

TABLE DR 1. LOCATION AND PETROGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SIERRA NACIMIENTO PIEDMONT DEPOSITS

Section	Location (UTM)	% granitic	% sedimentary	% matrix	% quartz	% feldspar	% lithics
strat 1	3994197 N 327450 E	58.33	0.00	41.67	40.00	3.50	56.50
strat 2	3962740 N 323562 E	38.38	28.28	33.33	54.50	14.00	31.50
strat 3	3994109 N 326918 E	77.78	8.33	13.89	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
strat 4	3987164 N 327660 E	43.06	20.83	36.11	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
strat 5	3985910 N 328111 E	38.89	4.17	56.94	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
strat 6	4004218 N 323348 E	54.00	0.00	46.00	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
strat 7	4005554 N 324242 E	76.39	0.00	23.61	51.50	14.50	34.00
strat 8	3979023 N 329059 E	48.61	2.78	48.61	52.50	12.00	35.50
strat 9	4012089 N 322283 E	34.72	34.72	30.56	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
strat 10	3993577 N 321906 E	62.50	0.00	37.50	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
strat 11	3976915 N 321257 E	30.56	18.06	51.39	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
strat 12	3985204 N 320709 E	79.17	2.78	18.06	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
strat 13	3957306 N 328050 E	91.67	5.56	2.78	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
strat 14	3947776 N 329094 E	87.50	8.33	4.17	56.50	13.50	30.00

TABLE DR 2. IMPORTANT SEDIMENTOLOGIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SIERRA NACIMIENTO PIEDMONT QUATERNARY DEPOSITS.

Deposit	Sedimentology	Location and depositional environment
facies 1	1-5 m thick, subangular to subround gravel, cobble, and boulder size clasts in silt to coarse grain sand matrix fining upwards to beds of silt, sand, and mud	braided perennial stream fluvial facies; found in Veguita Blanca, Leche, and Laguna Bonita formations
facies 2	0.5-1 m thick, subangular to subround gravel, cobble, and boulder size clasts in silt to coarse grain sand matrix, lacks stratification, rare fining upwards cycles	ephemeral stream deposits related to alluvial fan drainage; found in Leche formation
facies 3	1+ m thick, subangular to subround, small cobble and pebble clasts in a medium grain sand to silt matrix repetitively fining upwards to fine sand and silt in 10+ cm thick sequences	overbank deposits on bars in a braided channel system; found in Veguita Blanca formation
facies 4	0.5-1.5+ m thick, subangular to subround, fine to medium grain cross-bedded sand with occasional beds of coarser pebble and small cobble size clasts	perennial braided and meandering sandy bed channels; found in Leche and Laguna Bonita formation
facies 5	0.5+ m thick, well-developed, fine grained silt and sand soils with local disseminated carbonate material	cienega deposits associated with ever-wet marshes, oxbow lakes, springs, and flood plains; found in Veguita Blanca, Leche, and Laguna Bonita formations

Frankel and Pazzaglia, 2004, Table DR 2

TABLE DR 3. IMPORTANT SEDIMENTOLOGIC CHARACTERISTICS AND AGE OF TAOS PIEDMONT QUATERNARY DEPOSITS

Deposit	Sedimentology	Location and depositional environment	Age
Qf3	1-10 m thick, dark-colored, silt-rich matrix- supported debris-flow deposits; proximal levees and distal run-out deposits; interfingers in distal fan with eolian deposits	inset into fan heads; buries distal older fans; Debris flows	3600±130 years 3500±240 years
Qf2	1-10+ m thick, brownish-red to yellowish-brown, moderately well sorted, moderately stratified, subangular gravelly sand, sandy gravel, and gravelly sandy silt overlain by 0.1 – 0.5 m reddish brown loess. Stage I calcic horizon development	Equant fan lobes, extending to the middle piedmont; inset in Qf1; mixed "wet-climate" fluvial-debris flow alluvial fans.	Late Pleistocene Pinedale (?)
Qf1	1-10+ m thick, brownish-red to yellowish-brown moderately well sorted, moderately stratified, subangular gravelly sand, sandy gravel, and gravelly sandy silt overlain by 0.5 – 1.5 m reddish- brown and brownish-red loess. Stage II+ calcic horizon development	Elongate fan lobes, extending to the distal piedmont; conformably overlies the Lama formation; Mixed "wet-climate" fluvial-debris flow alluvial fans.	Late Middle Pleistocene Bull Lake (?) > 47 ka
Lama formation	50-300 + m thick, yellow, moderately well sorted, subangular sandy gravel interbedded with silty sand and sandy silt	Piedmont and Rio Grande rift (San Luis) basin center; contains piedmont fluvial and alluvial fan facies that interfinger with Rio Grande axial stream deposits as well as Servilleta basalts.	1.2 Ma top (Upper Bandelier tephra) to 4.3 Ma base (Servilleta basalt)

Frankel and Pazzaglia, 2004, Table DR 3