

# WAYS OF KNOWING: FIELD SCIENCE IN THE 21<sup>st</sup> CENTURY



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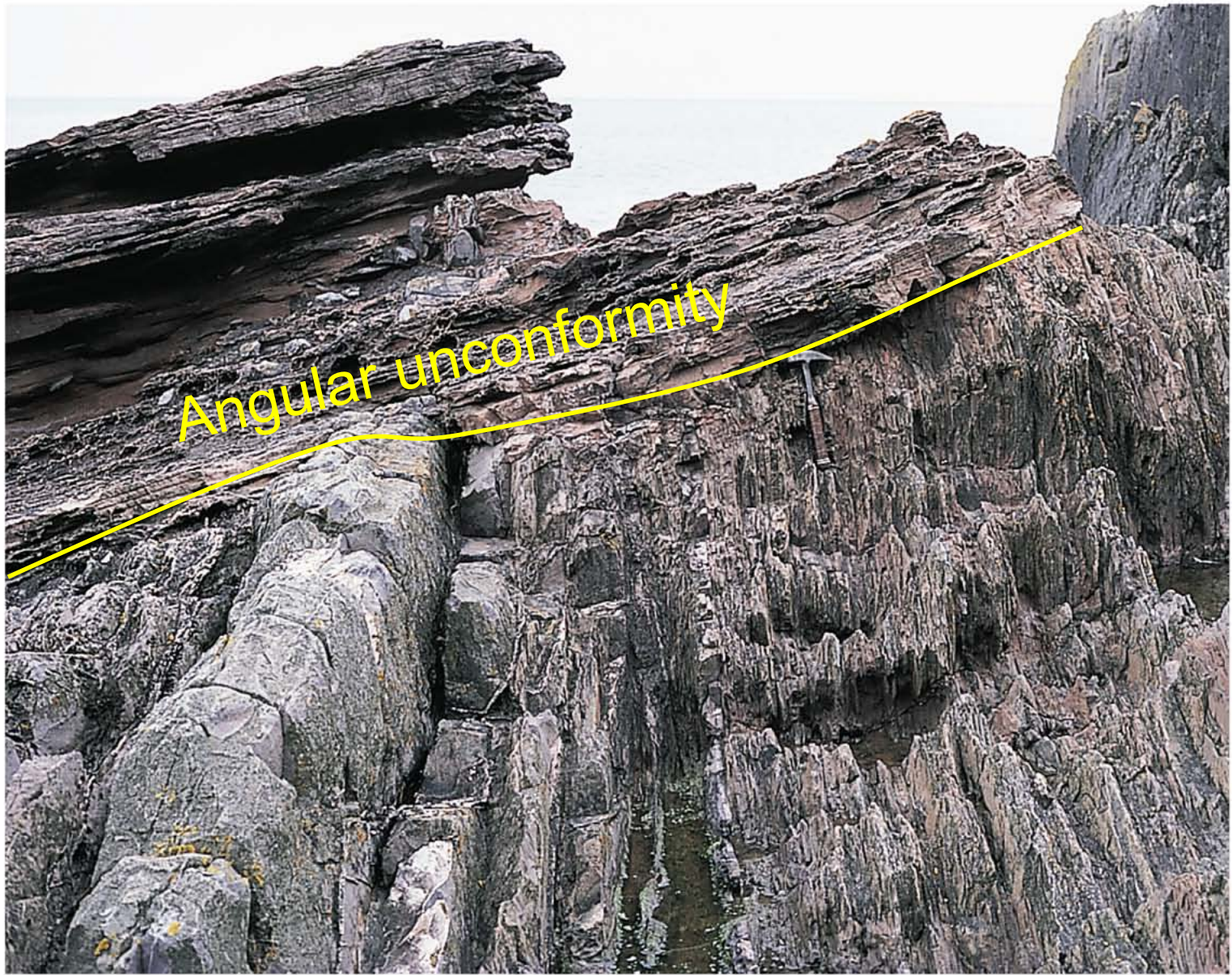
# Talk outline

1. Classic field observations in geology
2. Scales of topographic mapping
3. Field measurements of channel width in northern California streams
4. Diversion into Gower Gulch, Death Valley, California



*The Geologist,*  
Carl Spitzweg,  
19<sup>th</sup> century





(a)

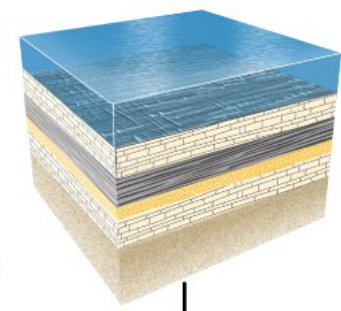
FIGURE 12.8 Siccar Point, Scotland



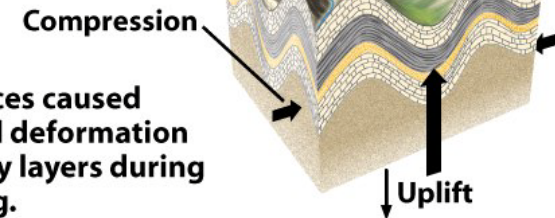
# Formation of an angular conformity (James Hutton, *Theory of the Earth*, 1785)



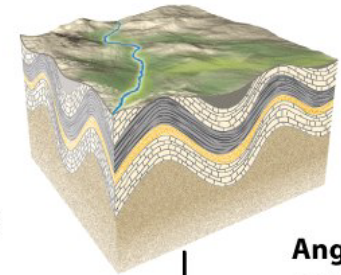
**TIME 1**  
Beneath the sea,  
sediments accumulated in beds.



**TIME 2**  
Later, tectonic forces caused  
uplift, folding, and deformation  
of the sedimentary layers during  
mountain building.



**TIME 3**  
Erosion stripped away the  
tops of the folded layers, leaving  
an uneven plain with exposed  
portions of several folded layers.



**TIME 4**  
Subsidence below the sea  
allowed new sediments to  
be deposited on the former  
erosion surfaces. The surface  
where the folded layers and the  
new sediments meet is preserved  
as an angular unconformity.

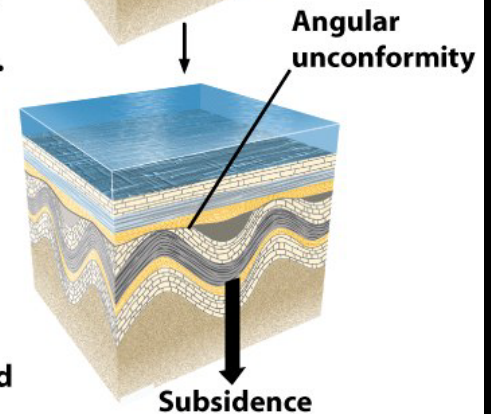


Figure 8-8  
*Understanding Earth, Fifth Edition*  
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Canyon Diablo Meteorite,  
4.55 billion years old  
(U-Pb dating by  
Patterson, 1956)







Tapeats sandstone (~545 Ma)

**Missing >1.1 billion years**

Vishnu Schist (~1700 Ma)

The Great Unconformity, Grand Canyon (May 2003)



# Bora Bora atoll, South Pacific Ocean



Un figure pg 124  
*Understanding Earth, Fifth Edition*  
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HMS Beagle (Stanley, 1841)



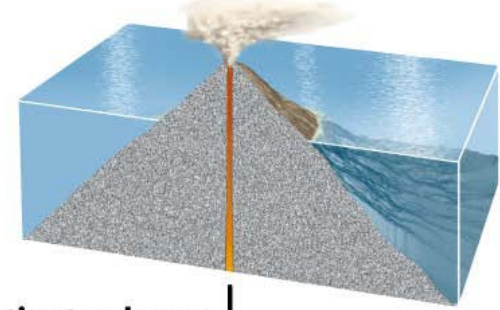
# Formation of coral atolls

(Charles Darwin, *The Structure and Distribution of Coral Reefs*, 1842)

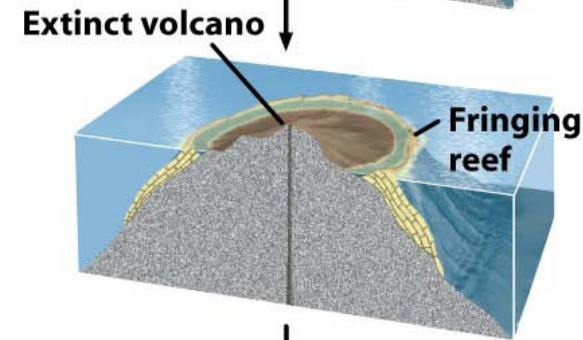


(Richmond, 1830s)

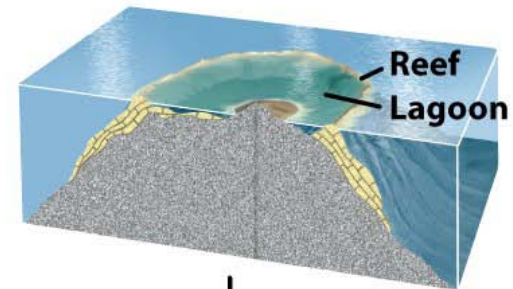
**STAGE 1**  
A volcano rises from ocean floor.



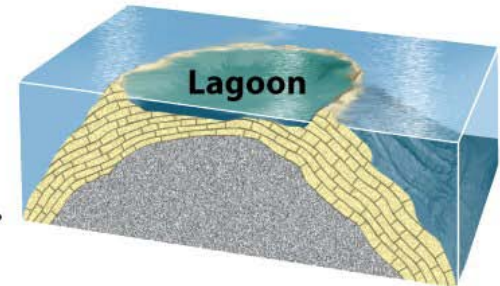
**STAGE 2**  
The volcano becomes extinct and erodes. A fringing reef forms.



**STAGE 3**  
The oceanic plate subsides, carrying the volcanic island with it. The reef builds up, keeping pace with rising sea level.



**STAGE 4**  
As subsidence continues, the reef completely covers the buried volcanic island.









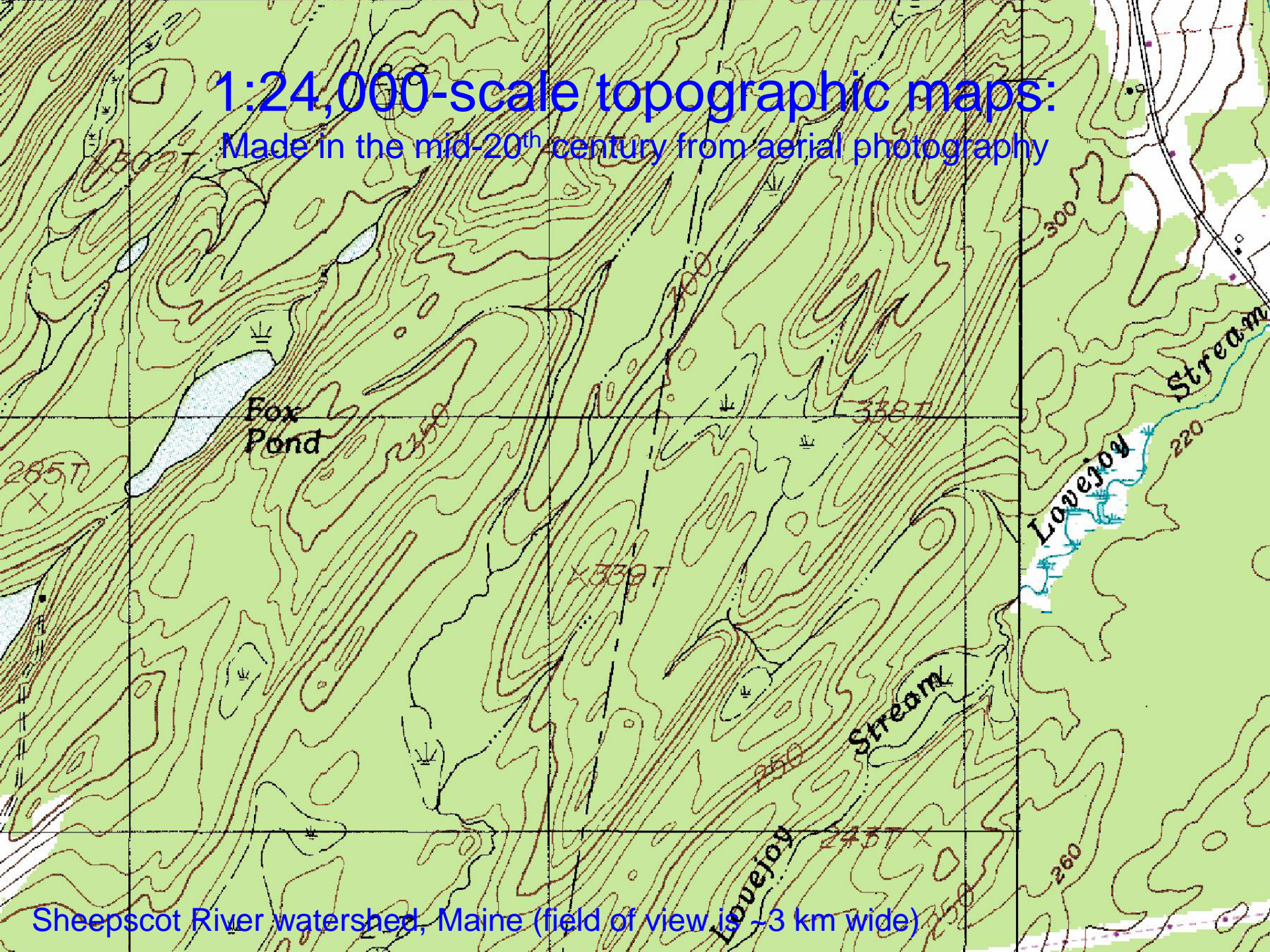


Aerial photograph:  
Scan to ~1-m pixel resolution

Sheepscot River watershed, Maine (field of view is ~3 km wide)



# 1:24,000-scale topographic maps: Made in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century from aerial photography



Sheepscot River watershed, Maine (field of view is ~3 km wide)





# 10-m digital elevation models (DEMs):

Made in the 1990s from topographic maps

Sheepscot River watershed, Maine (field of view is ~3 km wide)



# 1-m digital elevation models (DEMs):

Made in the 2000s from airborne lidar surveys

Sheepscot River watershed, Maine (field of view is ~3 km wide)



# PhD thesis research: Northern California, 1997-2001



Kinsey Creek basin, King Range, northern California (1998)

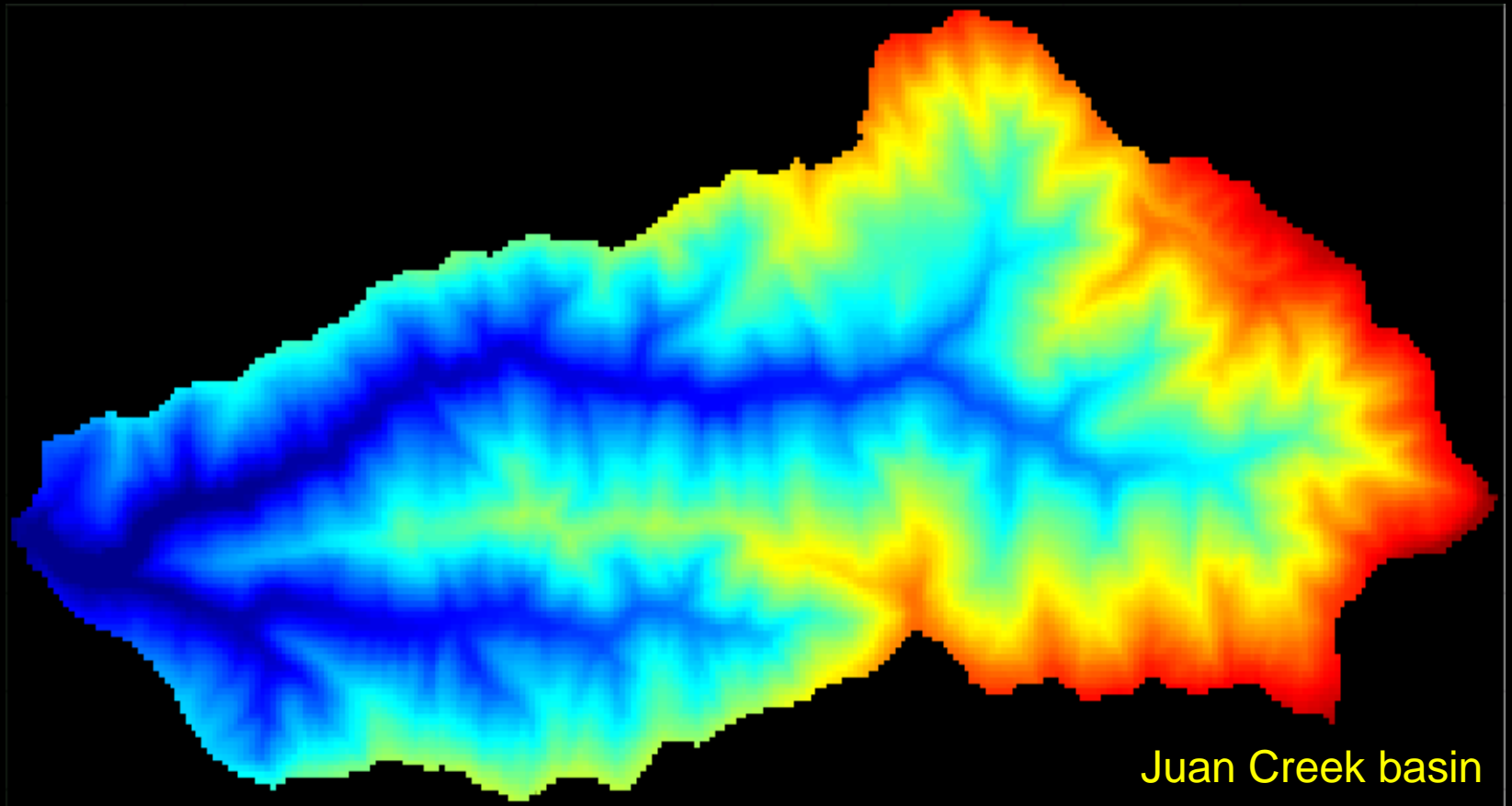




**Mendocino triple junction region,  
northern California**



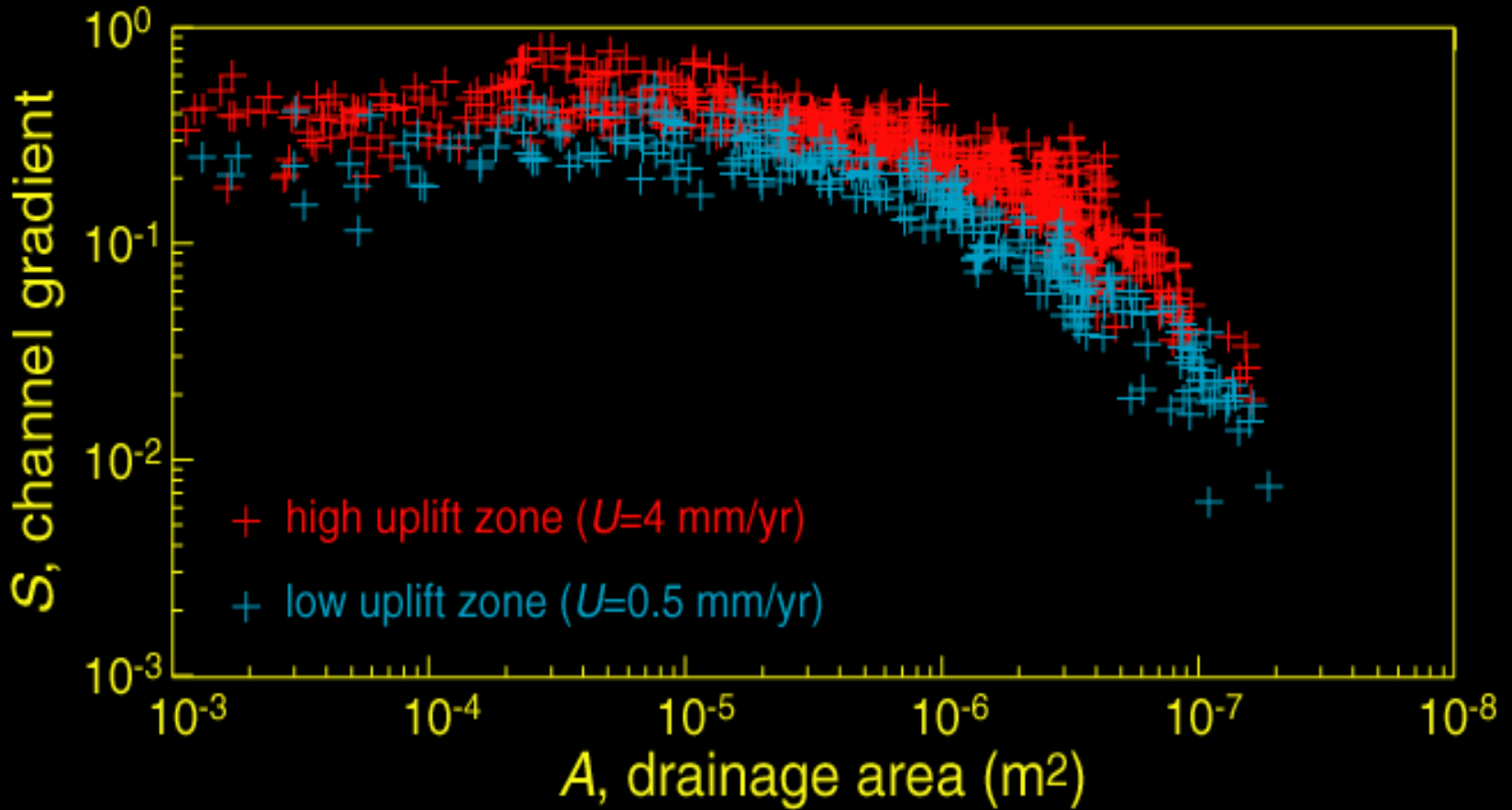
# Watershed DEM (30-m pixels)



⇒ 20<sup>th</sup>-century technology



Observation: Streams are twice as steep in response to  $\sim 8x$  difference in uplift rate





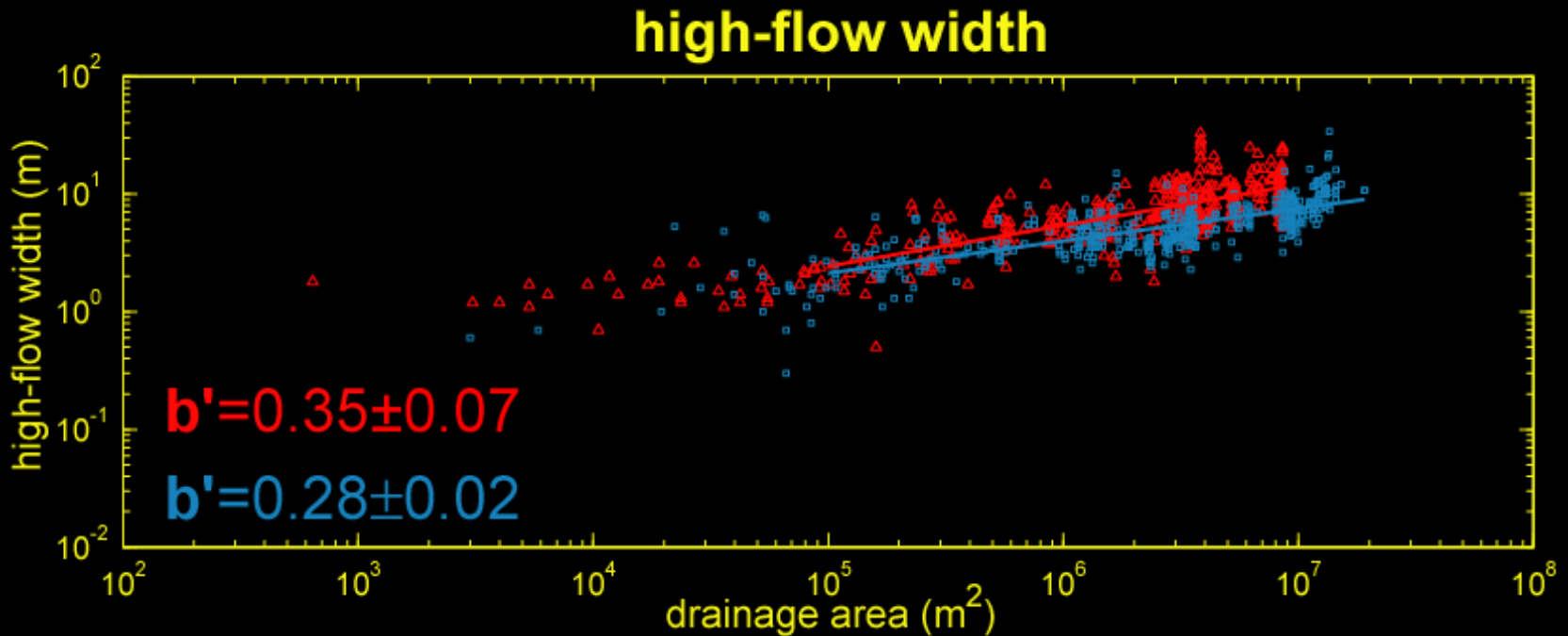


Measuring channel width every 50 m along the channel (1999)



# High-flow channel width results:

Wider in the high uplift zone!





Fill terrace  
burying  
logging-cut  
stump



Juan Creek, northern California (1999)

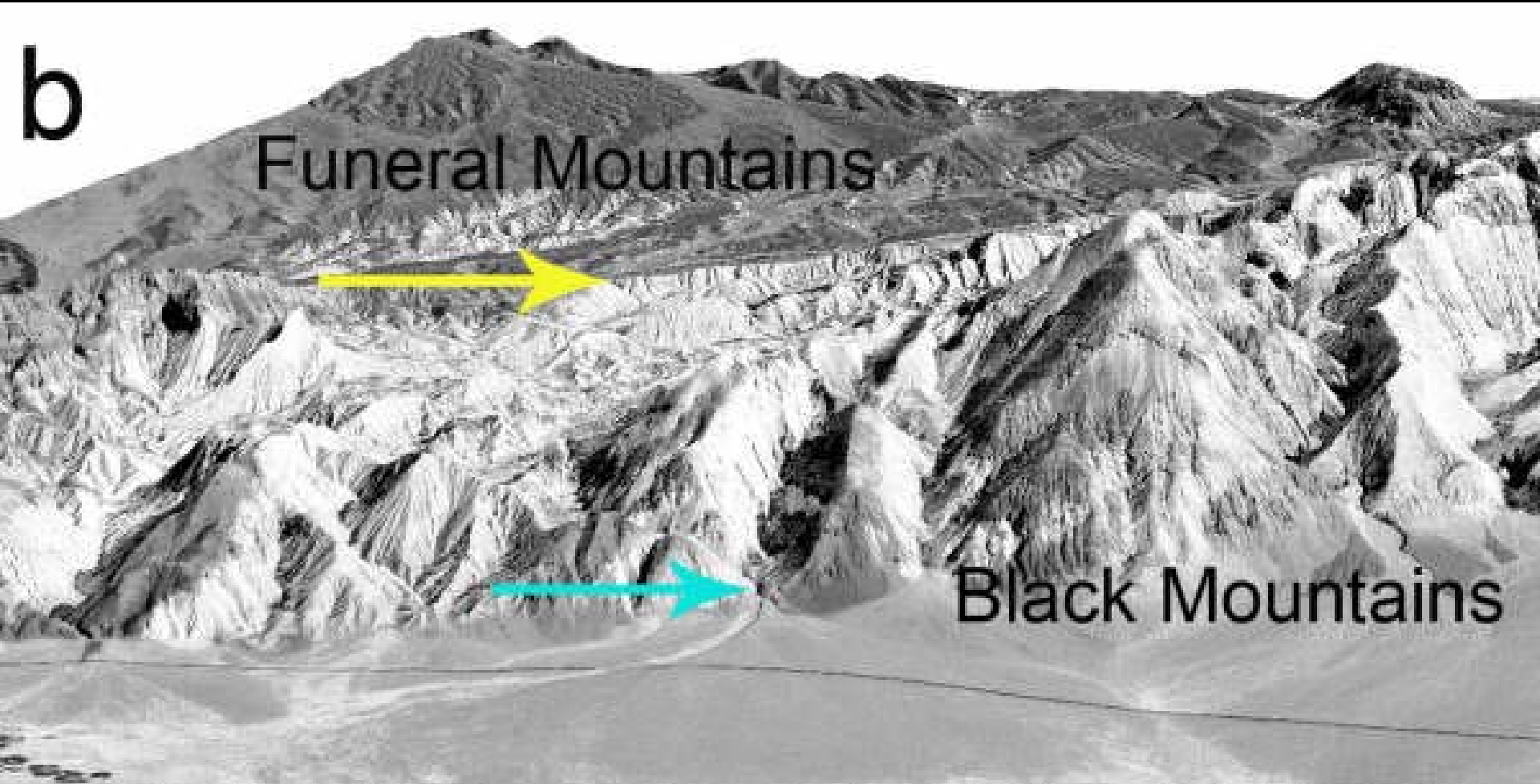




Juan Creek watershed, northern California (1999)



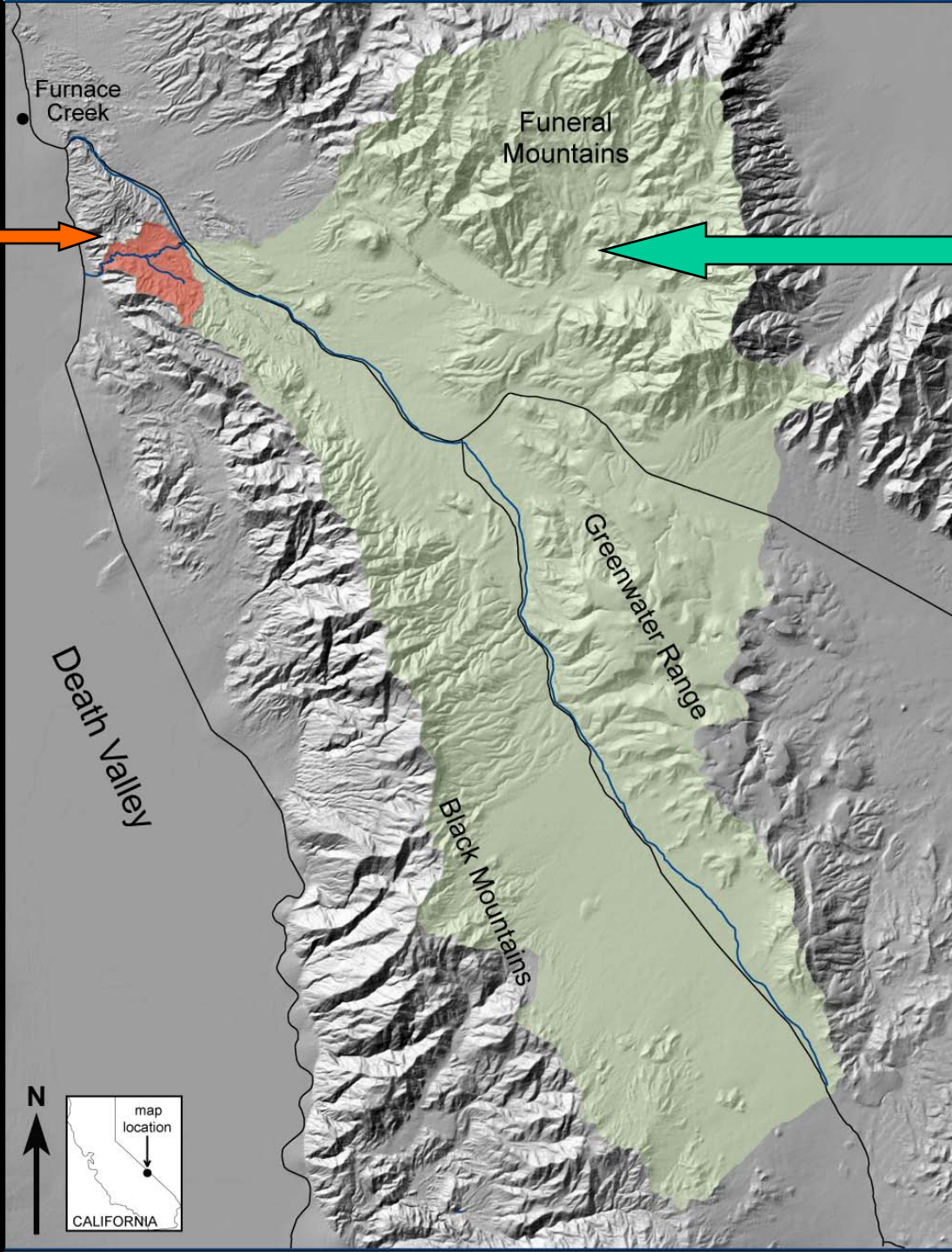
Gower Gulch, Death Valley National Park, CA  
(Snyder and Kammer, *Geology*, 2008)



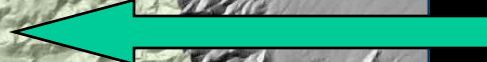
Digital orthophotograph of eastern Death Valley draped on a digital elevation model



**Gower  
Gulch**  
(5.8 km<sup>2</sup>)



**Furnace  
Creek**  
(445 km<sup>2</sup>)



Base: shaded relief  
image from 10-m  
NED DEM



1941: Furnace Creek wash diverted into Gower Gulch



Furnace Creek and an upper tributary of Gower Gulch, Ansel Adams, 1940s

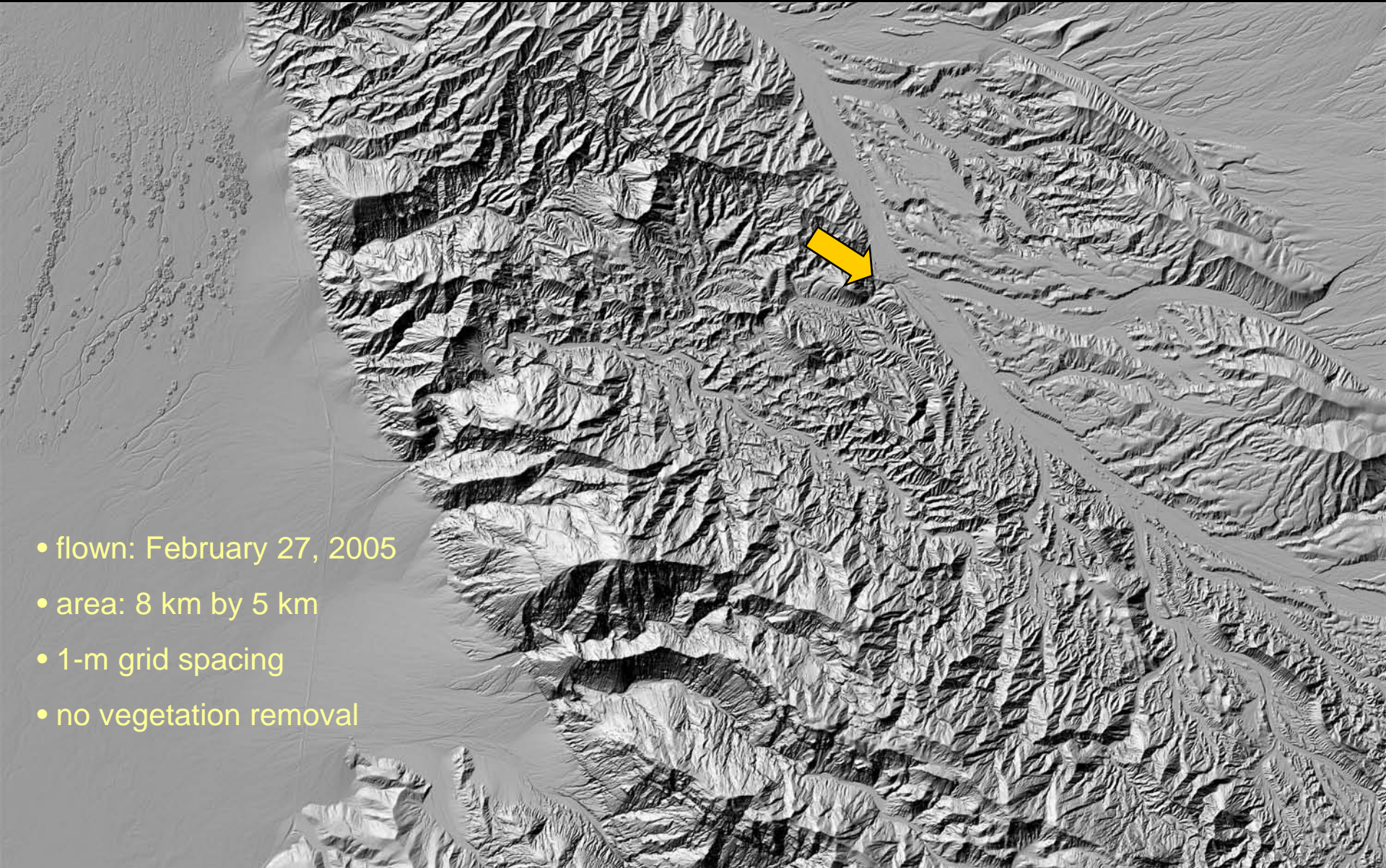




The diversion point (January 2005)



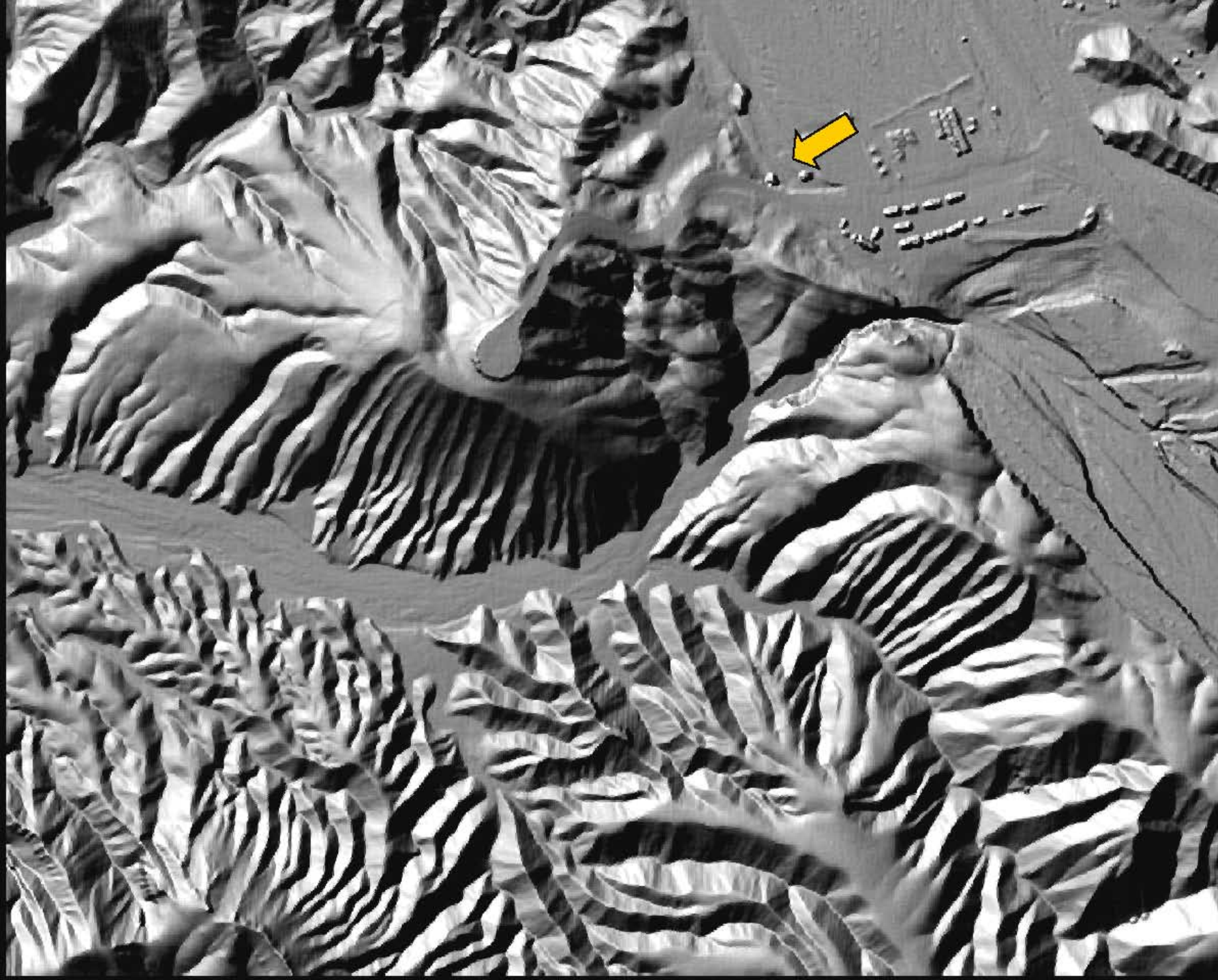
# Lidar imagery of Gower Gulch, Death Valley National Park



- flown: February 27, 2005
- area: 8 km by 5 km
- 1-m grid spacing
- no vegetation removal

⇒ **21<sup>st</sup>-century technology**





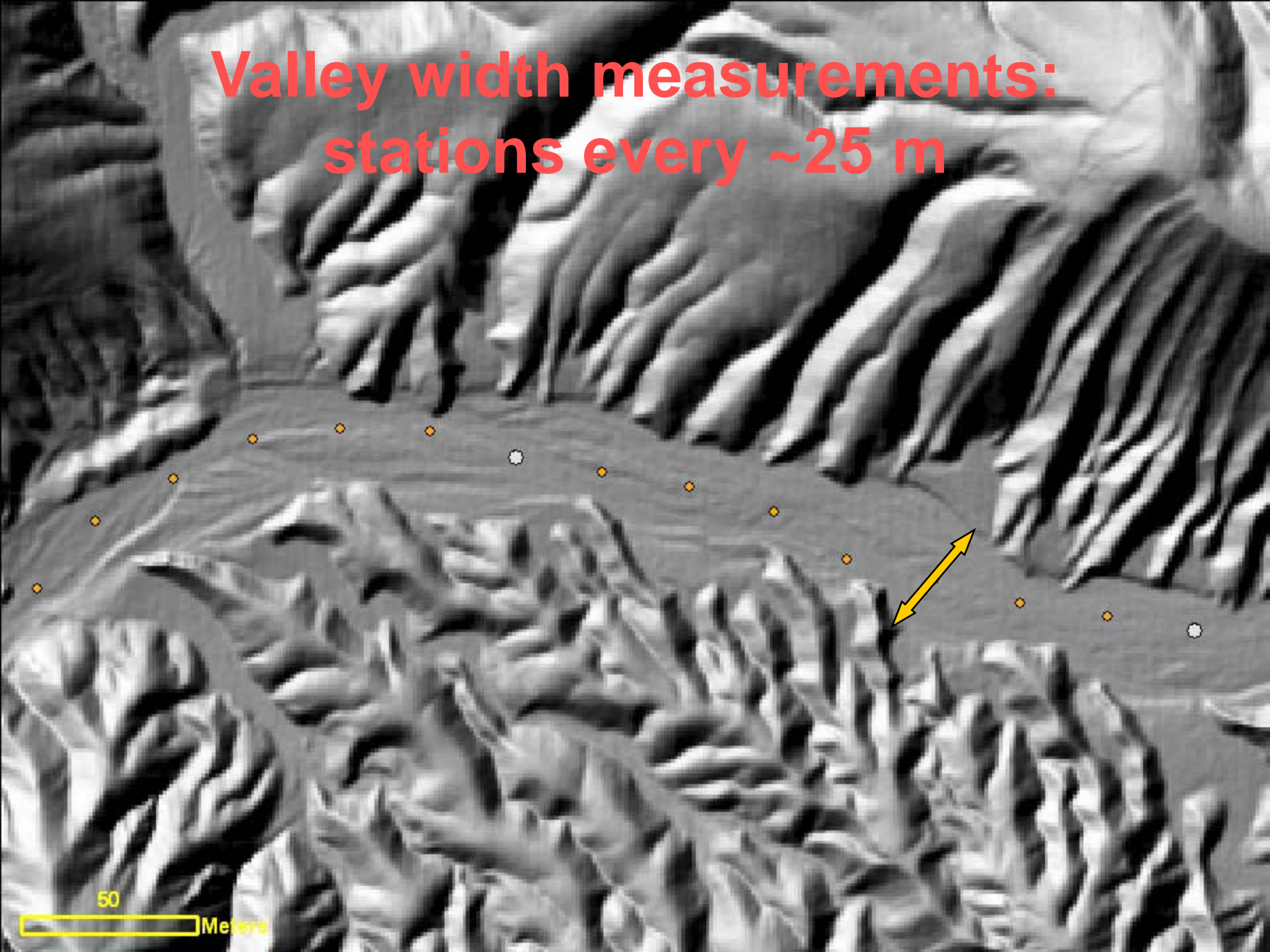




Flood damage, Zabriskie Point parking lot (January 2005)



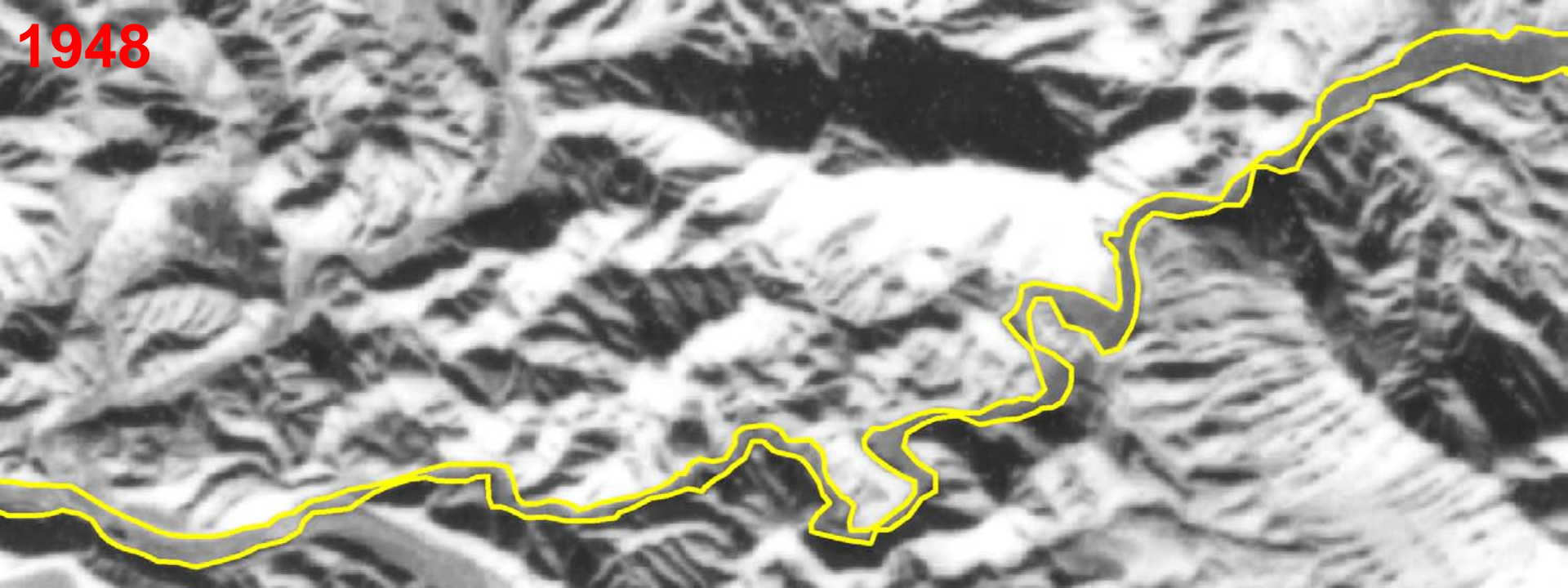
**Valley width measurements:  
stations every ~25 m**



50

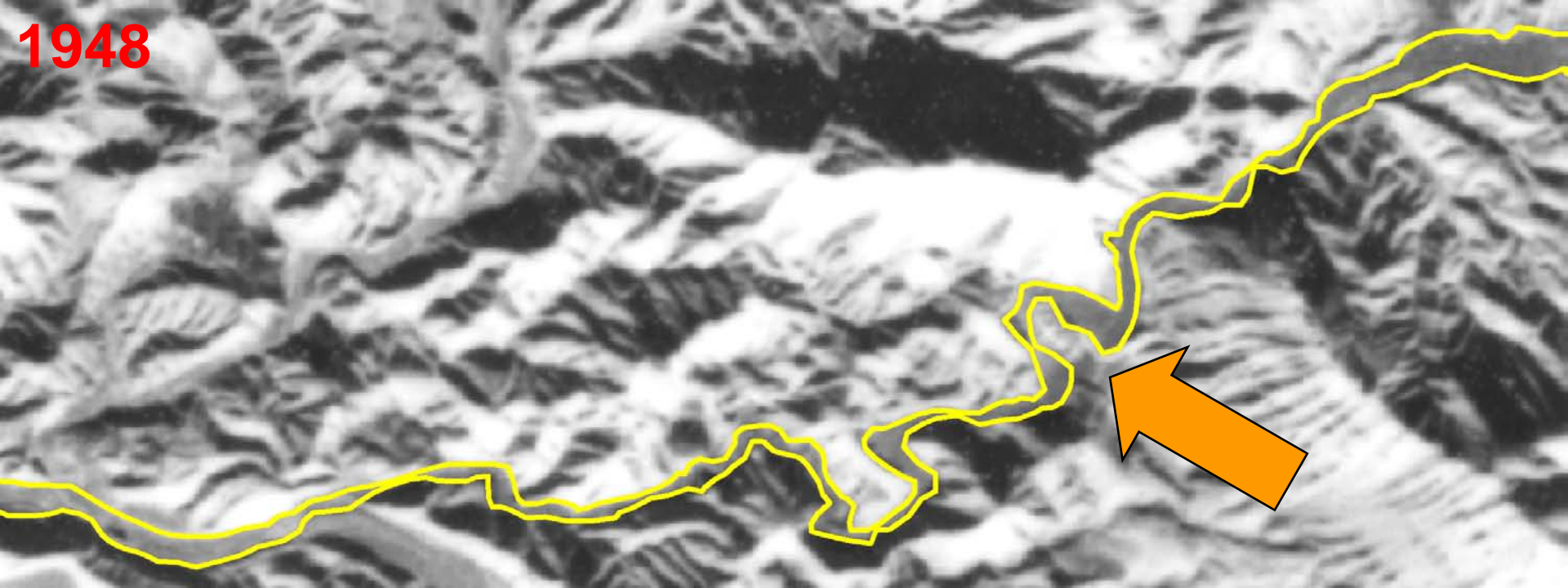
Meters



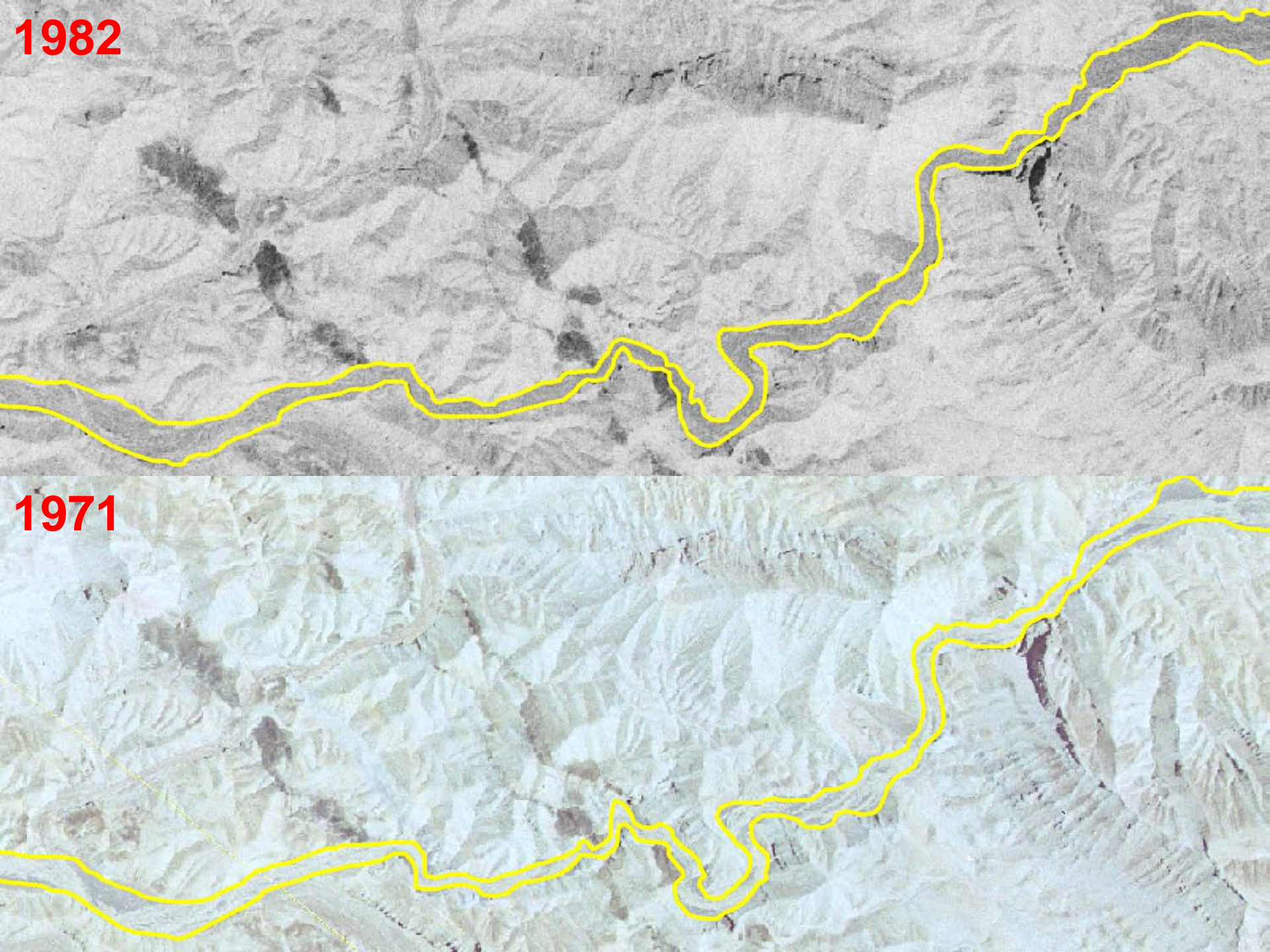


Orthorectified and georeferenced  
historical aerial photographs: 1948-1982  
(1-m pixels)









1982

1971

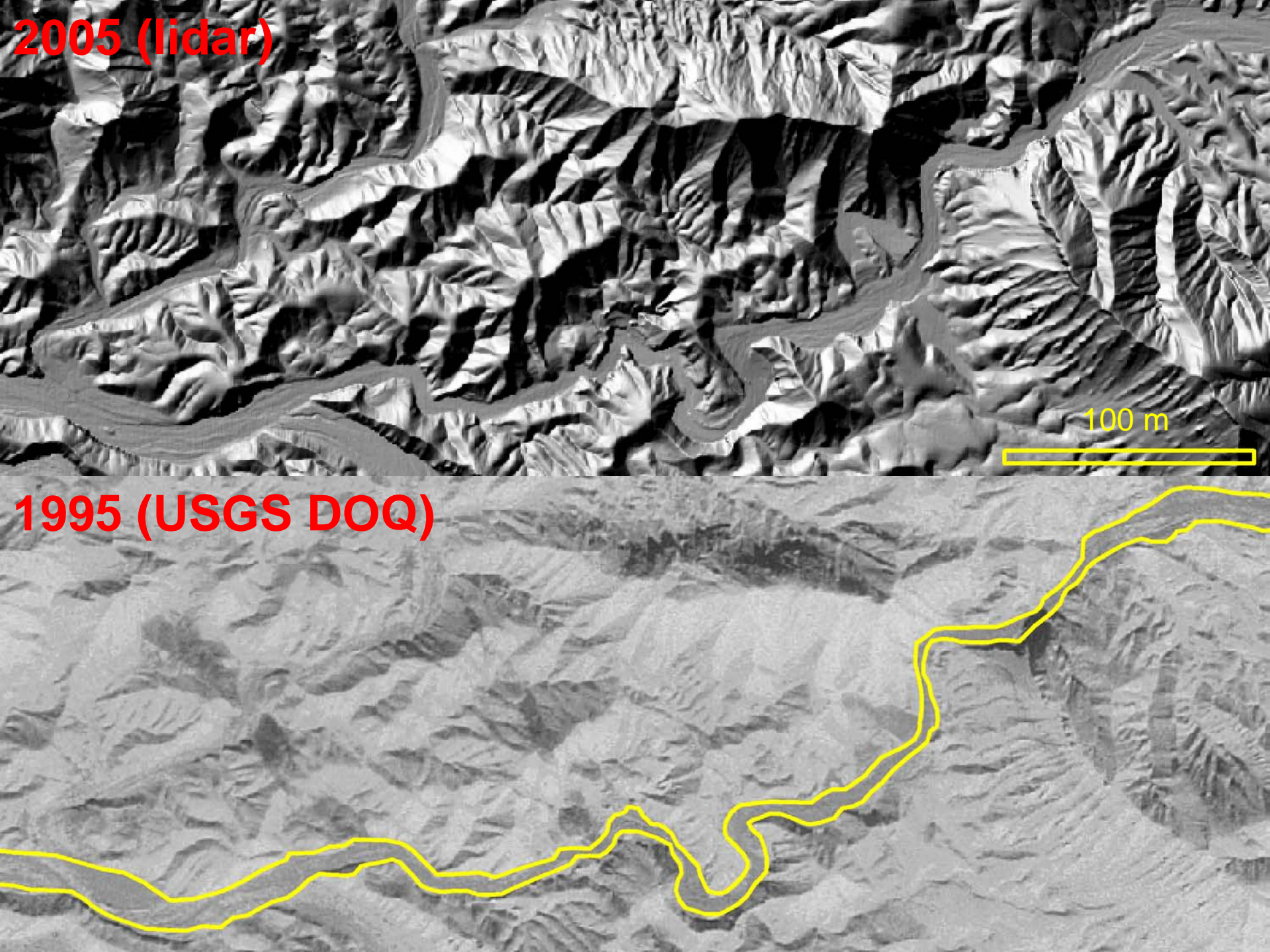




**1982**

**1995 (USGS DOQ)**





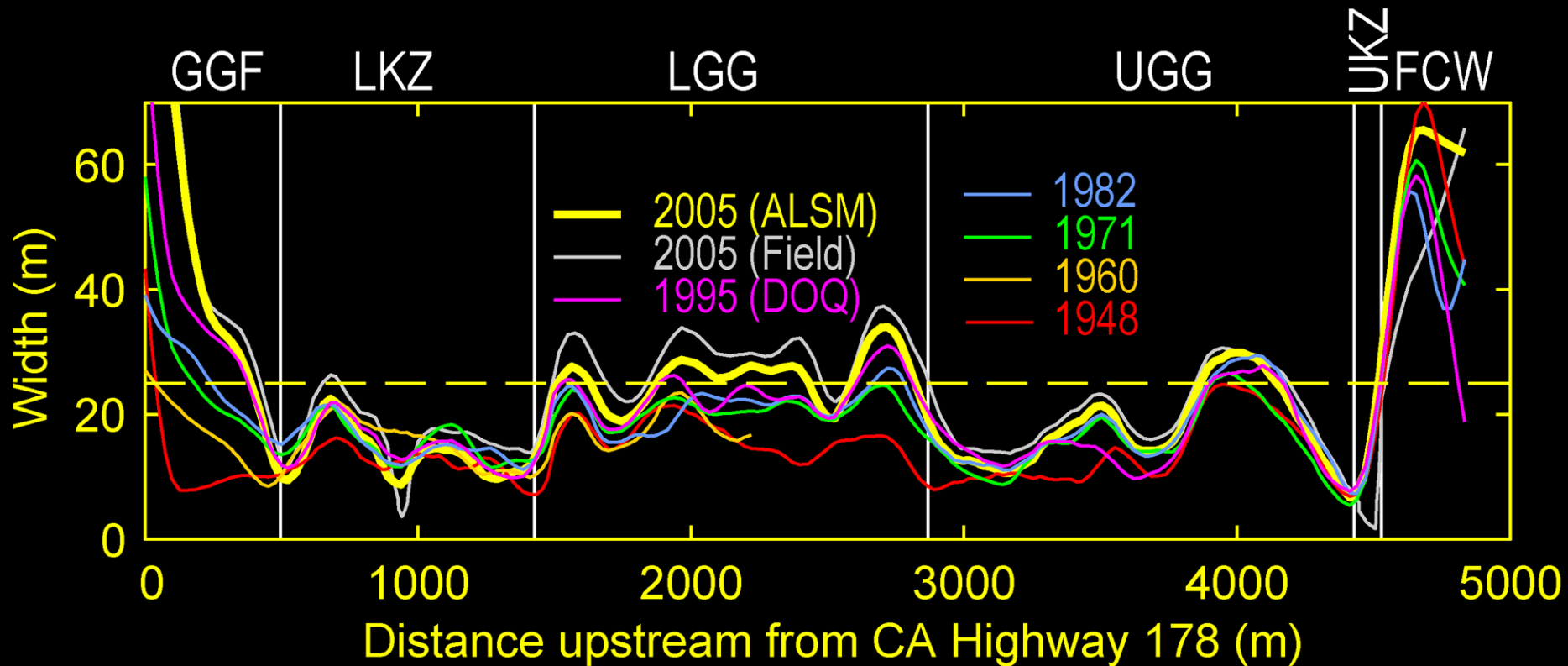
2005 (lidar)

100 m

1995 (USGS DOQ)

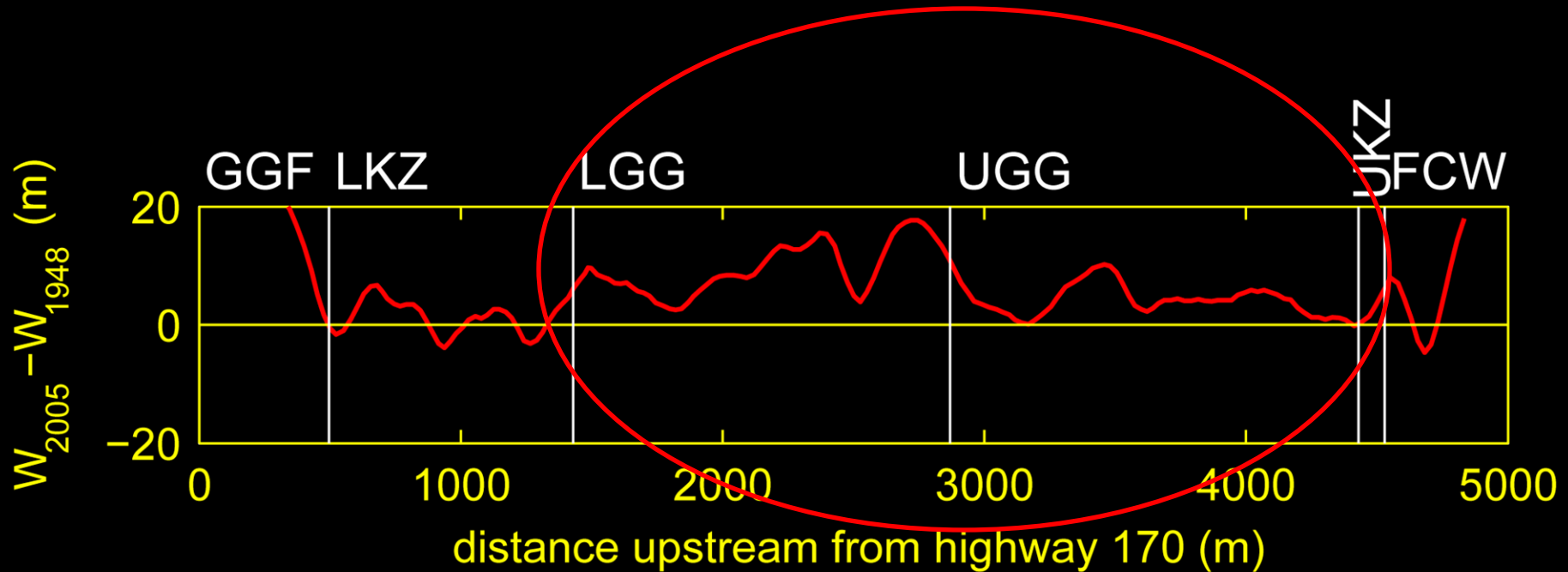


# Valley width: 1948-2005





# Change in valley width: 2005 minus 1948







Lisa Kammer at field survey station 110R (January 2005)





Field survey station 132 (January 2005)





Flood debris on a fill terrace just upstream of the lower knickzone (January 2005)





Gower Gulch, Death Valley and the Panamint Mountains (January 2005)



