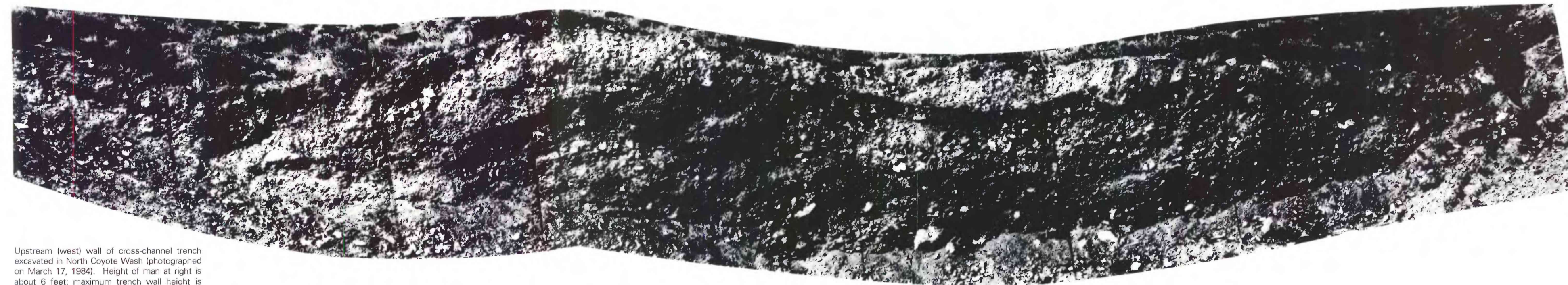
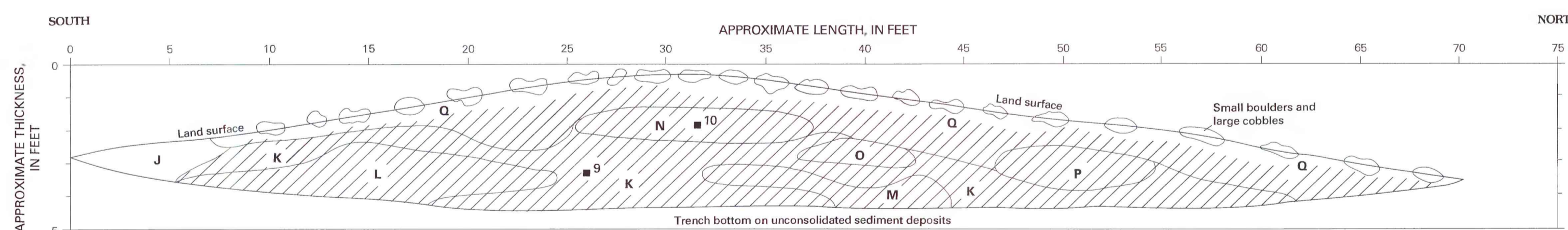


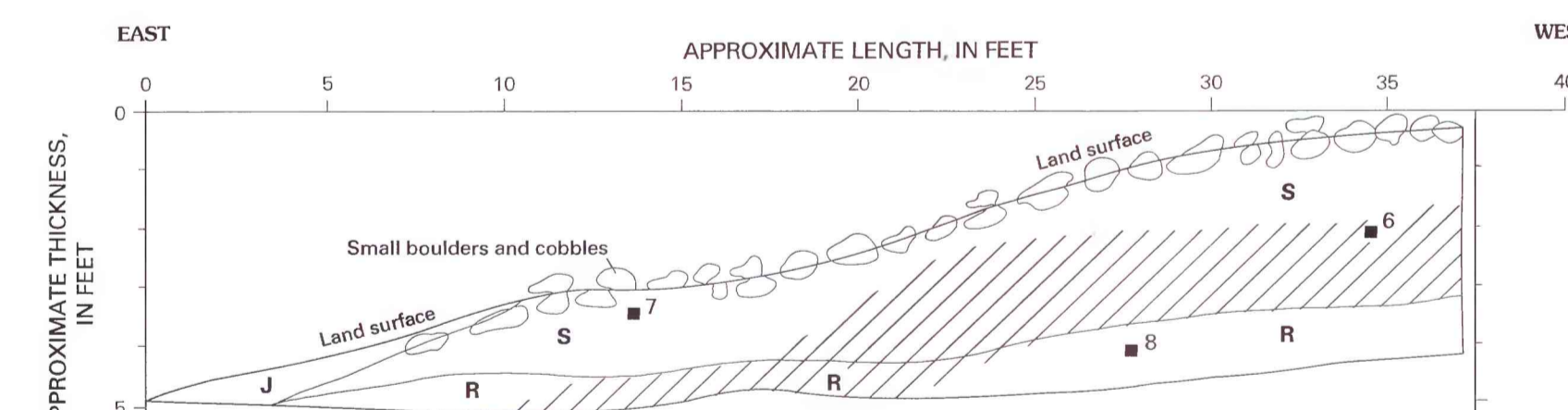
A. CROSS-CHANNEL TRENCH (West Wall)



Upstream (west) wall of cross-channel trench excavated in North Coyote Wash (photographed on March 17, 1994). Height of man at right is about 6 feet; maximum trench wall height is about 7.5 feet; length in photograph about 100 feet. Stratigraphy of deposits delineated and described on plate 1A.



B. T-BAR TRENCH (West Wall)



C. T-LEG TRENCH (South Wall)

- EXPLANATION**
- S** Debris-flow deposit—Heterogeneous mass of particles of mixed size dominated by small cobbles ranging in size from 1 to 3 inches in diameter with some randomly scattered small boulders averaging about 1 foot in diameter; sandy matrix; unconsolidated and internally unstratified, except for surface layer of coarse fragments; fairly densely packed surface layer of coarse clasts (about 80 percent areal density) includes numerous particles averaging about 1 foot in diameter size (small boulders) mixed with smaller, differing cobble sizes; surface and near-surface clasts not carbonate coated; clasts below about 1 foot in depth have a stage-I coat of carbonate precipitate
  - R** Water-dominated flow deposit—Predominantly angular chips averaging about 0.5 inch in diameter with a few coarser clasts of small cobble size (as much as about 5 inches in diameter) randomly scattered throughout; matrix mostly sand; unconsolidated and weakly bedded internally; stage-I carbonate coatings of some clasts in a zone continuous with the carbonate zone of overlying unit
  - Q** Debris-flow deposit—Heterogeneous mixture of particles of variable size; some boulders as large as 1 foot in diameter; surface differentially coated with large cobbles and small boulders; abundant matrix of sand and finer size material; unconsolidated and internally unstratified; stage-I carbonate coating on most particles
  - P** Debris-flow deposit(?)—Lens containing heterogeneous mixture of particles of variable size, with most clasts 1- to 3.5-inches in diameter; texturally similar to units L, M, and N, most coarse fragments small cobble size; some large cobbles present; abundant sand and finer grained matrix; no perceptible internal bedding; unconsolidated; stage-I carbonate coating on most clasts
  - O** Water-dominated flow deposit(?)—Lens containing mostly pebbles and some cobbles, most 1 to 2.5 inches in diameter; voids empty (no matrix); no perceptible internal bedding; unconsolidated; stage-I carbonate coating on most clasts
  - N** Debris-flow deposit(?)—Lens of heterogeneous mixture of particles of variable size; texturally similar to units L and M; coarse particles of small cobble size; abundant sand and fine-grained matrix; no perceptible internal bedding; unconsolidated; stage-I carbonate coating on most particles
  - M** Debris-flow deposit(?)—Lens of heterogeneous mixture of particles of variable size; diameter as much as 4.5 inches; texturally very similar to unit L; coarse particles of small cobble size; abundant fine-grained matrix; no perceptible internal bedding; unconsolidated; stage-I carbonate coating on most clasts
  - L** Debris-flow deposit(?)—Lens of heterogeneous mixture of particles of variable size, most averaging about 2.5 inches in diameter; plentiful sand- and finer size matrix; contains many small cobbles and occasional large cobbles as large as 9 inches in diameter; no perceptible internal bedding; unconsolidated; stage-I carbonate coating on most clasts
  - K** Water-dominated flow deposit—Dominantly chip gravel with medium pebble-size clasts; sand and finer grained matrix make up minor part of deposit; unconsolidated with very slight internal bedding; stage-I carbonate coating on most clasts
  - J** Slopewash deposit—Mixture of mostly gravel and fines with numerous cobbles; occasional large cobbles and small boulders as much as 6 inches in diameter; fine-grained component includes substantial material of eolian origin; unconsolidated and unbedded internally; modern
  - I** Channel deposits—Mixture of fluxially reworked boulders, cobbles, and gravel with voids partly filled mainly by fine pebbles and sand; unconsolidated and poorly bedded internally; part of deposit adjacent to and underlying current channel thalweg includes stage-I carbonate precipitates; modern
  - H** Flood deposits—Heterogeneous mixture mainly of cobbles, gravel, and fines; coarse fragments as large as 1.5 feet in average diameter; fines mainly fine-to-medium sand including probable reworked eolian material; unconsolidated and unbedded internally; fairly young
  - G** Debris-flow deposit—Heterogeneous mixture of mainly cobbles, gravel, and sand; contains some boulders as large as 1.5 feet in average diameter; matrix largely fine sand, most of which probably is reworked eolian material; unconsolidated with only a very slight internal bedding; visibly prominent stage-I carbonate coating of coarse particles
  - F** Water-dominated flow deposit—Largely pebbles, 1 to 2 inches in average diameter, with a plentiful sand matrix; abundant sand that likely is reworked eolian material; unconsolidated and very weakly bedded internally; stage-I carbonate coating of clasts
  - E** Water-dominated flow deposit—Dominantly pebble-size chips with a fine-grained sandy matrix; matrix might be largely of eolian origin; a few scattered clasts as large as about 2 inches in diameter; unconsolidated and weakly stratified internally; upper and northern part of unit contains clasts coated with a stage-I carbonate precipitate
  - D** Water-dominated flow deposit—Dominantly gravel averaging about 3 inches in diameter; contains some scattered cobbles as large as 6 inches in diameter; sandy matrix; much likely of eolian origin; unconsolidated and very weakly bedded internally
  - C** Debris-flow deposit—Dominantly cobbles averaging 2 to 4 inches in diameter with a matrix of pebbles and sand; contains some cobbles as large as 8 inches in diameter; sand might be mostly reworked eolian material; unconsolidated and internally unstratified; generally appears to be coarser grained texture than underlying unit B; clasts have stage-I carbonate coating. The northern end of the deposit, near the active channel, contains stage-II carbonate precipitate
  - B** Debris-flow deposit—Heterogeneous mixture of particles of various size; few large particles average in the 0.7- to 1.5-foot-diameter range; coarse fraction is dominantly 2.5 to 4 inches in average diameter; dominantly sand and finer-size particles matrix; could be of eolian origin; slight induration differentially present throughout deposit; lenticular mass at base of northern one-half of deposit distinctively indurated; deposit shows slight internal bedding; part of deposit adjacent to and comprising present channel thalweg contains stage-II carbonate precipitate; overall color more yellowish or reddish than units C-J
  - A** Predominantly debris-flow deposit—Heterogeneous mixture of coarse-size fragments and fines; contains some scattered boulders as large as 1.5 feet in maximum diameter; matrix contains higher percentage of clay than other units; deposit noticeably indurated and unstratified internally; induration largely result of carbonate cement; stringers of carbonate, filament-like precipitates throughout deposit; upper part of deposit is layer of cobbles that range in average diameter from 3 to 10 inches. Overall color more reddish or yellowish than units C-J; thin part at south is slopewash
- Stage-I carbonate developed on coarse (larger than sand-size) particles  
 Stage-II carbonate precipitate on and around most particles of all sizes  
 Particle-size sample site and number

**SKETCHES OF TRENCH STRATIGRAPHY AND PHOTOGRAPH SHOWING UPSTREAM (WEST) WALL OF CROSS-CHANNEL TRENCH EXCAVATED IN NORTH FORK COYOTE WASH, YUCCA MOUNTAIN, NEVADA**

By  
Patrick A. Glancy  
1994