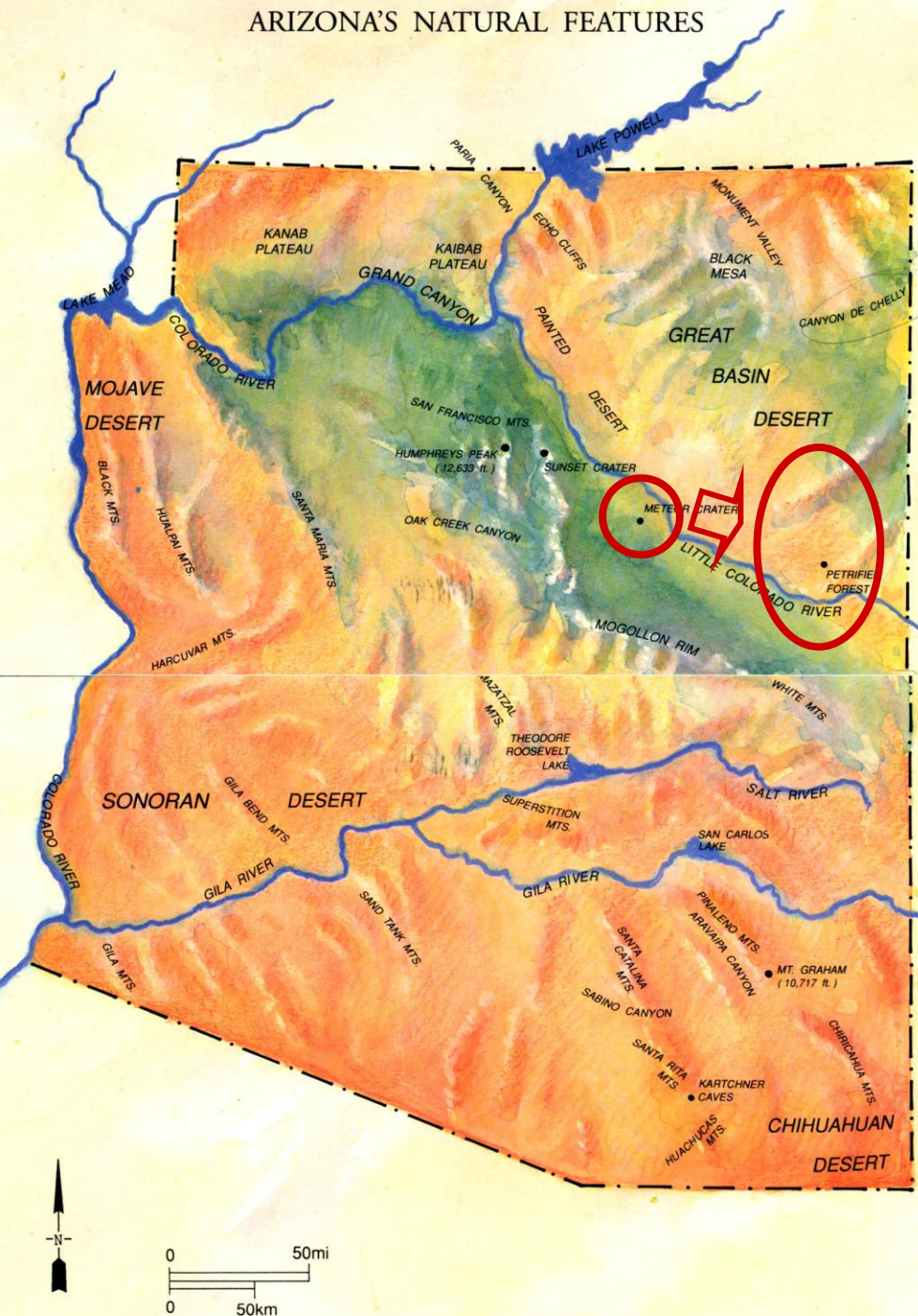
Fractured Kaibab Fm Meteor Crater, AZ





0.75 Mile Crater Created by 100' Metallic Meteor

ARIZONA'S NATURAL FEATURES



On The Road To the Petrified Forest





In the **1800s**, U.S. Army mappers and surveyors described the “**Painted Desert**” and its trees turned to stone

In **1906**, President Teddy Roosevelt set aside a vast region as the Petrified Forest National Monument. In **1932**, 53,200 more acres were added and in **1970** 50,000 acres were designated as the first wilderness in the National Park system

**Desert conditions prevail today in stark contrast
to the former climate**





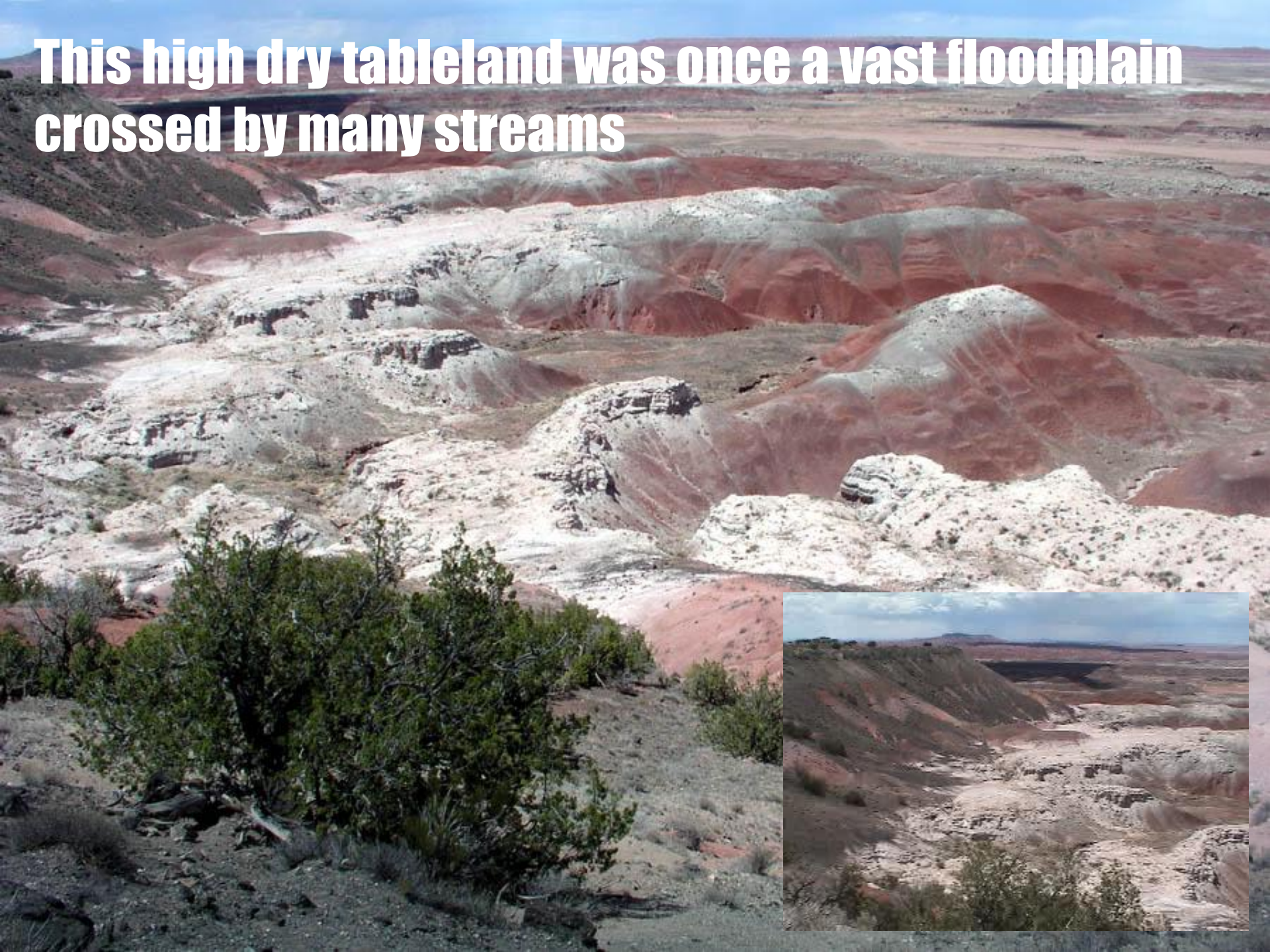
Prehistoric people settled in the area about 6,000 years ago. Petrified wood provided a natural resource that could be used or traded.



**Evidence of their existence
up to A.D. 1400 remains**

Petroglyphs / Tribal Comics

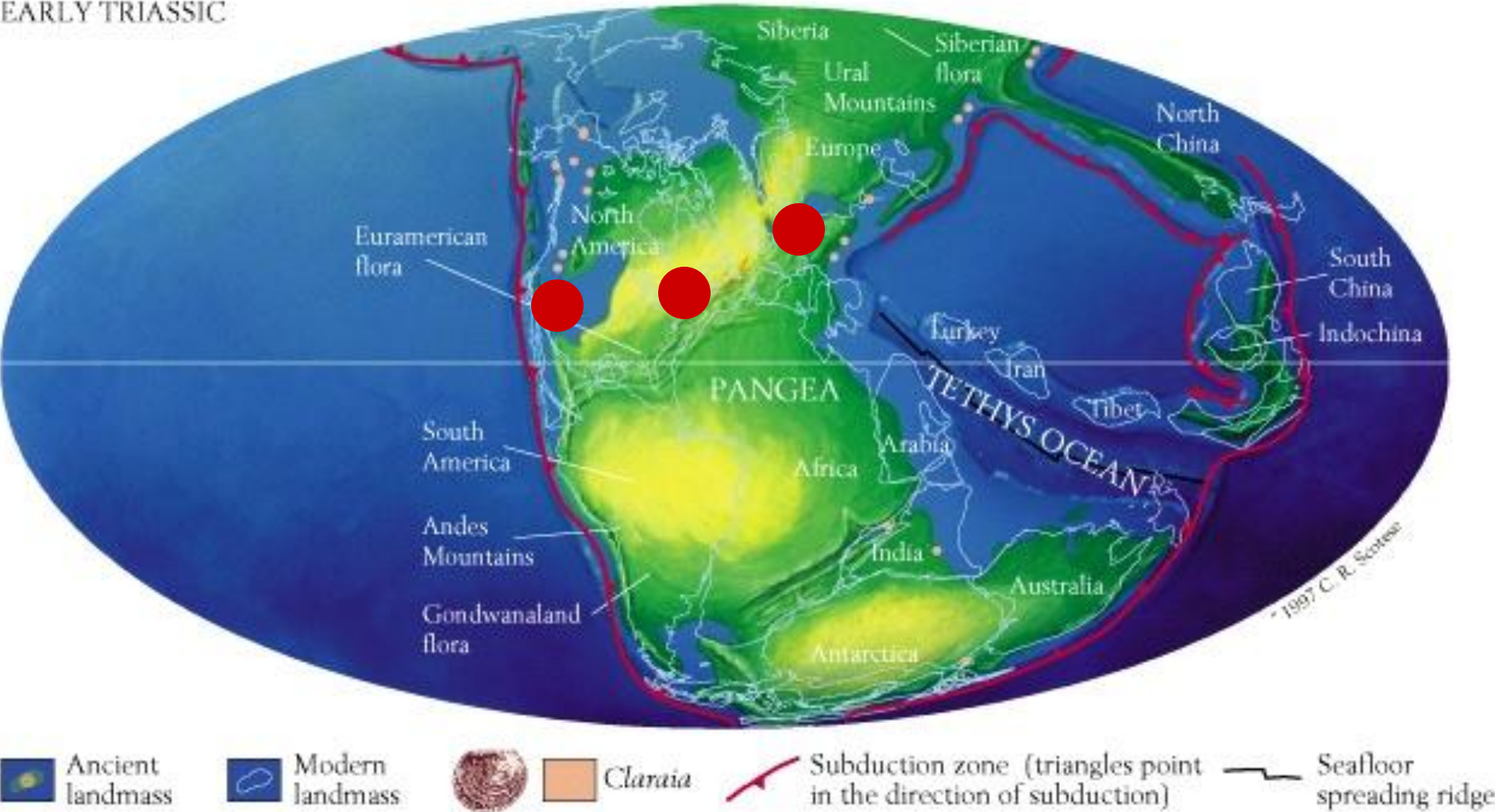
**This high dry tableland was once a vast floodplain
crossed by many streams**



Muddy Strata, Rte 9N, CT



EARLY TRIASSIC



Early Triassic



**Crocodile-like reptiles; giant, fish-eating
amphibians and dinosaurs coexisted**




Hamminoidea hamminensis



Rare Descendant of Triassic Fresh Water Fauna

To the south, tall, stately pine-like trees grew along the headwaters





**The tall trees
(*Araucarioxylon*,
Woodworthia, and
Schilderia) fell and were
washed by swollen
streams into the
floodplain.**

**There they were covered
by silt, mud, and volcanic
ash, and this blanket of
deposits cut off oxygen
and slowed the logs
decay.**



Gradually silica-bearing ground waters seeped through the logs, and bit by bit, encased the original woody tissue with silica deposits.



USGS Photo by Lyn Topinka, September 24, 1980



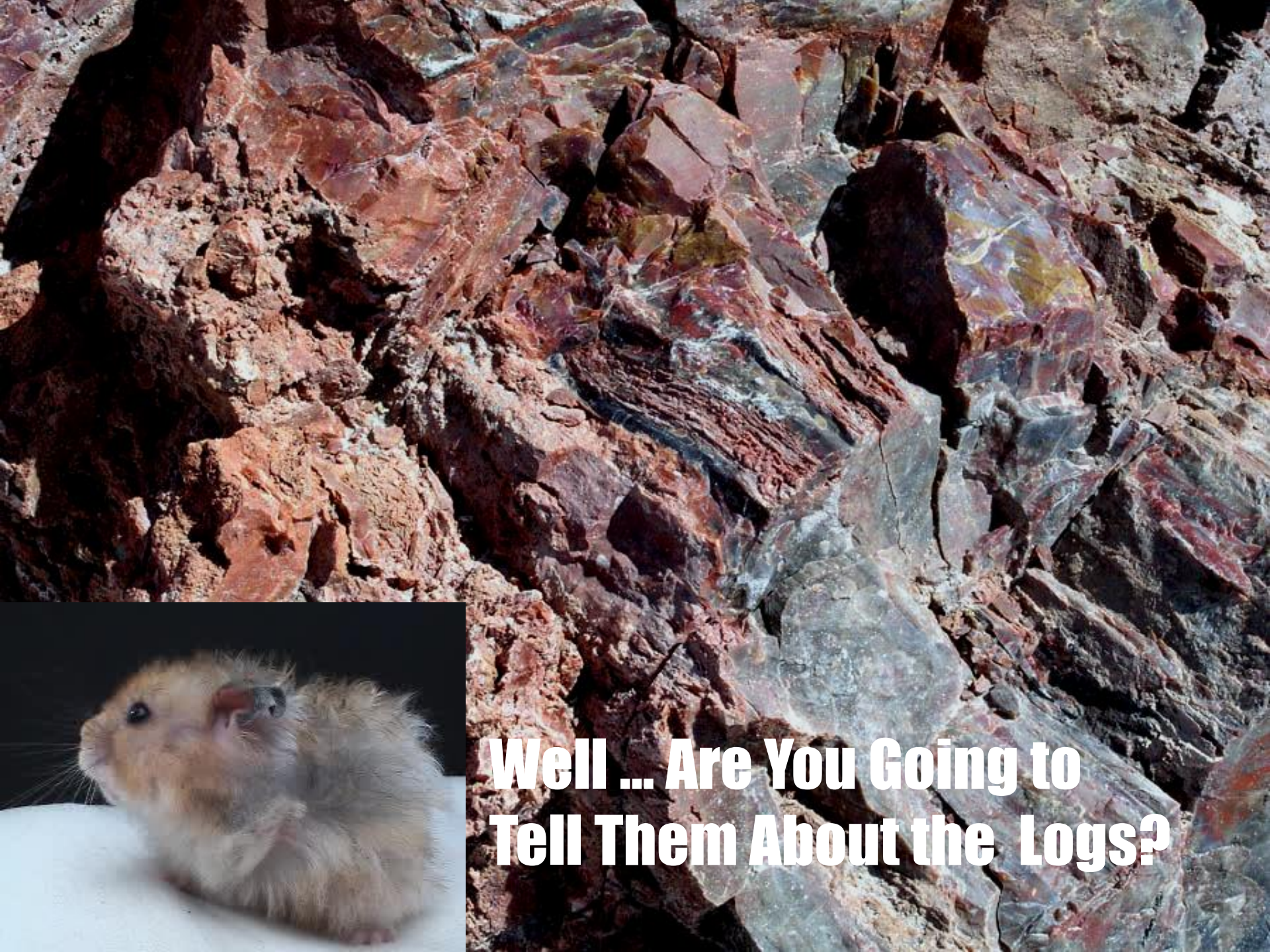
Mt. St. Helens 1980

Triassic Stratigraphy

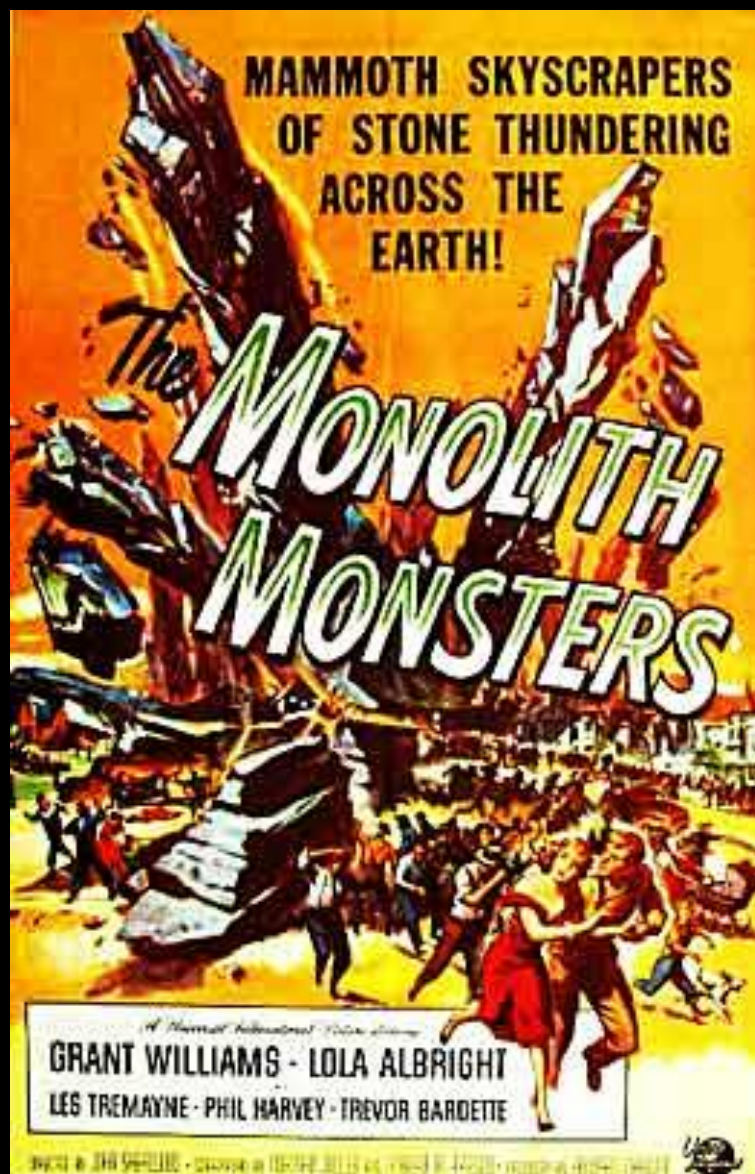
Mesozoic	Cretaceous Jurassic		(rock units eroded from park area)	Extensive marine and nonmarine sedimentation
	Triassic	Chinle		Erosion
			Owl Rock	Gypsiferous clays accumulating in playas and lagoons; ashfalls
			Upper Petrified Forest	
			Sonsela Sandstone	Contains largest accumulation of trees and plant debris
			Lower Petrified Forest	Extensive deposition in interior basin; shales, sandstones
			Shinarump	Basal conglomerate containing Moenkopi fragments
				Erosion
			Moenkopi	Shallow marine and nonmarine sedimentation
			(older rock units not exposed in park)	

Day by day, erosion reveals more of the petrified logs.





**Well ... Are You Going to
Tell Them About the Logs?**



(1957)



**Petrified Forest
Member
Triassic
Chinle Fm.**

Over time the petrification process continued, silica crystallized into quartz, and the logs were preserved as dense petrified wood.



**That was about 225 million years ago,
in the Late Triassic**



**After that time, the area sank, was flooded,
and was covered with more sediment**





The area was then lifted far above sea level and this uplift created stresses that cracked the giant logs.

Still later, in recent geological time, wind and water wore away the gradually accumulated layers of hardened sediment



Now the petrified logs and fossilized animal and plant remains are exposed on the land surface and the Painted Desert has its present sculpted form





**Silica replacement
and elements such
as iron, carbon,
manganese, cobalt,
and chromium have
produced the wide
range of colors**

Quartz Group





Quartz Geodes



Chalcedony



Minerals and impurities deposited while the wood was being petrified add the bright colors and preserve the interesting organic patterns



**Lunch Break – While I'm Busy
Show 'em Pictures of the Logs!**































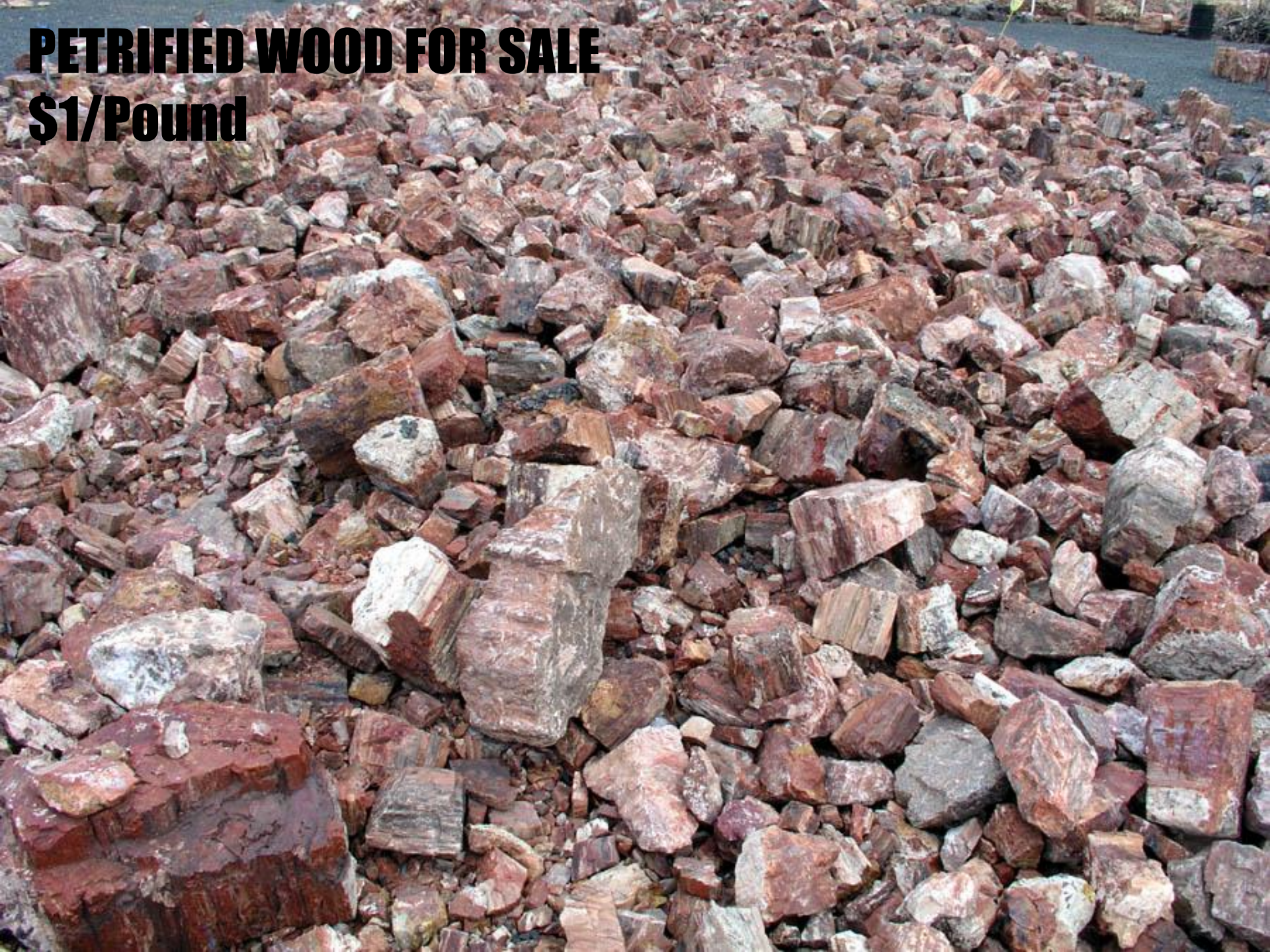




**Upside Down,
The Logs are
Found to Mimic
The Landscape**

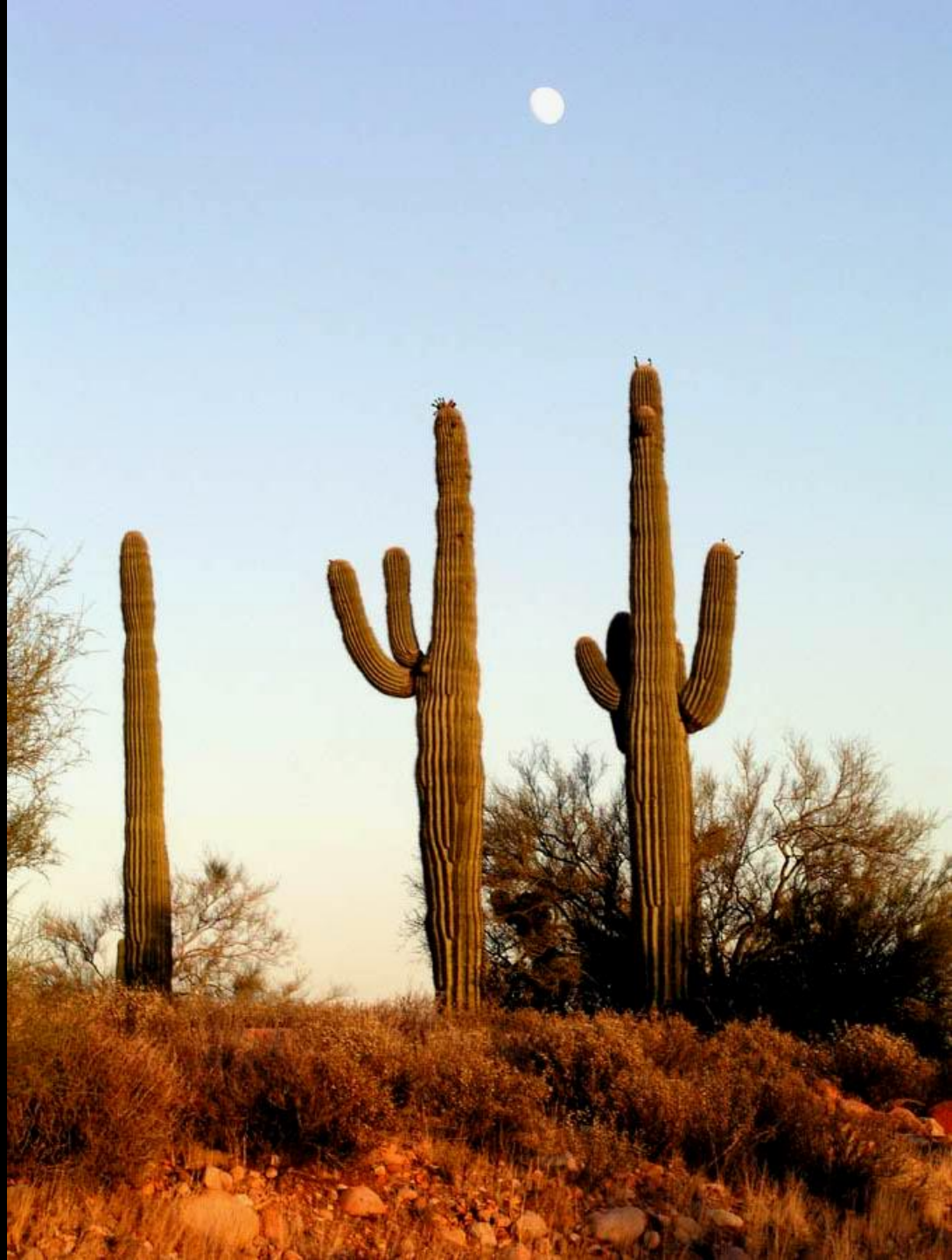


PETRIFIED WOOD FOR SALE
\$1/Pound



**Thanks For
Coming to
the Mineral
Show!**

www.dukelabs.com





The Hamfather, Part IV























Petrified Wood. The first historic record of petrified wood in this region came from a U.S. Army officer who found it near today's Canyon de Chelly National Monument, Arizona. Abundant deposits were recorded south of the present Petrified Forest National Park in the 1850's. By 1900, removal of the wood led to calls for preserving areas with large deposits of it. The park exists for this purpose and there is no collecting or giving out of samples permitted.

Petrified wood can be bought from commercial dealers who collect it from areas outside the park. The commercial wood is from the same geological deposits and of the same wood found in the park. Small pieces are sold, rough, tumbled, or polished. Artists and craftspeople work larger pieces into decorative objects. Jewelry, bookends, and clocks are popular sales items.

