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Title of article Climate and ephemeral-stream processes: Twentieth-century
geomorphology and alluvial stratigraphy of the Little Colorado River, Arizona

Author(s) Richard Hereford

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TABLE A. Location and name of study areas, area and scale of flood-plain maps, number of sediment samples, width of channel and flood plain, and channel slope

Study area	Location	Area mapped		Sediment samples	Width (m)		Channel slope
		(X 10 ³ m ²)	Scale		Channel	Flood plain	
Winslow	SE 1/4 NE 1/4 sec. 17, T. 19 N., R. 16 E. Winslow quad. (1954)	63.4	1:720	24	96.0	NM	6.72 x 10 ⁻³
Tolchico	2.7 km upstream from Tolchico (ruins); Grand Falls quad. (1969)	174.4	1:600	30	93.0	133.2	2.19 x 10 ⁻⁴
Grand Falls	0.2 km downstream from Grand Falls gauging station; Grand Falls quad. (1969)	18.0	1:360	..	47.2	20.4	1.38 x 10 ⁻³
Black Falls	1.5 km downstream from Black Falls Crossing; Wupatki SE quad. (1969)	51.8	1:600	27	109.7	NM	7.85 x 10 ⁻⁴
Cameron	0.2 km upstream from Cameron bridge; Cameron quad. (1955)	63.4	1:720	14	95.1	71.9	9.99 x 10 ⁻⁴
Moenkopi Wash Southeast	0.3 km northwest of confluence; Cameron quad. (1955)	51.8	1:600	12	51.2	82.6	1.39 x 10 ⁻³
Moenkopi Wash Northwest	1.5 km northwest of confluence; Cameron quad. (1955)	51.8	1:600	..	55.8	66.5	1.25 x 10 ⁻³

Note: NM = not mapped.

Table B. History of salt cedar in the Little Colorado River valley and surrounding region

Date(s)	Area	Event or observation	Reference
1854	California	Salt cedar introduced into the western United States and sold by nurseries in California as an ornamental tree or shrub	Robinson (1965, p. A4)
1854	Study area	Cottonwood is the only vegetation described by the botanist J. M. Bigelow.	Bigelow (1856)
1890	Northern Arizona	Floral list compiled by C. Hart Merriam (biologist who developed the life-zone system of vegetation distribution) does not include salt cedar	Christensen (1962, p. 53)
1896--1926	Study area	Photographs of the river channel taken by early tourists at Cameron, Grand Falls, and Holbrook have no salt cedar in them.	Special Collections Library Northern Arizona University
1902--1909	Tolchico	Photographs of river show numerous cottonwood but no salt cedar.	<u>Ibid.</u>
<u>1909</u>	Winslow	Salt cedar growing under cultivation within 1 km of Little Colorado	Robinson (1965, Table 1)
1921	Winslow	Salt cedar not present in photograph of channel or in vegetation description	Strahorn and others (1924, Pl. 1)
1923	Grand Falls, Moenkopi Wash	Driftwood from largest recorded flood does not contain salt cedar	This study
1929	Grand Falls	Driftwood from second largest flood does not contain salt cedar	This study
1930--1931	Joseph City (east of Winslow)	Direct observation indicates salt cedar not present in river channel from Joseph City upstream to confluence with Rio Puerco	T. A. Maddock, Jr., (1981, personal commun.)
1936	Study area	Groves or stands of salt cedar not present between Cameron and Winslow in aerial photographs	U.S. Soil Conservation Service aerial photographs, approximate scale 1:27,000
<u>1937</u>	Grand Falls	Salt cedar beginning to appear on sandy river flats	Colton (1937, p. 20)
<u>1938</u>	Winslow	Young salt cedar present in photographs of channel	Lockett and Snow (1939)
1942	Leupp	Salt cedar not mentioned in description of vegetation	Thorntwaite and others (1942)
<u>1954</u>	Study area	Salt cedar groves and stands present in aerial photographs	U.S. Army Map Service aerial photographs, approximate scale scale 1:54,000
<u>1955</u>	Cameron	Green wooded symbol along river in the Cameron topographic map = salt-cedar groves and flood plain	Cameron 15' quad. (1955)
<u>1955</u>	Leupp	Green scrub symbol along river in the Leupp topographic map = salt-cedar groves	Leupp 15' quad. (1955)
<u>1960</u>	Polacca Wash	Salt cedar in channel	Hadley (1961)
<u>1968</u>	Study area	Salt cedar conspicuous in aerial photographs	U.S. Geological Survey aerial photographs, approximate scale 1:24,000

Note: dates in italic indicate presence of salt cedar.