

Researchers solve a Colorado River mystery

December 17 2020



The herringbone pattern seen in cross-bedded carbonate sands in the Bouse Formation are the result, University of Oregon researchers conclude, is the result of the classic back-and-forth movement of water unique to ocean tidal systems. UO researchers have published two new papers that solidify their belief that the lower Colorado River valley, now a desert region, was covered by marine tidal basins during a hot, humid climate more than 5 million years ago. Credit: Rebecca Dorsey

A team led by University of Oregon geologist Rebecca Dorsey has published two papers that provide new insights into the origins of the Colorado River, using data from ancient sedimentary deposits located east of the San Andreas fault near the Salton Sea in Southern California.

The papers, led by former master's student Brennan O'Connell and doctoral candidate Kevin Gardner, respectively, present evidence that the now desert landscape of the river's lower valley was submerged roughly 5 million to 6 million years ago under [shallow seas](#) with strong, fluctuating tidal currents that flowed back and forth along the trajectory of the present-day river.

Layers of sedimentary rocks bearing marine fossils, burrows and diagnostic sedimentary structures, the researchers concluded, record a dramatic rise in sea level that drowned former alluvial fans and caused tidal waters to invade the valley prior to arrival of the Colorado River and its voluminous load of water and sediment.

The studies, both funded by the National Science Foundation, were published online ahead of print in the international journal *Sedimentology*.

The first [paper](#), which published Oct. 29 and was led by O'Connell, who is now pursuing a doctorate at the University of Melbourne in Australia, focused on sediments of the late Miocene to early Pliocene Bouse Formation exposed east of the Colorado River, south of Blythe, California.

Previously, O'Connell and a team of UO geologists had found evidence that the Gulf of California once reached as far north as Blythe, as detailed in the journal *Geology* in 2017.

In the new paper, O'Connell and co-authors describe a rich mixture of

carbonate mudstones, plant debris and traces of ancient organisms that record brackish water conditions where seawater was diluted by a large influx of fresh water due to high annual rainfall, before waters of the Colorado River flowed into the area.

The sediments, they found, formed in wide tidal flats along an ancient, humid-climate marine shoreline. An abrupt transition to low-energy subtidal lime mudstone records widespread marine flooding associated with a long-lived regional rise in sea level, they concluded. Relative sea level rise, they added, resulted from long-term tectonically controlled subsidence.



Kevin Gardner, an earth sciences doctoral student at the University of Oregon, stands in a riverbed in the Palo Verde Mountains, about nine miles southeast of Palo Verde, California. Behind him is Meaghan Emery-Wetherell, who earned a doctorate from the UO in 2016. The riverbed, within the Bouse Formation, contains white tidal flat carbonates that overlain by red silts and muds, evidence that points to a seawater past. Credit: Rebecca Dorsey

The combined evidence from paleontology, ichnology and process sedimentology "provides a clear record of freshwater input and brackish water conditions due to mixing of freshwater and seawater in a humid climate with high annual precipitation," O'Connell's team wrote.

The second paper, published Dec. 5 and led by Gardner, documents tidal sediments of the same age on the opposite side of the same ancient tidal strait. The sediments accumulated where strong daily reversing currents swept north and south along the axis of the tidal strait, driving migration of large subtidal dunes and depositing large scale cross-bedded carbonate sands.

The authors argue that the migrating dune bedforms could not have formed by tidal like processes in a lake, as some scientists have proposed. The team's results indicate that, after late Miocene to early Pliocene deposition, the sediments were uplifted to elevations up to 330 meters above sea level in the Chocolate Mountains, as a result of long-term crustal strain related to motion on the San Andreas fault.

"Taken together, our new papers provide conclusive evidence that the southern Bouse Formation formed in and around the margins of a marine tidal strait that filled the lower Colorado River valley prior to arrival of the modern river system," said Dorsey, a professor in the UO's Department of Earth Sciences.

A map of the southern Bouse tidal seaway, reconstructed with data from both studies, shows that desert communities from Blythe to Palo Verde, California, were submerged under shallow seas with strong fluctuating tidal currents during late Miocene to early Pliocene time.

The Miocene, a geological epoch, lasted from 23 million years ago to 5.3 million years ago; the Pliocene occurred between 5.3 million and 2.6 million years ago.

Co-authors with O'Connell and Dorsey on the first paper were Stephen T. Hasiotis, a geologist at the University of Kansas, and Ashleigh Hood at the University of Melbourne.

In 2018, another Dorsey-led paper in the journal *Sedimentary Geology* found that lower stretches of the Colorado River were influenced by tectonic shifts in underlying bedrock and changing sea levels. The river, that study concluded, experienced a series of stops and starts in sediment output during early stages of the river between roughly 6.3 and 4.8 million years ago.

More information: Kevin Gardner et al, Mixed carbonate–siliciclastic sedimentation at the margin of a late Miocene tidal strait, lower Colorado River Valley, south-western USA, *Sedimentology* (2020). [DOI: 10.1111/sed.12834](https://doi.org/10.1111/sed.12834)

Brennan O'Connell et al. Mixed carbonate–siliciclastic tidal sedimentation in the Miocene to Pliocene Bouse Formation, palaeo-Gulf of California, *Sedimentology* (2020). [DOI: 10.1111/sed.12817](https://doi.org/10.1111/sed.12817)

Provided by University of Oregon

Citation: Researchers solve a Colorado River mystery (2020, December 17) retrieved 28 April 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2020-12-colorado-river-mystery.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.