

2014

Ashfall Tephra in the Ogallala Group of the Great Plains: Characteristics and Significance

Michael E. Perkins


Robert F. Diffendal Jr

Michael R. Voorhies

Barbara P. Nash

Bruce E. Bailey

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/diffendal>

 Part of the [Geology Commons](#), [Geomorphology Commons](#), [Hydrology Commons](#), and the [Stratigraphy Commons](#)

Ashfall Tephra in the Ogallala Group of the Great Plains: Characteristics and Significance

Michael E. Perkins 2025 E White Circle, Salt Lake City, UT 84109; Robert F. Diffendal, Jr. University of Nebraska Lincoln, Lincoln NE 68588; Michael R. Voorhies; University of Nebraska Lincoln, Lincoln Nebraska 68588
Barbara P. Nash Department of Geology and Geophysics, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah 84112; Bruce E. Bailey 1656 15th Street, Lincoln, Nebraska, 68552

Profiles and Sample Location Maps

Sample Locations and Contours. Red crosses mark localities of tephra with associated IDs or names of the tephra. The numbered star symbols along the Niobrara River and its tributaries mark the locations of the measured sections of Skinner and Johnson (1984). The profile is based, in simplified form, on these sections. The curved green lines are the best fit contours on the base on the Cougar Point Tuff unit XI.

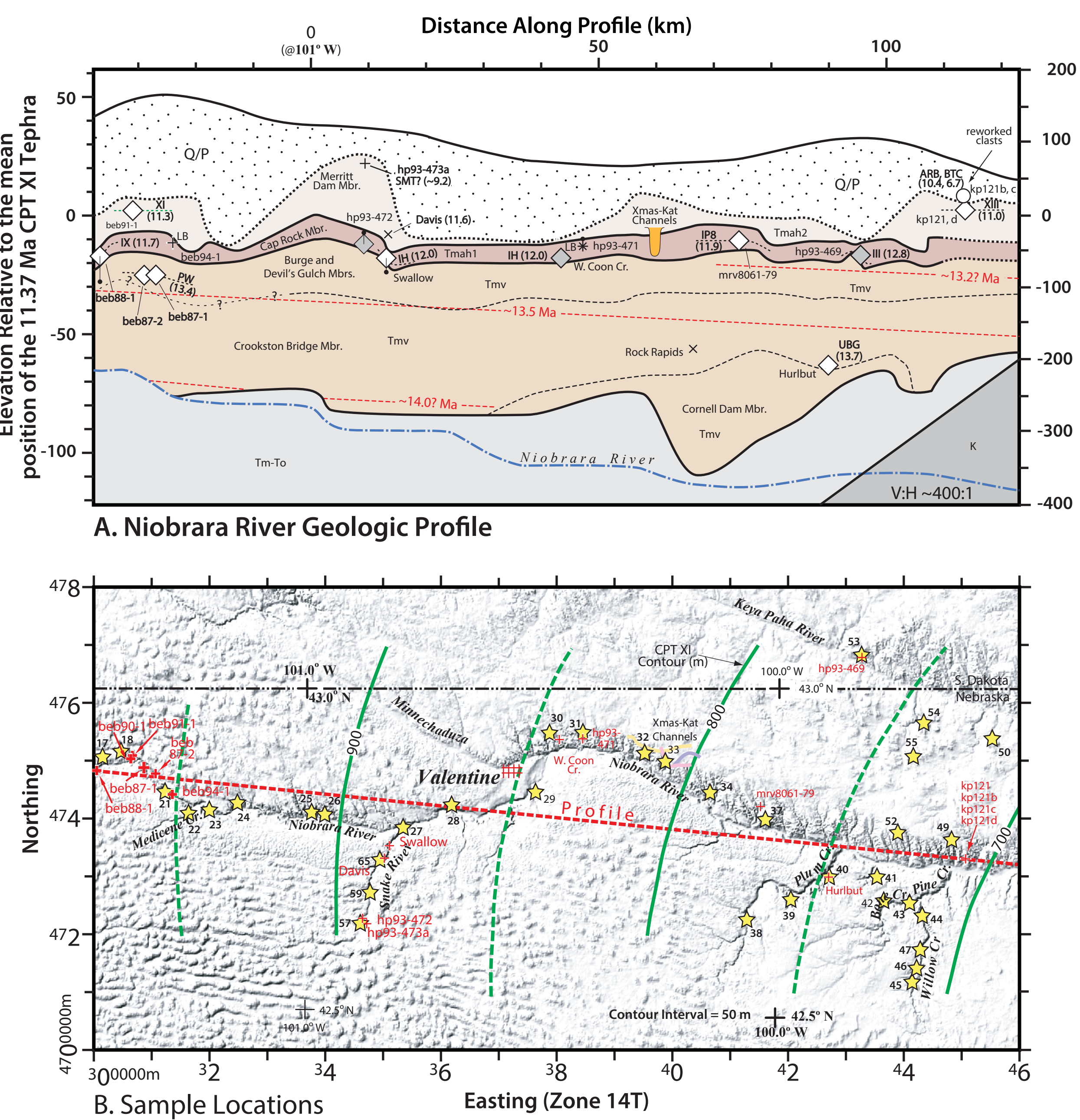


Figure 1: Niobrara River Area. The Niobrara River profile is shown in A and the geographic location of the profile is shown in B. The datum for this profile is the 11.37 Ma Cougar Point Tuff unit XI of Bonnicksen and Citron (1982). Geologic units along the profile are, from base upwards: **Kp - Pierre Shale**; **Tm-To - undifferentiated Oligocene and Miocene units**; **Tmv Valentine Fm.** with four members - the Cornell Dam, Crookston Bridge, Devil's Gulch, and Burge Members - from base to top; and, finally, the **Ash Hollow Fm.** which is divided into two members - the Cap Rock and the Merritt Dam Members which are labeled Tmah1 and Tmah2 on the profile.

ABSTRACT. The Miocene Ogallala Group blankets the Great Plains east of the Rocky Mountains. This sheet of largely fluvial deposits, lying downwind of major silicic volcanic fields to the west, was ideally located to receive and preserve tephra from these fields. This investigation brings modern methods of tephrochronology to bear on the age and identity of Ogallala tephra. Results indicate that ~40 separate tephra layers, ranging in age from ~16.5–5.0 Ma, in the Ogallala. Most tephra came from Yellowstone hotspot sources. The relative frequency of hotspot tephra in the Ogallala matches that in more proximal regions to the west with peak intensities in the intervals ~16.5–15 Ma and ~13.0–8.5 Ma. About 30 of the Ogallala tephra are correlated with tephra of known age in the Basin and Range to the west. Using the ages of correlative tephra to the west insight into the age of the Ogallala, the correlation of Ogallala tephra from region to region in the Great Plains, and sedimentation rates within the Ogallala. In the Ogallala sedimentation rates vary. The rates are lowest (3–9 m/Ma) in the Cap Rock Mbr. of the Ash Hollow Fm. along the Niobrara River and in undifferentiated Ogallala strata and in the undifferentiated Ogallala Gp. in NW Kansas. Rates of 40–80 m/Ma characterize the Valentine Fm. beneath the Cap Rock Mbr. Finally, one tephra, the 11.37 Ma Cougar Point Tuff XI, is recognized at 6 localities. This key horizon provides the first detailed structural contours within the Ogallala. These contours show a sharply increasing slope of the Ogallala west of 101°W that reflects the post-6 Ma tilt along the western edge of the Ogallala. East of 101°W the gradients mirror the gradients of the major rivers (1.3 to 1.6 m/km). West of 101°W gradients increase and reach a maximum of 4.6 m/km at the crest of the Ganglank.

Figure 2: Platte River Area Profile. The Platte River profile is shown in A with the location of the profile shown in B. More generally, profile locations are shown in distribution map of the Ogallala Group below. Abbreviations of named tephra are shown on the profile. Sample numbers are given next to the diamond symbols in regular font and the abbreviation of named tephra and their ages are shown along the tie lines connecting such tephra. The full tephra names are listed in the correlation chart below. Three channels, identified by the circled letters "V", "F" and "N" cut deeply through older Ogallala. Finally, it's important to note that tie lines connecting individual locations of a given tephra are for illustrative purposes only. In these alluvial deposits most of the tephra layers were incised by younger channels cutting through an originally continuous tephra layers.

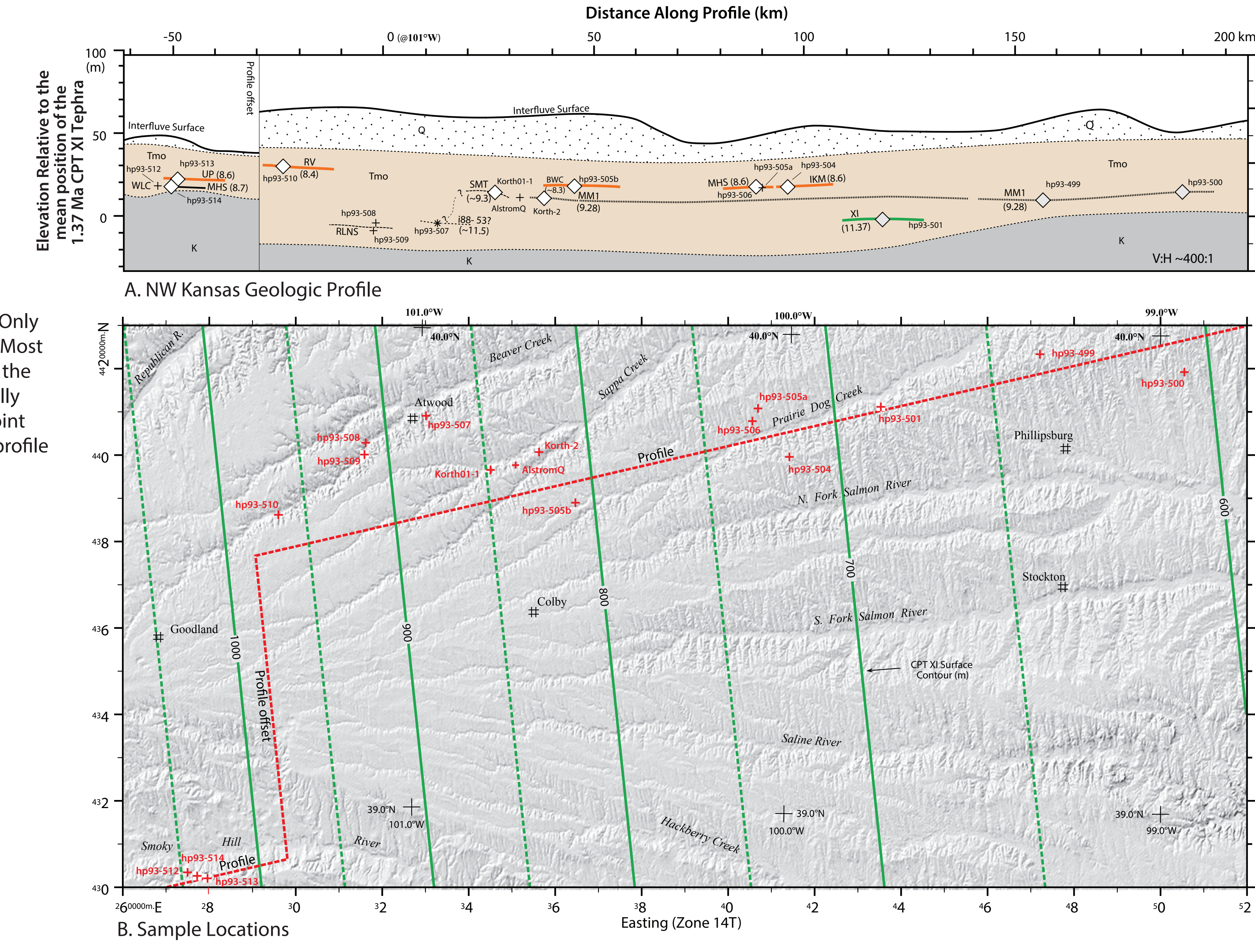
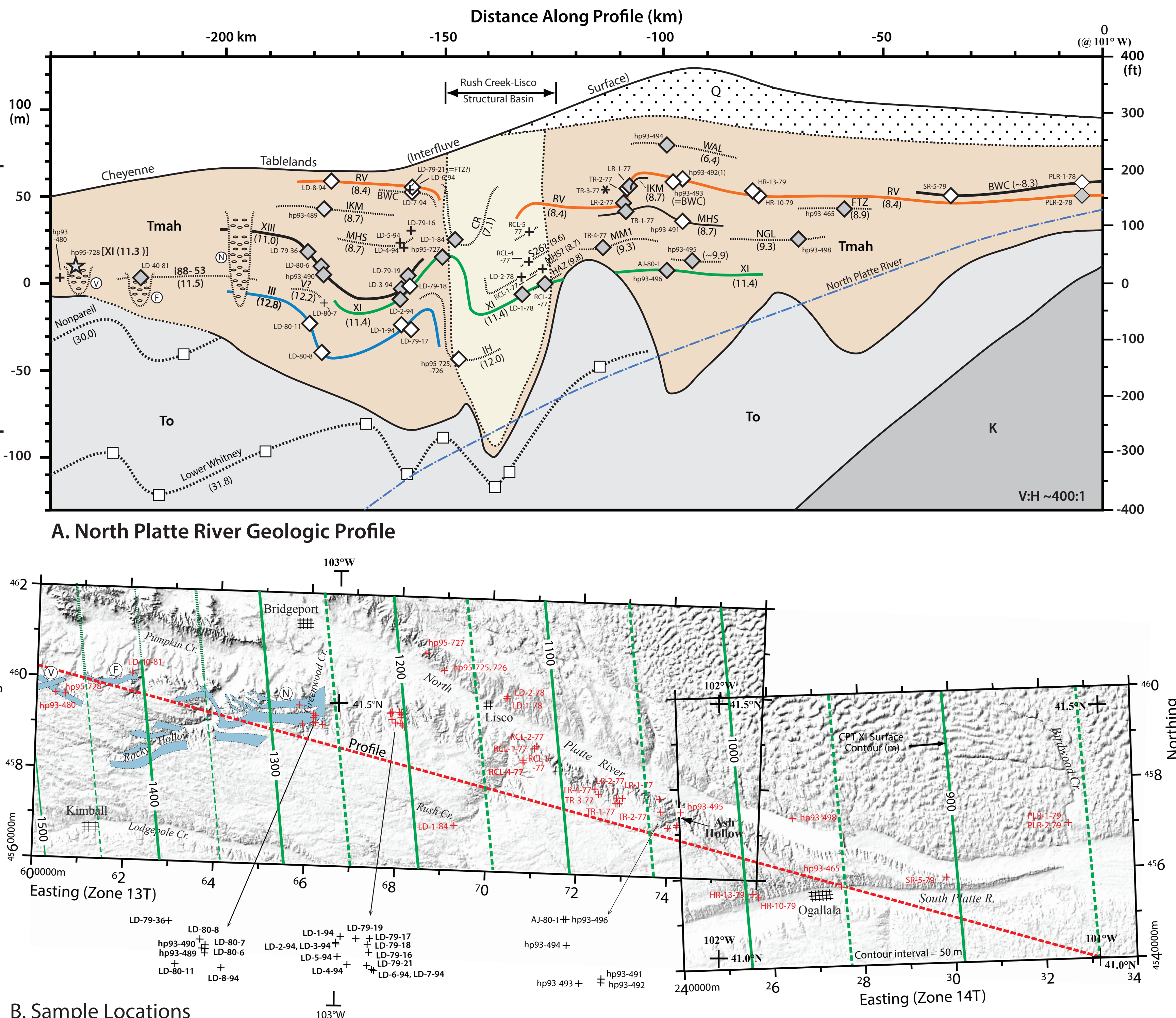


Figure 3: Northwest Kansas Area Profile. Only limited sample collection done in this area. Most of the tephra in this area are also present in the areas to the north. In particular, the regionally distributed reference layer of the Cougar Point Tuff XI is in this area. Note the offset of the profile line.

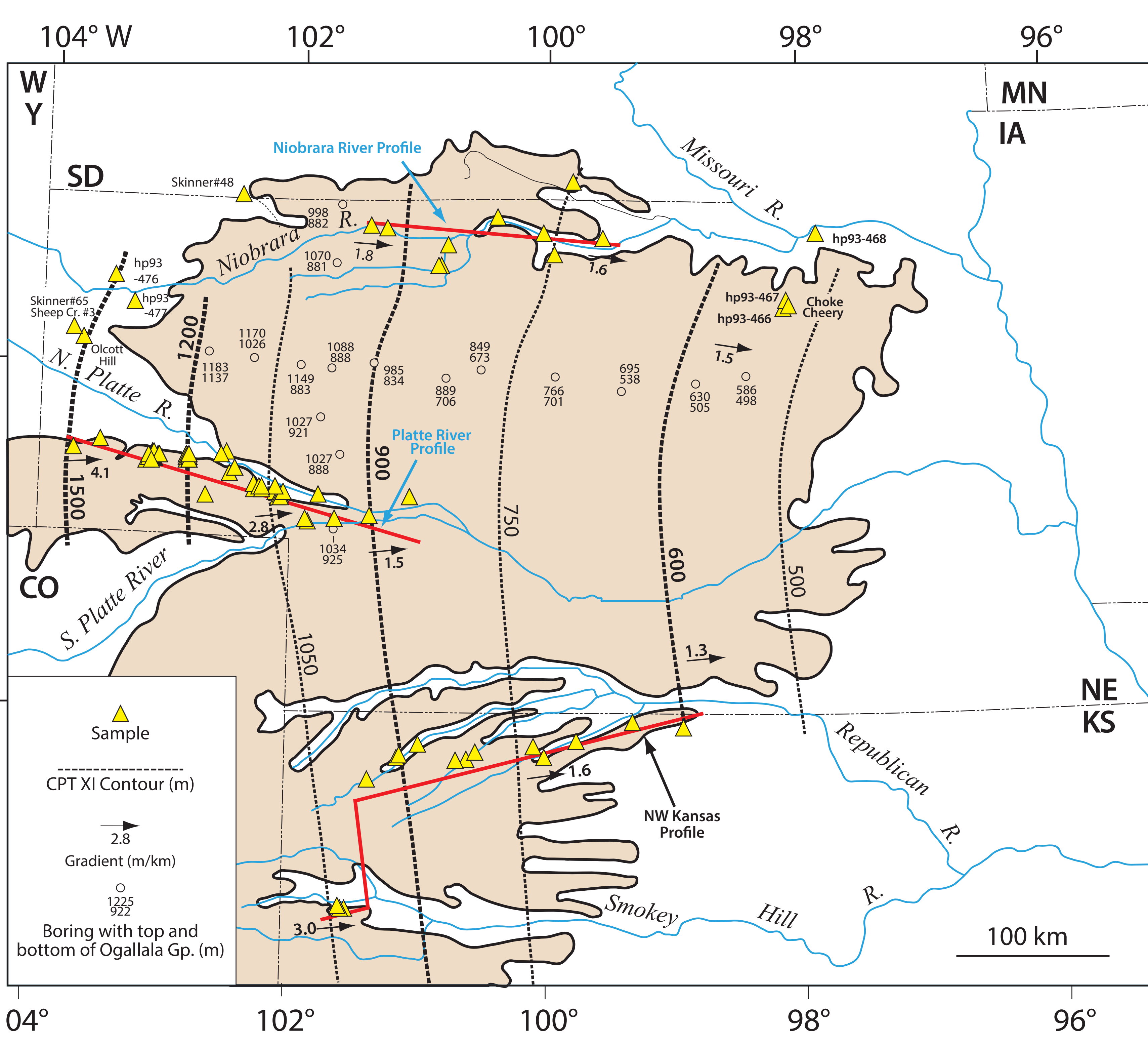


Figure 4. Locations of geologic profiles, Structural Contours, and boreholes within the Ogallala Group.

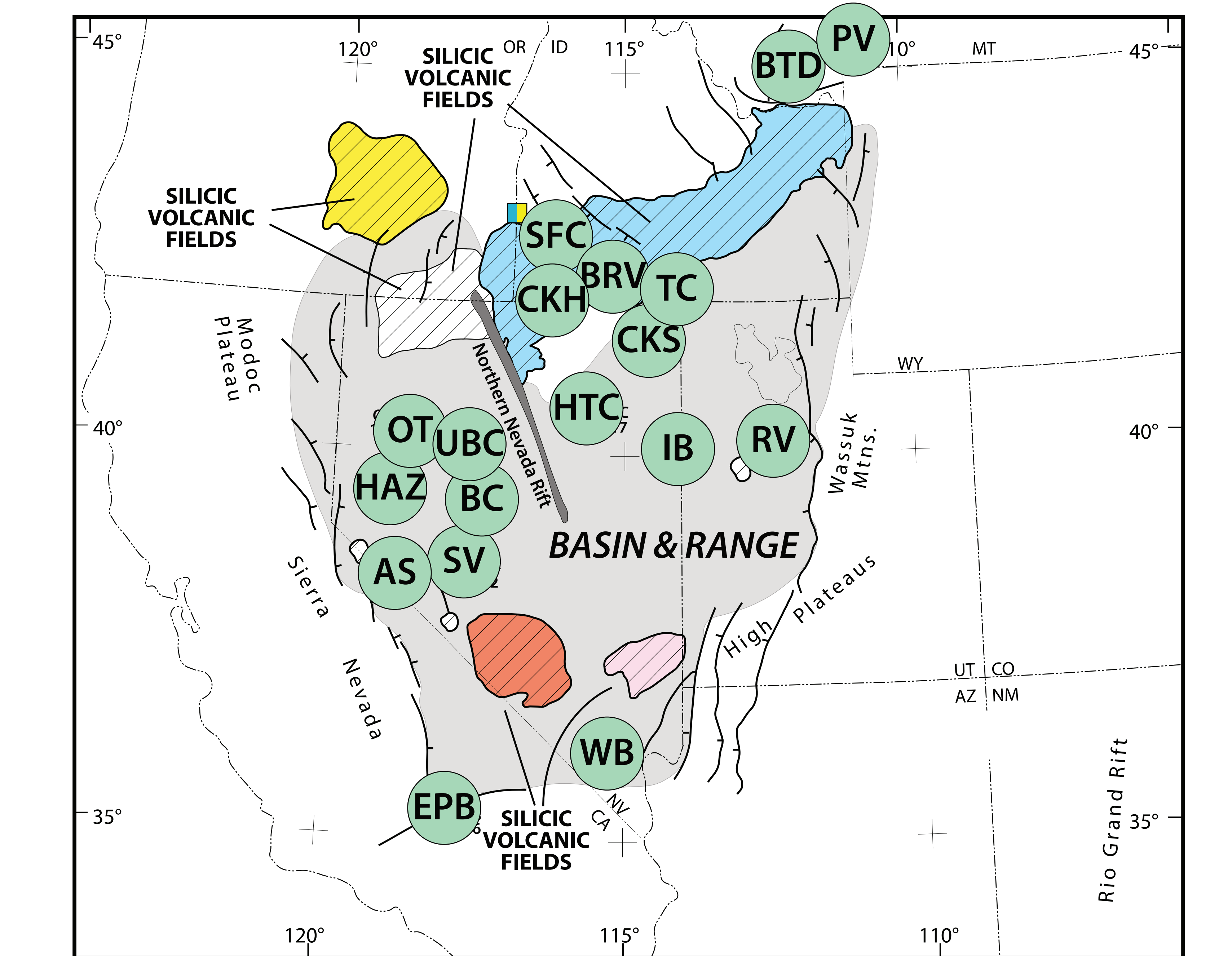


Figure 5. Location of tephra-rich sections in the Basin and Range. These sections are shown to the right in Figure 6.

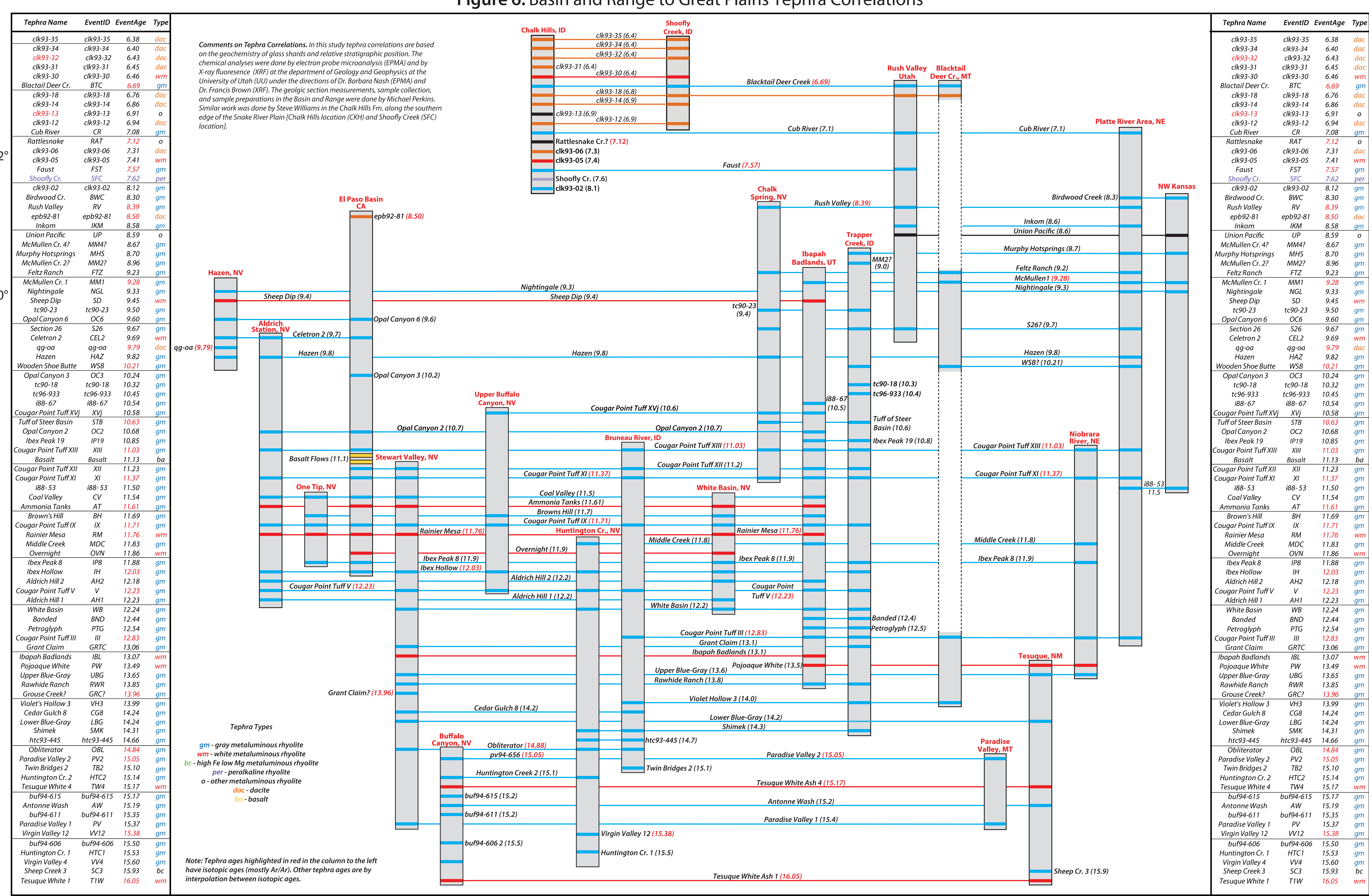


Figure 6. Basin and Range to Great Plains Tephra Correlations