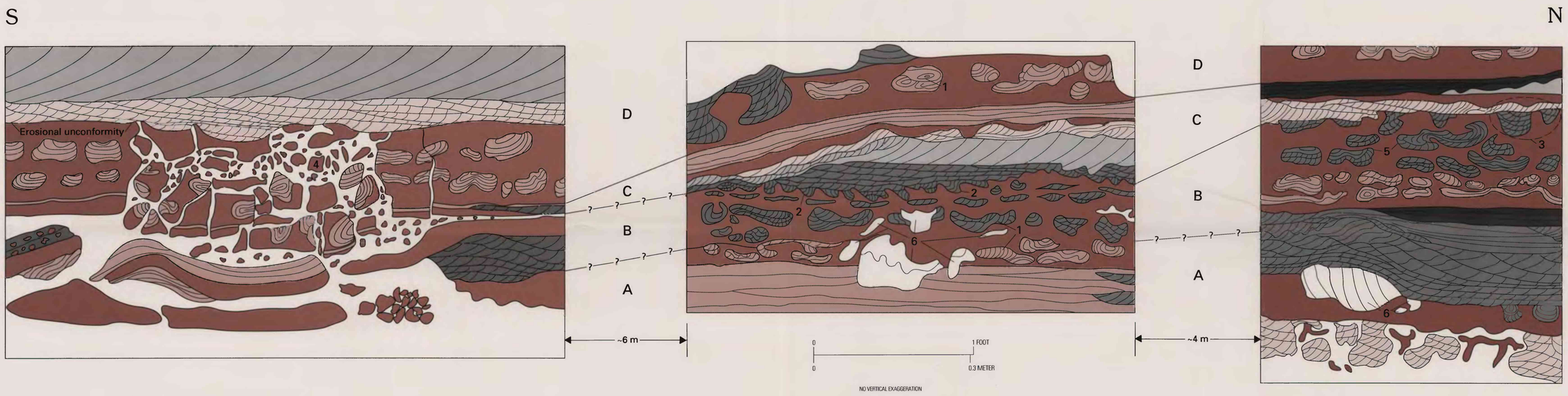
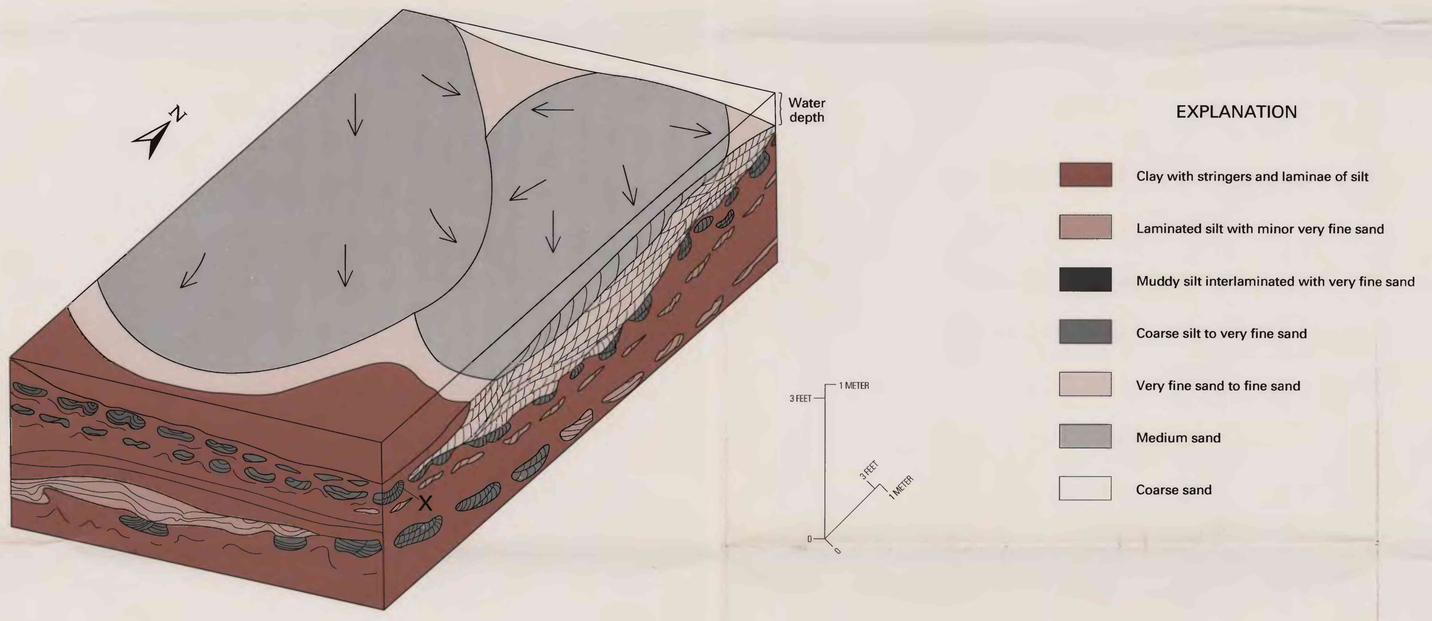


A. Three scraped surfaces showing syndepositional load structures (pseudonodules and load-casted ripples) with some earthquake-induced liquefaction features. Sand lenses are separated by bluish clay with silt stringers. Feature 1 consists of pseudonodules of layered, very fine sand and laminated silt that have foundered vertically with no rotation of laminae except at the edges of the nodules. Feature 2 is load-casted ripples having an asymmetric tilt and oversteepened laminae. Feature 3 shows a thin edge of a sand lens with large load structures apparently gradational to foundered features such as those of feature 1. Feature 4 is brecciated clay in a sand matrix, with adjacent faulting. Feature 5 shows pseudonodules with load-casted ripples along its base. Feature 6 consists of sand dikes intruded from beneath into the sediment. Lines indicate boundaries between laterally equivalent sedimentary units labeled A through D.



B. Schematic drawing of spatial relationships inferred for sedimentary units in A. Crevasse deltas extend into a shallow water-filled swale. The deltas form convex-up lenses having ripple cross-lamination. The edges of the delta are rippled sands that completely foundered into the soft clay, whereas the main body only exhibits local load-casted ripples and a broad sagging. Note that the deltas may form lenses out of the plane of the cross section, thus showing only the foundered portions. Arrows indicate direction of paleocurrents. Note oversteepening of ripple cross-laminations in foundered ripples, primarily with steeper rotation in the upflow portions, as illustrated at X.

TYPICAL LOAD STRUCTURES PRODUCED BY RAPID SEDIMENTATION, OBSERVED IN TRENCH NEAR MARKED TREE, ARKANSAS