Bibliography of Literature Pertaining to Long Valley Caldera and Associated Volcanic Fields

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Introduction

On May 25-27, 1980, Long Valley caldera was rocked by four M = 6 earthquakes that heralded the onset of a wave of seismic activity within the caldera which has continued through the present. Unrest has taken the form of seismic swarms, uplift of the resurgent dome, and areas of vegetation killed by increased CO₂ emissions, all interpreted as resulting from magma injection into different levels beneath the caldera, as well as beneath Mammoth Mountain along the southwest rim of the caldera. Continuing economic development in the Mammoth Lakes area has swelled the local population, increasing the risk to people and property if an eruption were to occur. The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) has been monitoring geophysical activity in the Long Valley area since the mid-1970s and continues to track the unrest in real time with a sophisticated network of geophysical sensors. Hazards information obtained by this monitoring is provided to local, State, and Federal officials and to the public through the Long Valley Observatory.

The Long Valley area also was scientifically important before the onset of current unrest. Lying at the eastern foot of the Sierra Nevada, the deposits from this active volcanic system have provided fertile ground for research into Neogene tectonics, Quaternary geology and geomorphology, regional stratigraphy, and volcanology. In the early 1970s, intensive studies of the area began through the USGS Geothermal Investigations Program, owing to the presence of a large young silicic volcanic system (Muffler and Williams, 1976). The paroxysmal eruption of Long Valley caldera about 760,000 years ago produced the Bishop Tuff and associated Bishop ash (Gilbert, 1938; Bailey and others, 1976; Hildreth, 1979). The Bishop Tuff is a well-preserved ignimbrite deposit that has continued to provide new and developing insights into the dynamics of ignimbrite-forming eruptions (for example, Wilson and Hildreth, 2003). Another extremely important aspect of the Bishop Tuff is that it is the oldest known normally magnetized unit of the Brunhes Chron. Thus, the age of the Bishop Tuff is used to define the beginning of the Brunhes Chron and helps constrain the Brunhes-Matuyama boundary (Izett and Obradovich, 1994; Sarna-Wojcicki and others, 2000). The Bishop ash, which was dispersed as far east as Nebraska, Kansas, and Texas, provides an important tephrostratigraphic marker throughout the Western United States (Borchardt and others, 1972; Izett, 1982; Ward and others, 1993).
The obsidian domes of both the Mono and Inyo Craters, which were produced by rhyolitic eruptions in the past 40,000 years, have been well studied (Putnam, 1938; Samson and Cameron, 1987; Kelleher and Cameron, 1990; Bursik and others, 2003; Higgins and Meilleur, 2009), including extensive scientific drilling through the domes (Eichelberger, 1989). Exploratory drilling to 3-km depth on the resurgent dome and subsequent instrumentation of the Long Valley Exploratory Well (LVEW) have led to a number of important new insights (McConnell and others, 1992; Sorey and others, 2000; Farrar and others, 2003; Sorey and others, 2003). Scientific drilling also has been done within the Casa Diablo geothermal field (Smith and others, 1977), which, aside from drilling, has been commercially developed and is currently feeding 40 MW of power into the Southern California Edison grid (Duffield and others, 1994).

Studies in all the above-mentioned volcanic fields have contributed to the extensive scientific literature published on the Long Valley region. Although most of this scientific literature has been published since 1970, a significant amount of historical literature extends backward to the late 1800s. The purpose of this bibliography is to compile references pertaining to the Long Valley region from all time periods and all Earth science fields into a single listing, thus providing an easily accessible guide to the published literature for current and future researchers.

Methods

We include references here if they are directly applicable to Long Valley caldera and its recent geophysical unrest or to Mono Craters, Inyo Craters, the Mono Lake field, and the deposits from these volcanoes, or if they contain regional geologic, biologic, or meteorologic information useful to a researcher investigating aspects of the geology and geophysics of the region. Because of the relatively small number of references before 1940, we took a broader view of relevance within the older literature; in contrast, we took a more restrictive view of the relevancy of the post-1940 references.

We researched references primarily by using the Internet resource GeoRef (http://www.GeoRef.org/), as well as supplemental online library searches of the most current literature. Other Internet search engines, such as ScienceDirect, WorldCat, and Google, provided additional references that were omitted from the GeoRef database. Meeting abstracts from a broad spectrum of symposiums (current through August 2010), and articles published in the weekly Transactions of the American Geophysical Union, are included.

EndNote Reference Database

This bibliography is maintained by using the EndNote software, within which we recognize the following reference types: book, edited book, book section, journal article, map, online database, report, thesis, and Web page. The bibliography is searchable by author, title, year, journal, or discipline keyword. In more recent references (dating from 1998-August 2010), some journal-article abstracts have been included in the EndNote reference records because they were posted online. A total of 20 discipline keywords are used to indicate the content of the references (table 1). More than one keyword may be applied to a single reference; for example, references on the tomography of the Long Valley area are listed under both the "seismology" and "geophysics" keywords because
the subject pertains to both disciplines. Similarly, references on the Bishop ash are listed under both the "stratigraphy" and "Bishop Tuff" keywords. The keywords themselves are relatively self-explanatory except for "descriptive", which applies to field guides, descriptions of eruption mechanisms, and general references that do not specifically fit into any other category. Highly specific searches of the title field that can be made by using a single word or phrase may be the most useful search strategy. For example, a search for titles that include the word "Holocene" returns 23 references. For those readers who do not have EndNote, a trial version is downloadable from Thomson Reuter’s Web site (http://www.endnote.com/).

**Formatted Bibliography**

This bibliography is available as a standard alphabetical listing of publications both as a file in Adobe Portable Document Format (PDF) and as a library in EndNote. The bibliographic style follows the guidelines in “Suggestions to Authors of the Reports of the United States Geological Survey” (Hansen, 1991). The entire bibliography may be printed from either Adobe Reader or EndNote. Adobe Reader’s simple search utility can be used to find specific words or phrases, and EndNote provides a full search utility of references.

**Statistics**

This bibliography contains a total of 1,942 references, which we classify into five main types for this discussion: journal articles, meeting abstracts, government reports and maps, books and book sections, and theses (fig. 1). We estimate that this bibliography is complete through August 2010.
Figure 1. Pie chart showing the distribution of references by type.

The largest category is journal articles, which compose 734 references, or 38 percent of the bibliography. This predominance is not surprising because the same trend is evident in other bibliographic databases, such as the Hawaiian bibliography compiled by Wright and Takahashi (1998).

Meeting abstracts compose 720 references, or 37 percent of the bibliography, including meeting abstracts of the American Geophysical Union (AGU) and the Geological Society of America (GSA), as well as those of other international symposiums.

Government reports and maps compose 227 references, or 12 percent of the bibliography, including all State and Federal documents, such as USGS Professional Papers and Open-File Reports, as well as geologic maps generated by both the USGS and the California Division of Mines and Geology, except for meeting abstracts published by a government agency, such as the International Association of Volcanology and Chemistry of the Earth’s Interior’s Continental Magmatism Abstracts, published as New Mexico Bureau of Mines and Mineral Resources Bulletin 131. Another exception is the field guide to the Long Valley area by Bailey and others (1989), published as New Mexico Bureau of Mines and Mineral Resources Memoir 47, which is included in the books and book sections category.

Books and book sections compose 179 references, or 9 percent of the bibliography, including parts of GSA Special Papers and Geothermal Resources Council Transactions, as well as chapters in books about hazard management and techniques for volcano monitoring (for example, Farrar and Sorey, 1985; McNutt and Martin, 1986;
Gualda and others, 2004). Proceedings of professional meetings are also included in this category (for example, Liddicoat and Bailey, 1989) and generally are distinguished from abstracts by being over one page in length.

Theses is the final and smallest category, composing 82 references, or 4 percent of the bibliography, including 35 M.S. and 47 Ph.D. theses, with topics ranging from geologic mapping (for example, Dunn, 1951), through volcanic geology and petrology (for example, Bailey, 1978), to seismology (for example, Mayeda, 1991).

The number of references for each discipline keyword ranges from 10, for biology, to 435, for seismology (table 1); the other disciplines are fairly linearly distributed between these two end members.

Table 1. Discipline keywords and the total number of references covered by each keyword.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Discipline Keyword</th>
<th>Total Number of References</th>
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<td>Descriptive</td>
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<tr>
<td>Monitoring</td>
<td>57</td>
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<tr>
<td>Remote Sensing</td>
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<tr>
<td>Modeling</td>
<td>28</td>
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<tr>
<td>Atmosphere</td>
<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Biology</td>
<td>10</td>
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Discussion

As plotted in figure 2, the bulk of the literature on Long Valley has been published since 1970; however, several interesting patterns are apparent in the early literature on the area. The first geologic exploration of the region occurred in the 1860s (Whitney, 1865). The region's volcanism has been recognized since at least the 1870s, and many of the early references published from 1870 through 1900 are related to such volcanic features as the obsidian domes (for example, Le Conte, 1879). From 1900 until 1920, however, the water resources of the region took the forefront of the published research (for example, Lee, 1912). Through the 1920s to 1940s, volcanic and Pleistocene geology returned to prominence, (for example, Mayo, 1934; Gilbert, 1938; Kesseli, 1948). In the 1950s, general geology was emphasized, and geologic maps of both the
Casa Diablo and Bishop 15-minute quadrangles were published (Bateman, 1957; Rinehart and Ross, 1957), along with the results from the first geophysical survey of the region (Pakiser and others, 1960).

![Bar chart of number of references on Long Valley published per decade from 1880 through present (August 2010), showing the increase in volume of published literature since the 1960s, reflecting intensity of geophysical unrest within the region.](image)

**Figure 2.** Bar chart of number of references on Long Valley published per decade from 1880 through present (August 2010), showing the increase in volume of published literature since the 1960s, reflecting intensity of geophysical unrest within the region.

The rising trend in the number and variety of publications that began in the 1960s was principally due to an increasing interest in the Casa Diablo geothermal area. Initial exploratory geothermal drilling was carried out during the 1960s, followed by more intensive drilling and study in the 1970s. In 1976, an entire *Journal of Geophysical Research* volume was dedicated to geothermal research in Long Valley, and multiple USGS Open-File Reports were published on the geothermal exploration there (see Muffler and Williams, 1976).

The number of published references increased abruptly in the 1980s, in relation to the onset of geophysical unrest within the caldera and implementation of the USGS effort to monitor the unrest both as a basis for understanding its nature and its implications for providing advance warning of an impending eruption. The papers cover a wide range of topics, such as ground deformation (for example, Castle and others, 1984), seismicity (for example, Ryall and Ryall, 1983), and the consequences of a large-scale eruption (for example, Miller and others, 1982), including two special issues of the *Journal of Geophysical Research* devoted to Long Valley caldera (Hill and others, 1985; Goldstein
and Stein, 1988), as well as a more recent special issue in the *Journal of Volcanology and Geothermal Research* (Sorey, 2003).

The publication rate during the 1990s and 2000s has dropped off slightly from the 1980s level, although the rate remained high relative to pre-1980 levels. The elevated number of publications reflects the continuing unrest within the caldera, the continuous stream of real-time geophysical data, and the emergence of a new volcanic phenomenon during the 1990s. Recognition of "tree kill" areas caused by the effusion of magmatic CO₂ from the ground in the vicinity of Mammoth Mountain, for example, spurred a sequence of publications (for example, Farrar and others, 1995; Gerlach and others, 1999; List and others, 2003). Also, new forms of monitoring, such as the Global Positioning System, began to be utilized within the caldera during this decade, further adding to the literature (for example, Marshall and others, 1997; Newman and others, 2001; Langbein, 2003).

Readers wishing to improve their understanding of the geologic history and ongoing geophysical unrest of Long Valley caldera and associated volcanic fields, and who are new to the subject, may be daunted by the sheer volume of literature on the region. An overview of the subject matter can be gained by reading the papers by Bailey and others (1976), Hill (1976, 2006), Hermance (1983), Wood (1983), Hill and others (1985), Rundle and Hill (1988), Bailey (1989), Kelleher and Cameron (1990), Prejean and others (2002), Sorey and others (2003), Hildreth (2004), and Hill and Prejean (2005).

**Conclusions**

This bibliography comprises a total of 1,942 references on Long Valley caldera and associated volcanic fields. We have tried to be as complete as possible in our coverage of the geologic and geophysical literature pertaining to the volcanic system (through August 2010). As time and resources permit, we will update this database with references that may have been omitted, and keep it up to date with newly published literature.

**EndNote Software and Database**

Download the EndNote database for Open-File Report 2010-1320 (of2010-1320.enlp.zip)

Download a free-trial version of the EndNote software (http://www.endnote.com/)

For questions about the content of this Open-File Report, contact J.W. Ewert (jwewert@usgs.gov).

**Previous Versions**

Open-File Report 2010-1320 replaces the previous version of this bibliography that was published as USGS Open-File Report 00-221 in 2000 and updated in 2005.
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