



Introduction to the Grand Canyon

Why Grand Canyon?

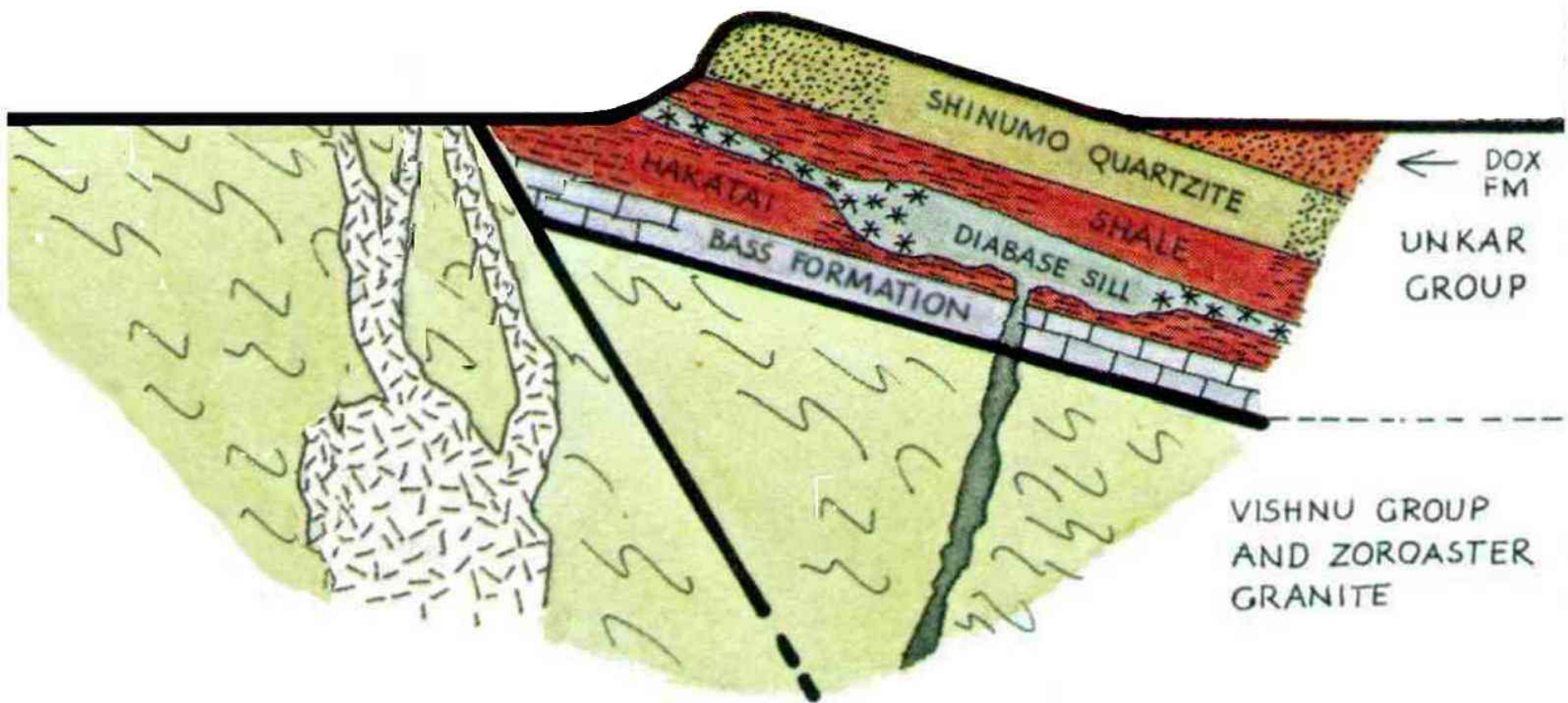
- One of the most spectacular geological displays in the world.
- Discussions about “How Long?” are common and important.
- Illustrates many geological principles that concern us.
- We have a lot to say about it.



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GEOLOGIC COLUMN

ERA	SYSTEM OR PERIOD	SERIES OR EPOCH
CENOZOIC	QUATERNARY	HOLOCENE
		PLEISTOCENE
	TERTIARY	NEOGENE
		PLIOCENE
		MIOCENE
		OLIGOCENE
MESOZOIC	PALEOGENE	EOCENE
		PALEOCENE
	CRETACEOUS	U, L
	JURASSIC	U, M, L
PALEOZOIC	TRIASSIC	U, M, L
	PERMIAN	U, L
	CARBONIFEROUS	U, L
	DEVONIAN	U, L
	SILURIAN	U, M, L
	ORDOVICIAN	U, M, L
PRECAMBRIAN	CAMBRIAN	U, M, L
		U, M, L





Supai
Redwall

Kaibab
Coconino

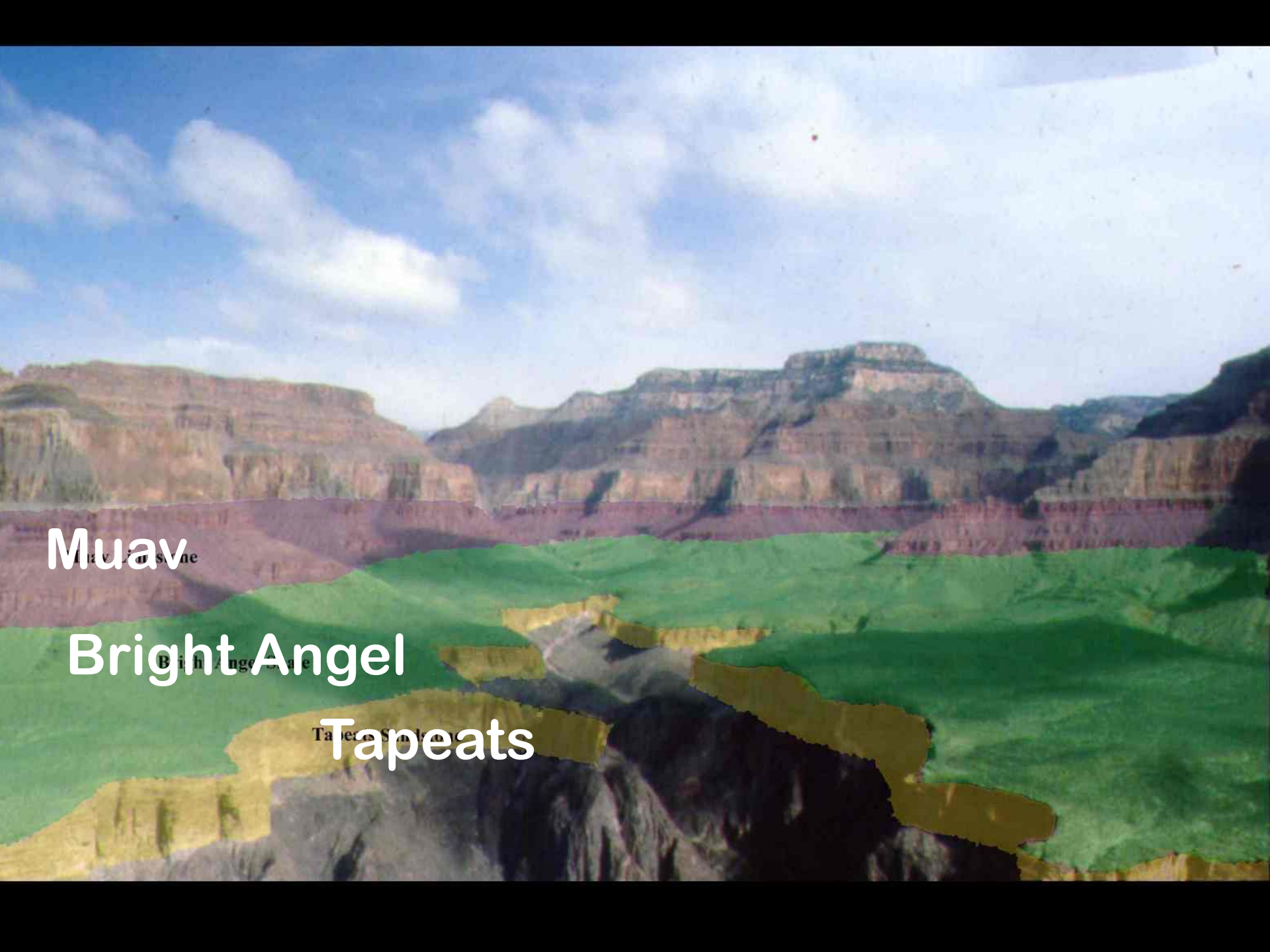
Muav

Bright Angel

Tapeats

The Issue of Time

- Cutting the Canyon
 - 15, 000 to 15,000,000 years
 - Few hours
- Depositing the Sediments
 - 250,000,000 years
 - How certain are we?



Muav

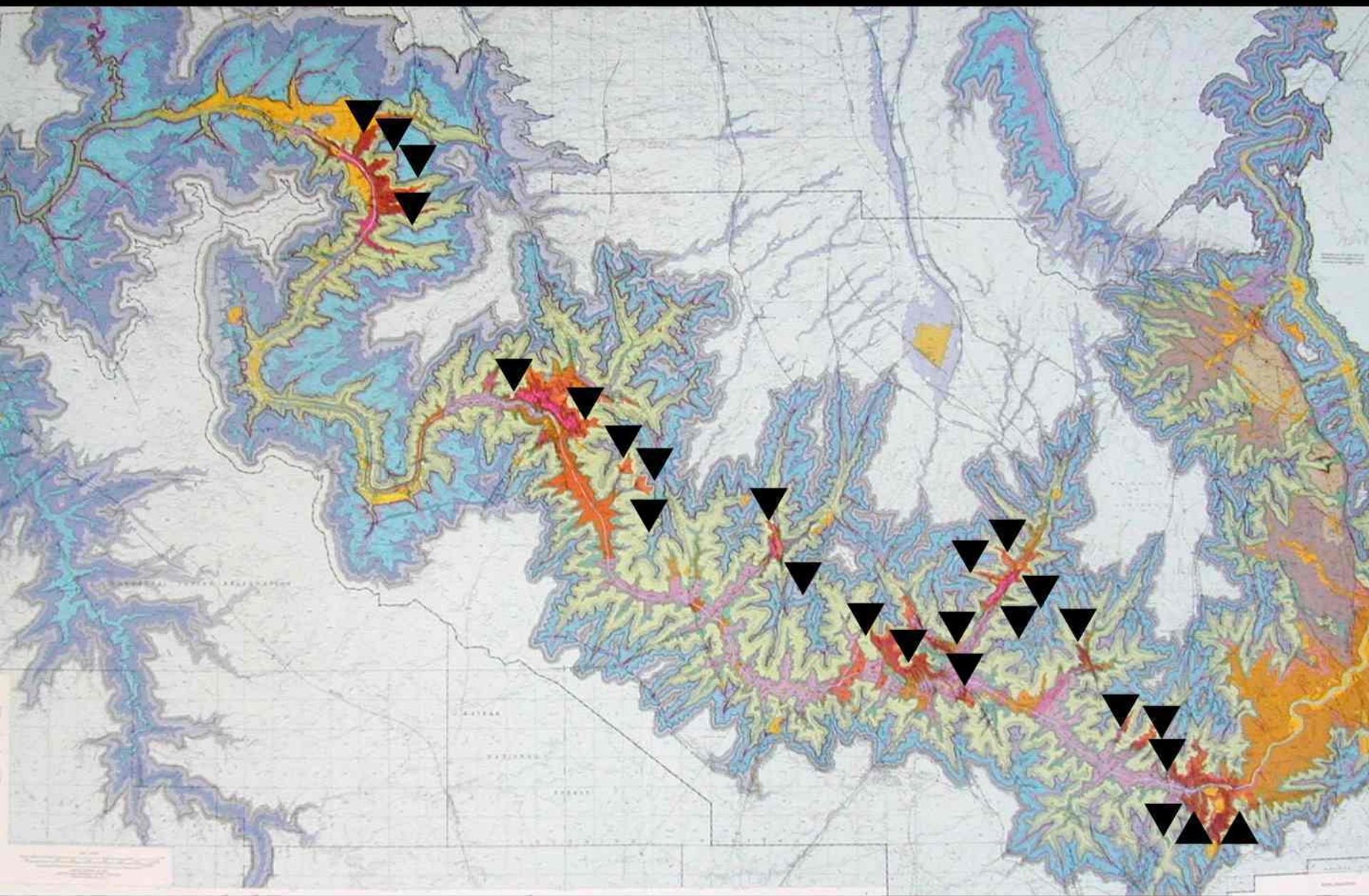
Bright Angel

Tapeats

Standard Model

- Shallow advancing sea
- Shallow water sedimentary structures
- Multiple advances and retreats of the sea over millions of years
- Based in large part on comparisons with modern environments

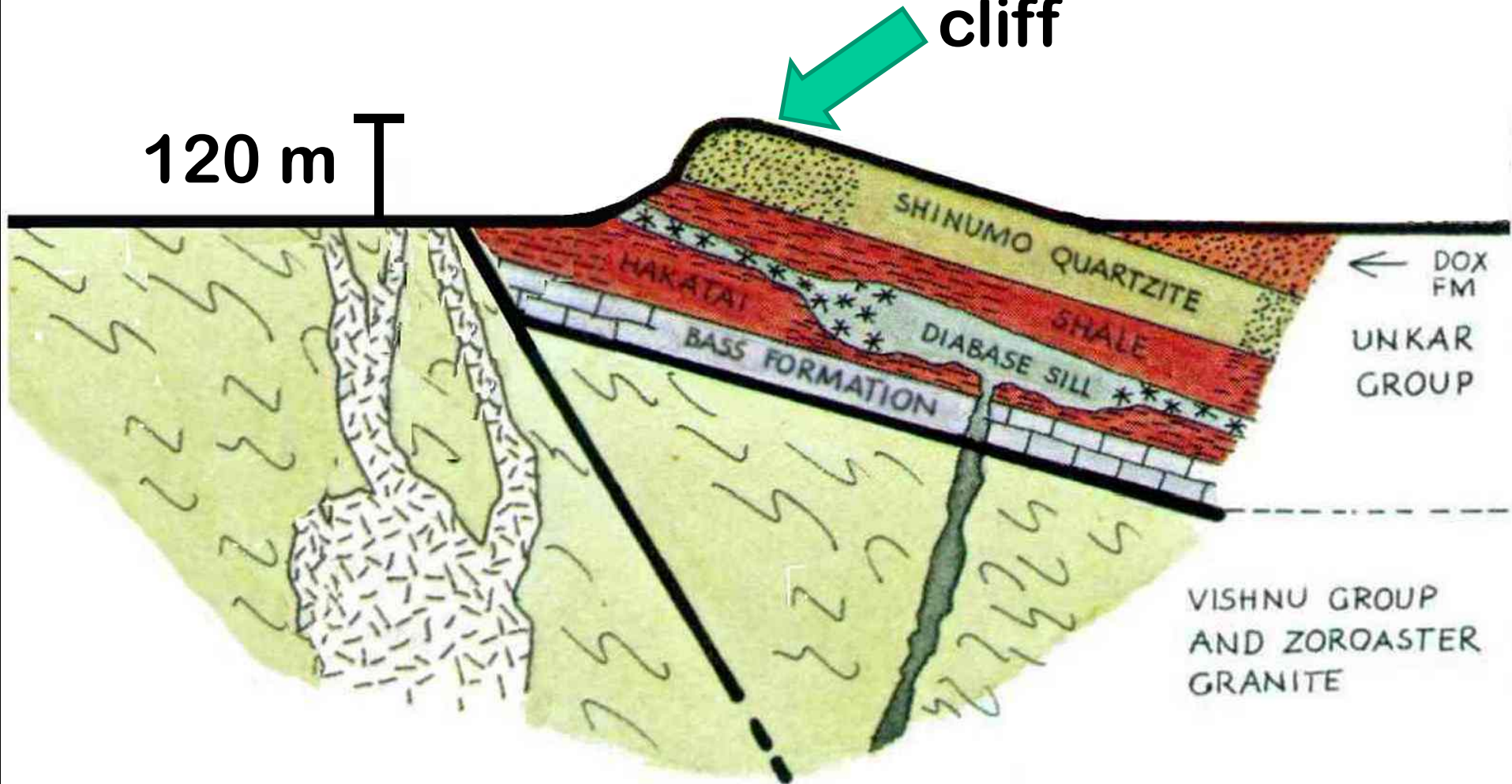
Does Standard Model Work?



Geometry of surfaces

Preexisting
cliff

120 m



A photograph of a geological cliff face. The cliff is composed of several distinct layers of rock. The top layer is a light-colored, horizontally bedded rock. Below this is a darker, more chaotic layer of rock fragments. The bottom layer is a light-colored, horizontally bedded rock. A person in a red shirt is standing on a ledge in the lower part of the cliff, providing a sense of scale. The background shows a mountain range under a clear sky.

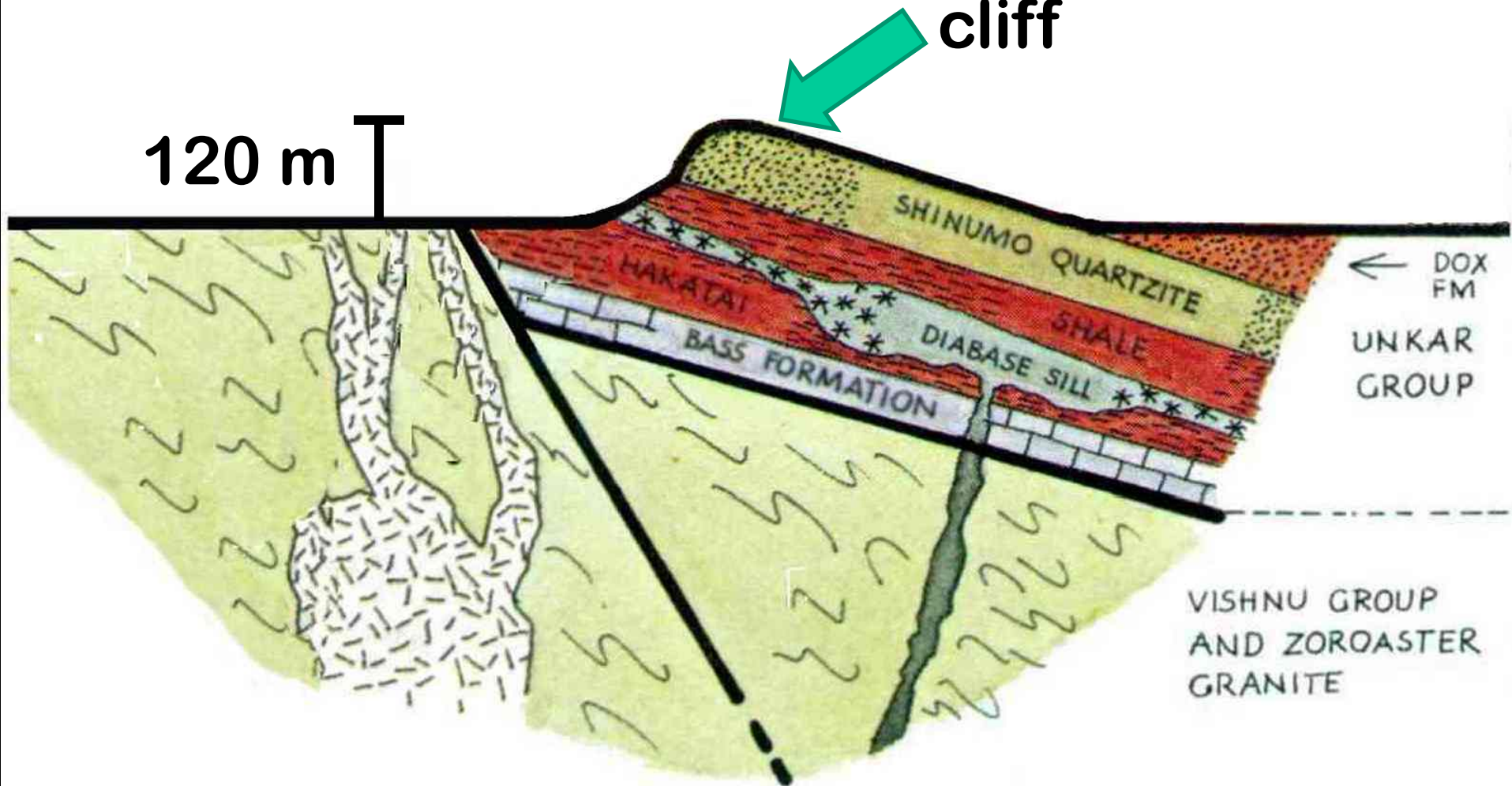
Tapeats

Breccia

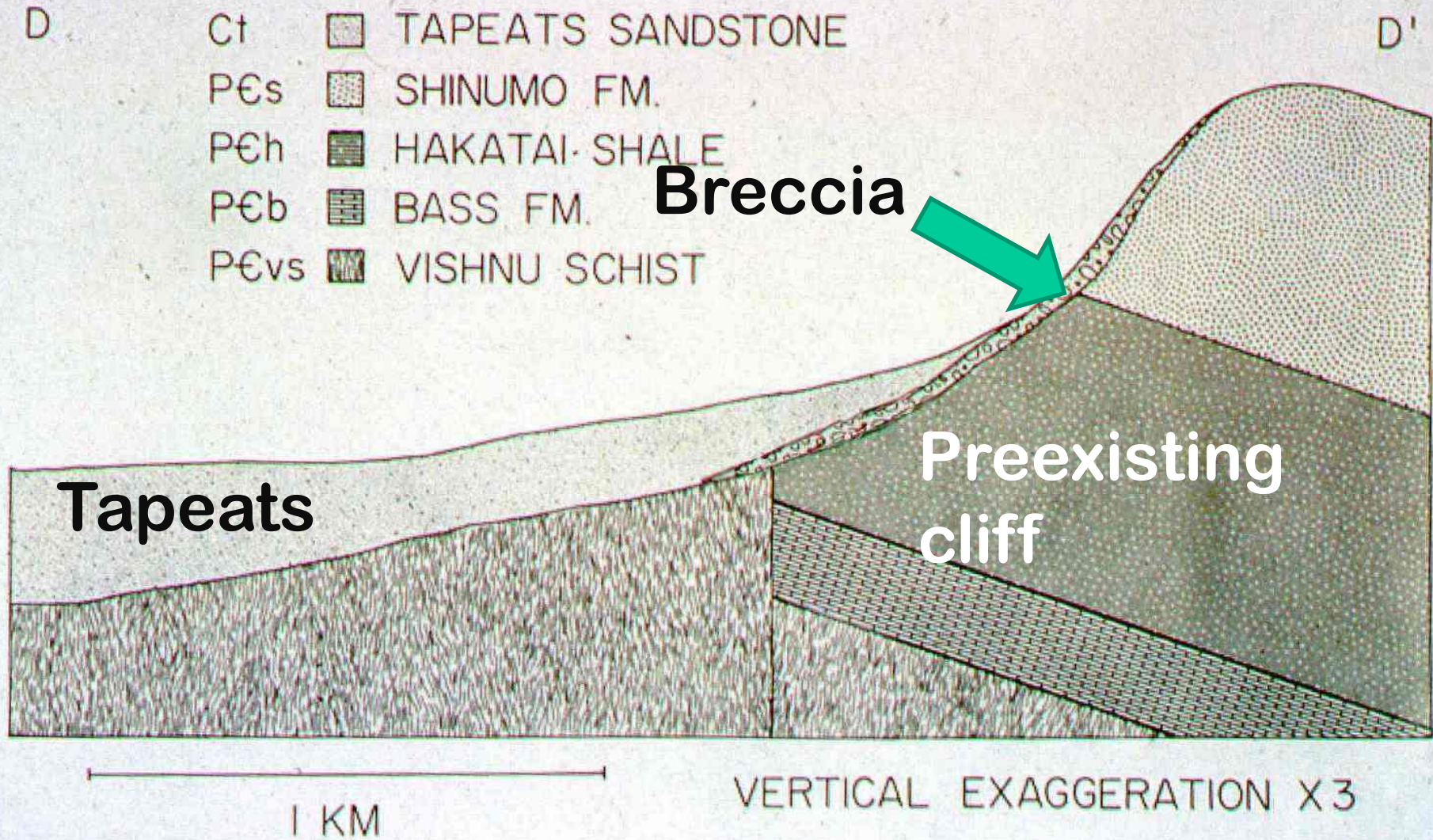
Pre-existing
cliff

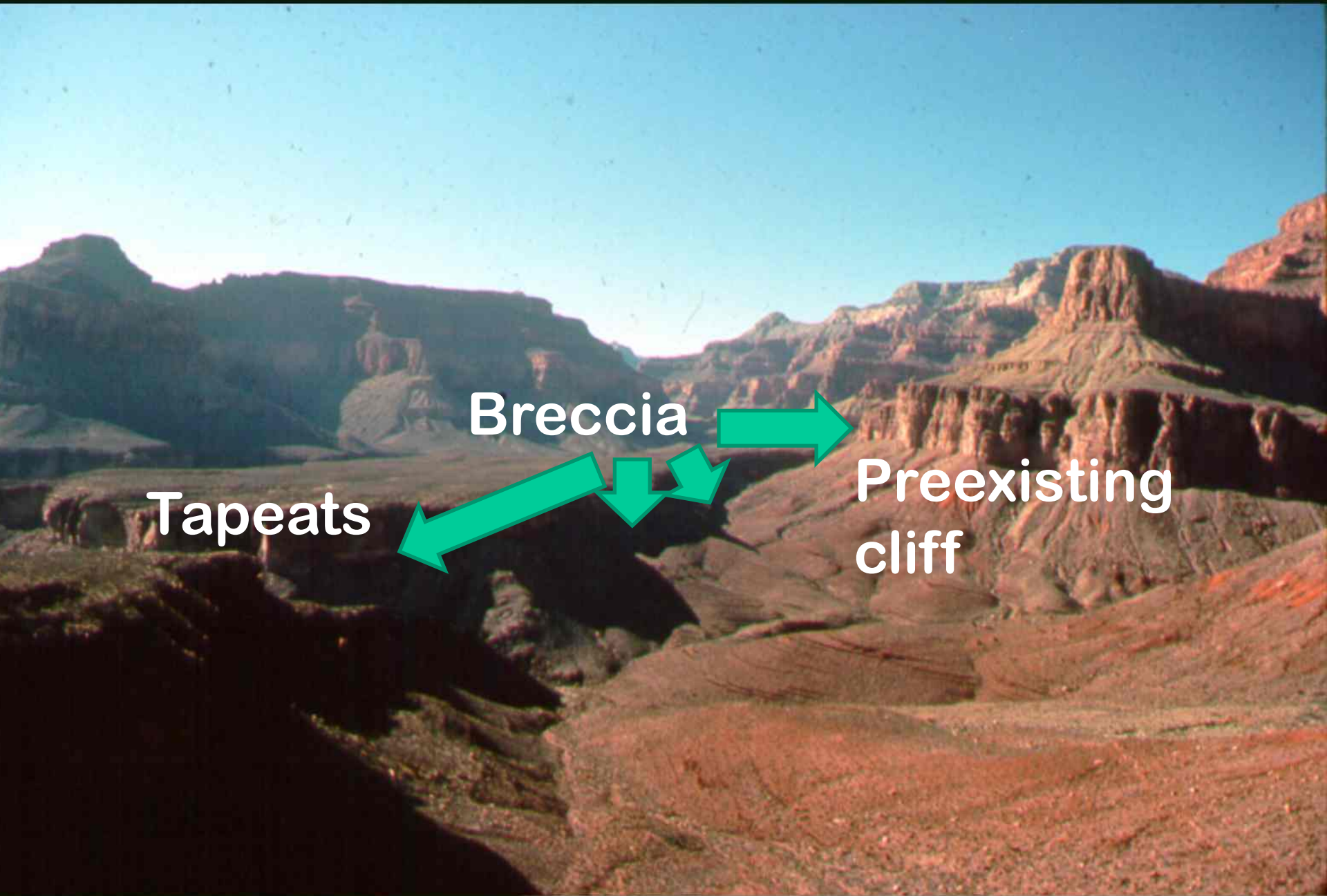
Preexisting
cliff

120 m



NINETYONE MILE CANYON

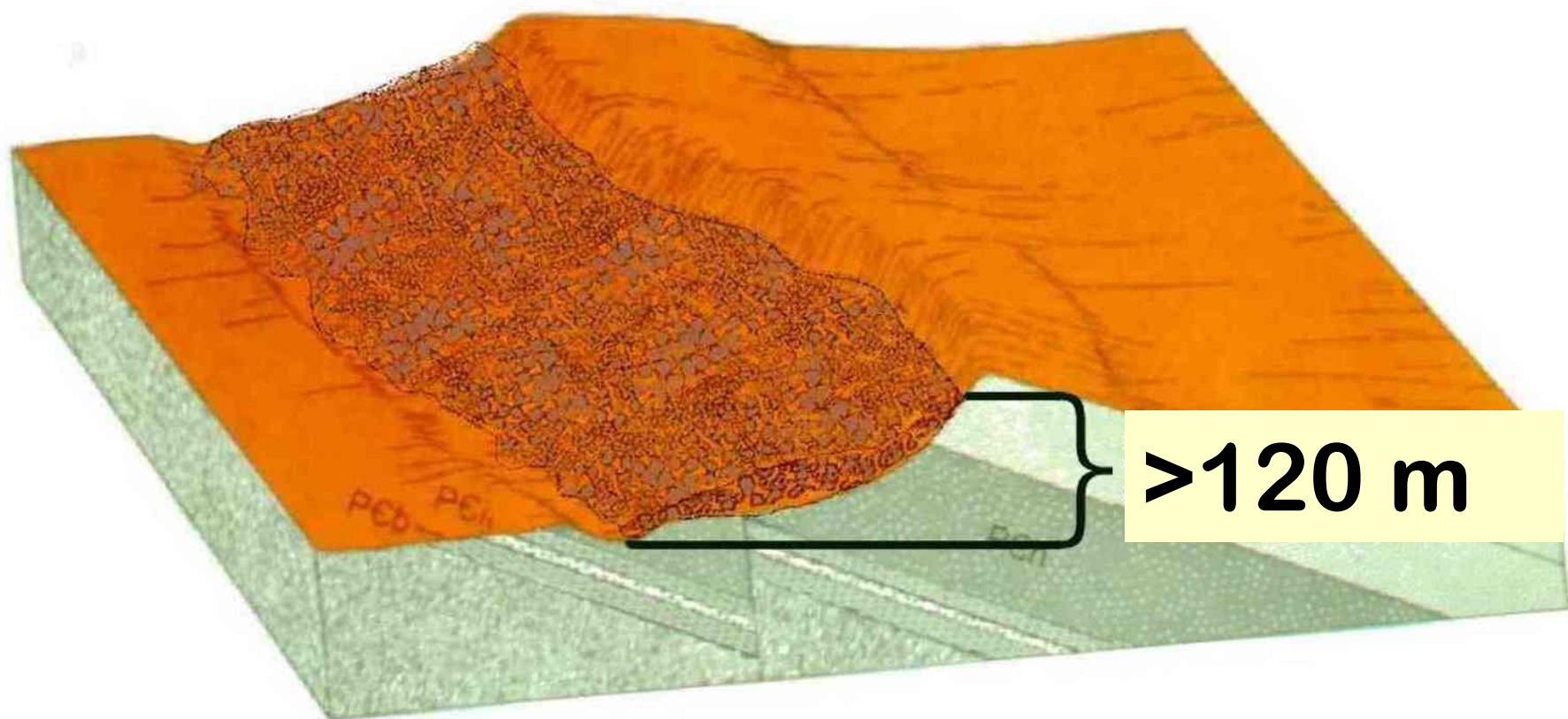


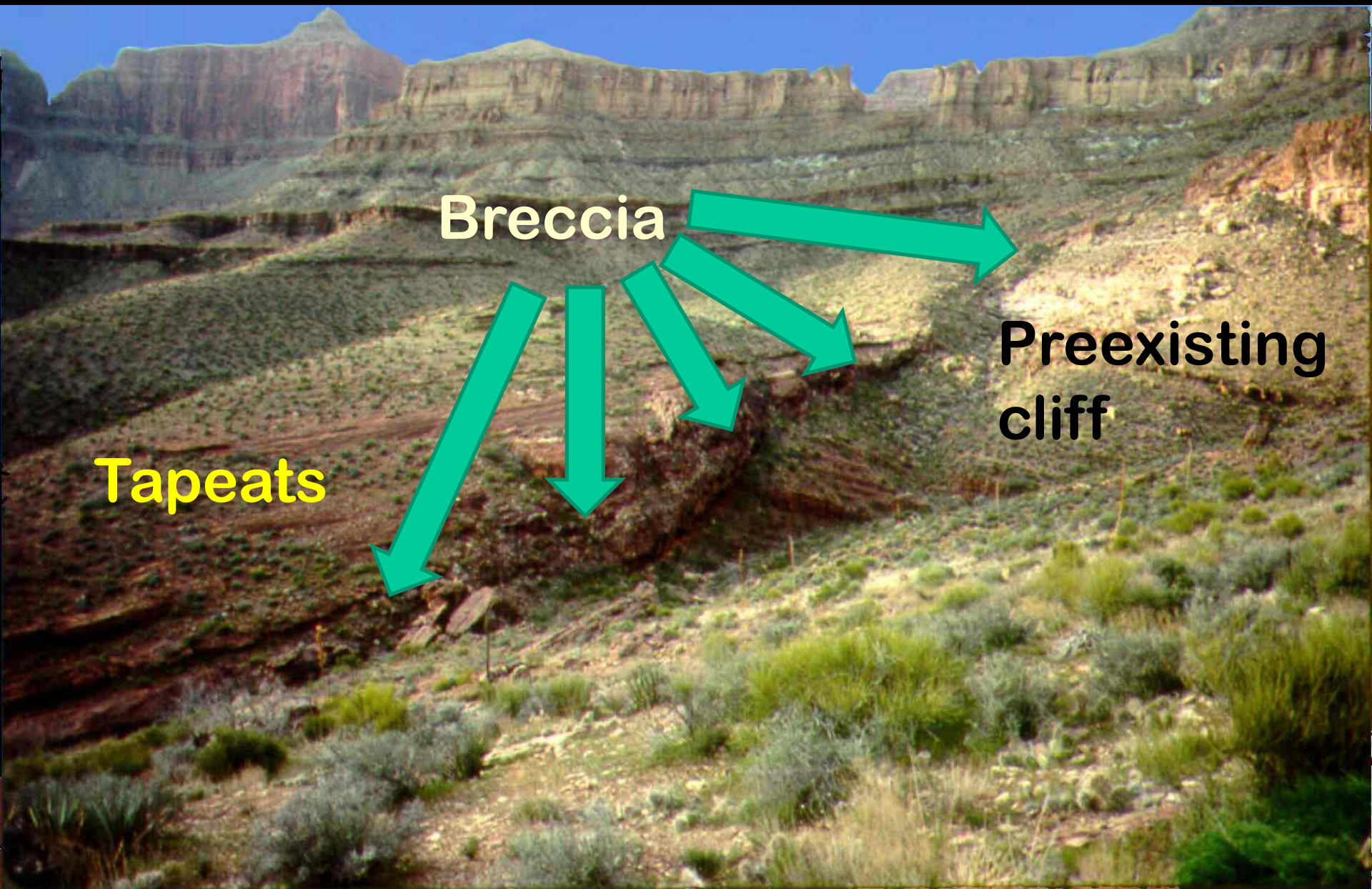


Tapeats

Breccia

Preexisting
cliff





Breccia

Tapeats

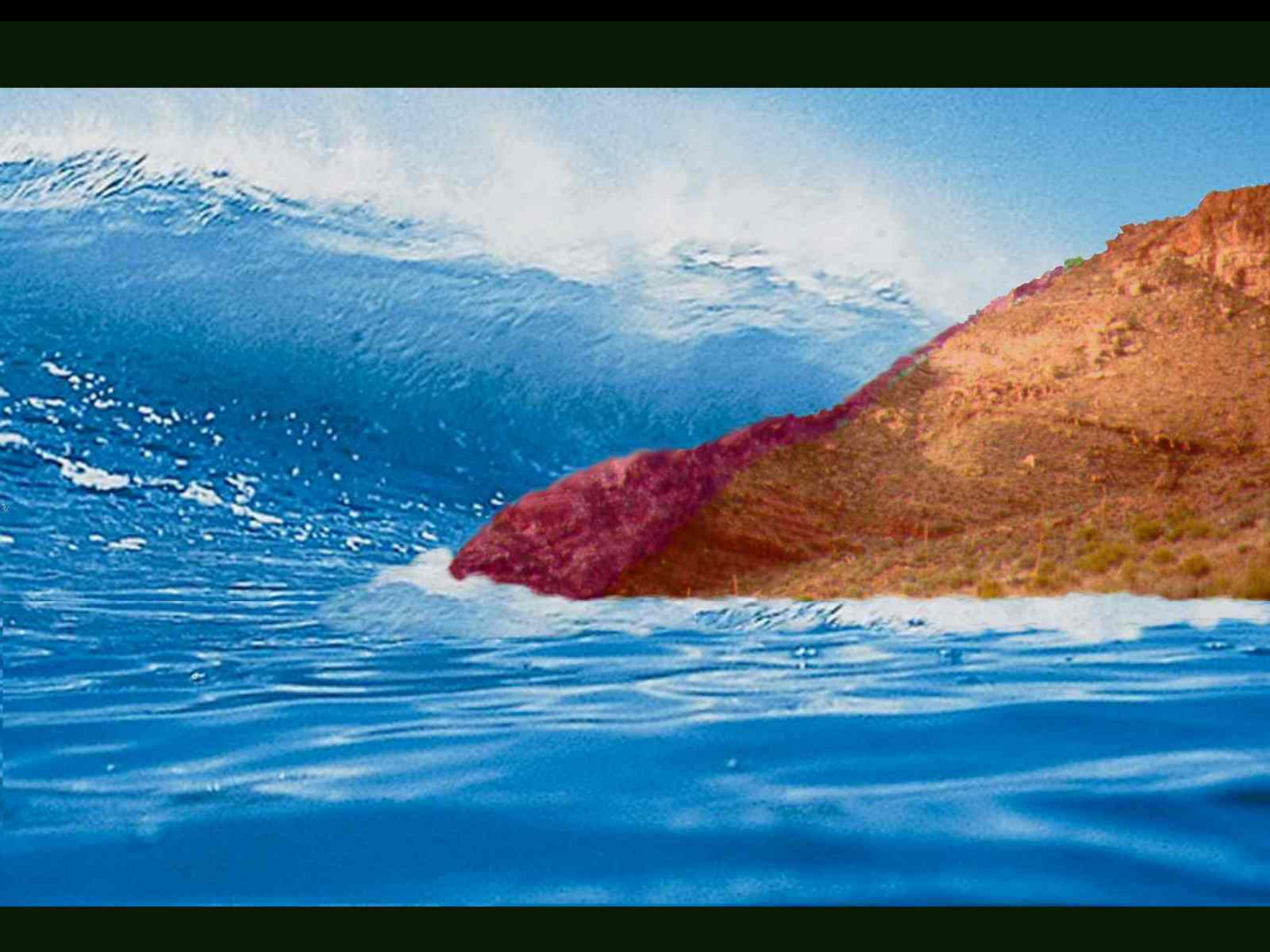
**Preexisting
cliff**











Conclusions based upon preservation of the basal breccia

- Preservation of basal breccia along cliff argues strongly that region was never subjected to erosion (i.e. shallow water) from time of breccia deposition till finally cliff covered.
- Water level deep enough so cliff was below storm wave base at all times.

Preservation of cliff face



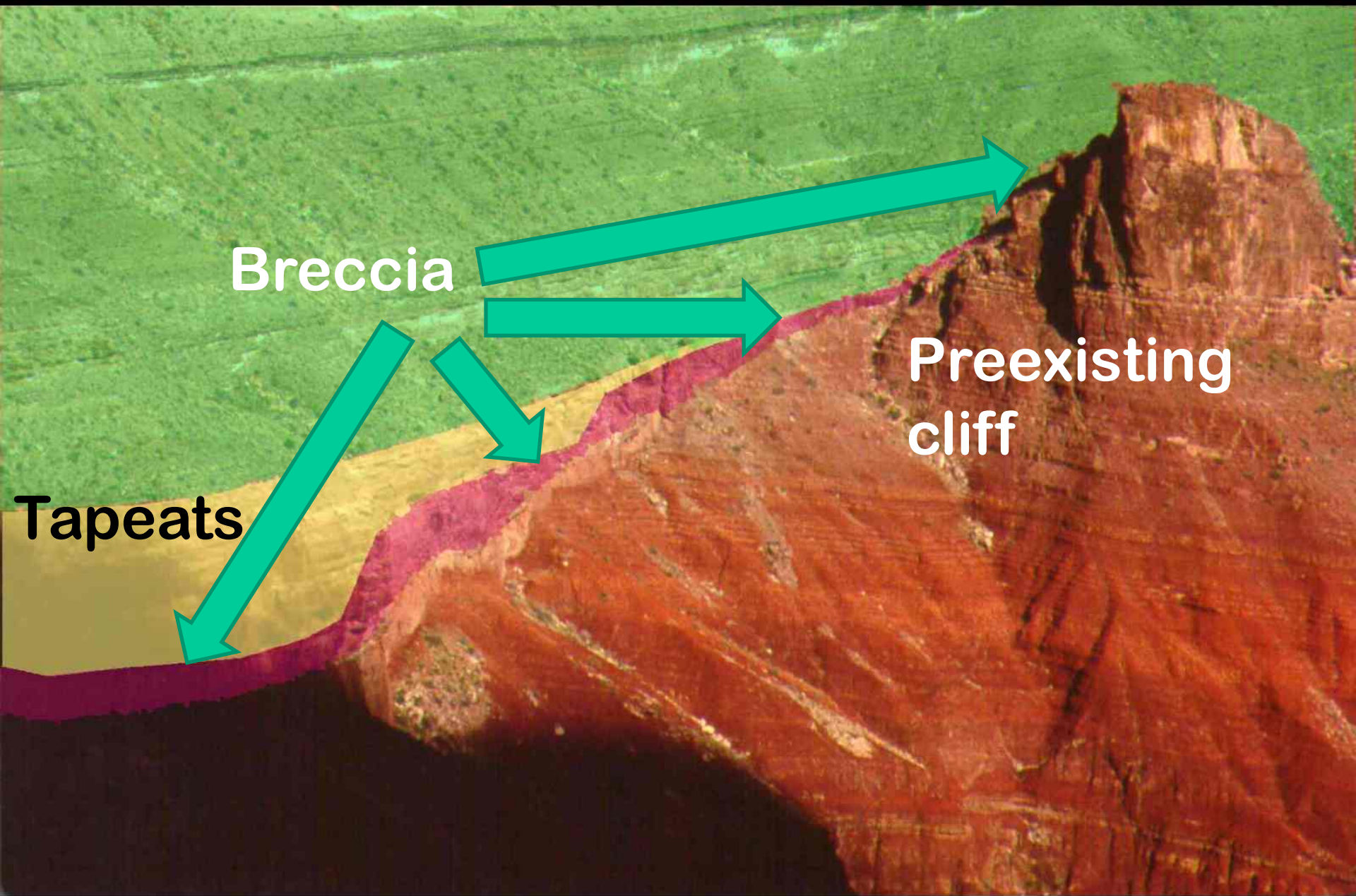
Tapeats

Preexisting
Cliff

Conclusions based upon preservation of cliff face

- Preservation of vertical cliff face argues strongly that region was never subjected to erosion (i.e. shallow water) from time of breccia deposition until finally cliff covered.
- Water level deep enough so cliff was below storm wave base (60 m) at all times.

Incorporation of underlying sediment into Tapeats



Breccia

Preexisting
cliff

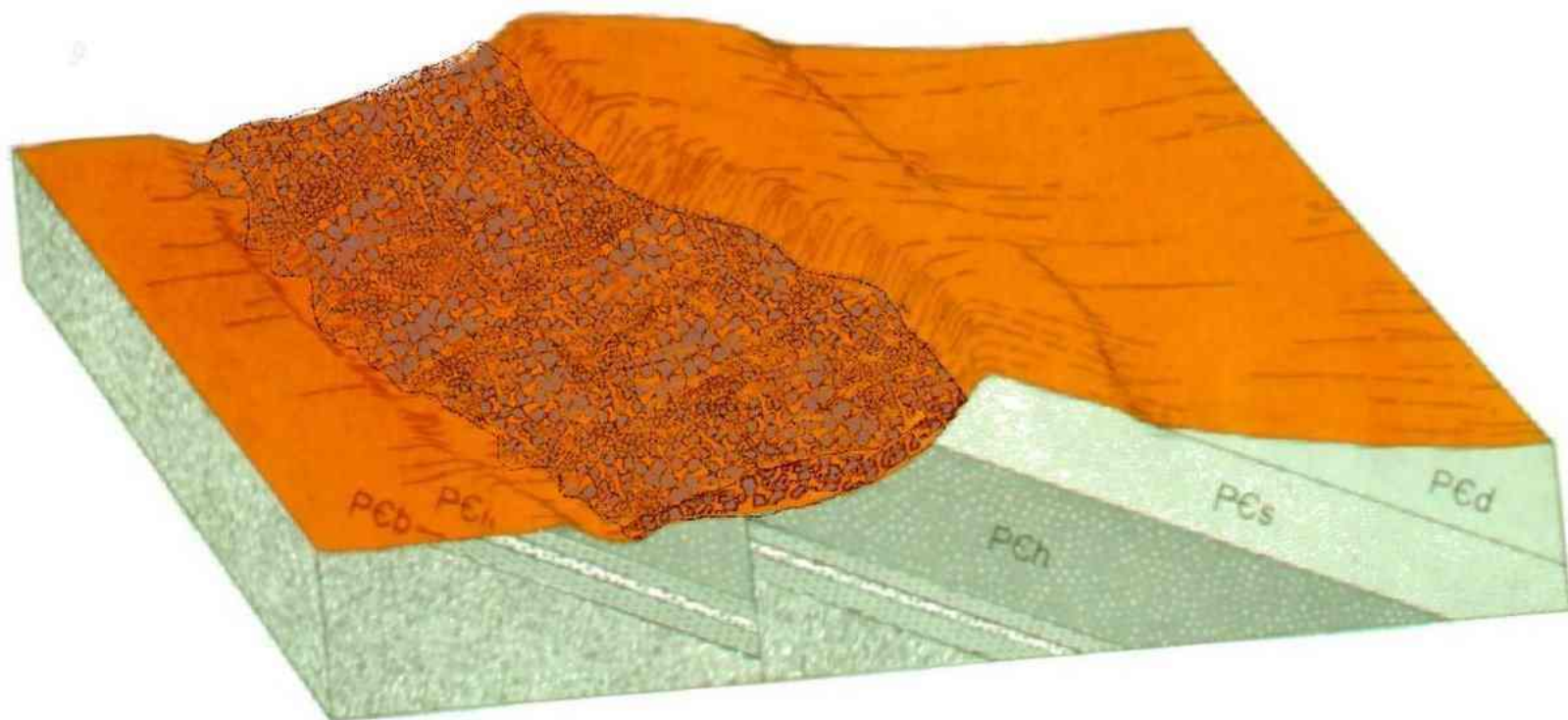
Tapeats

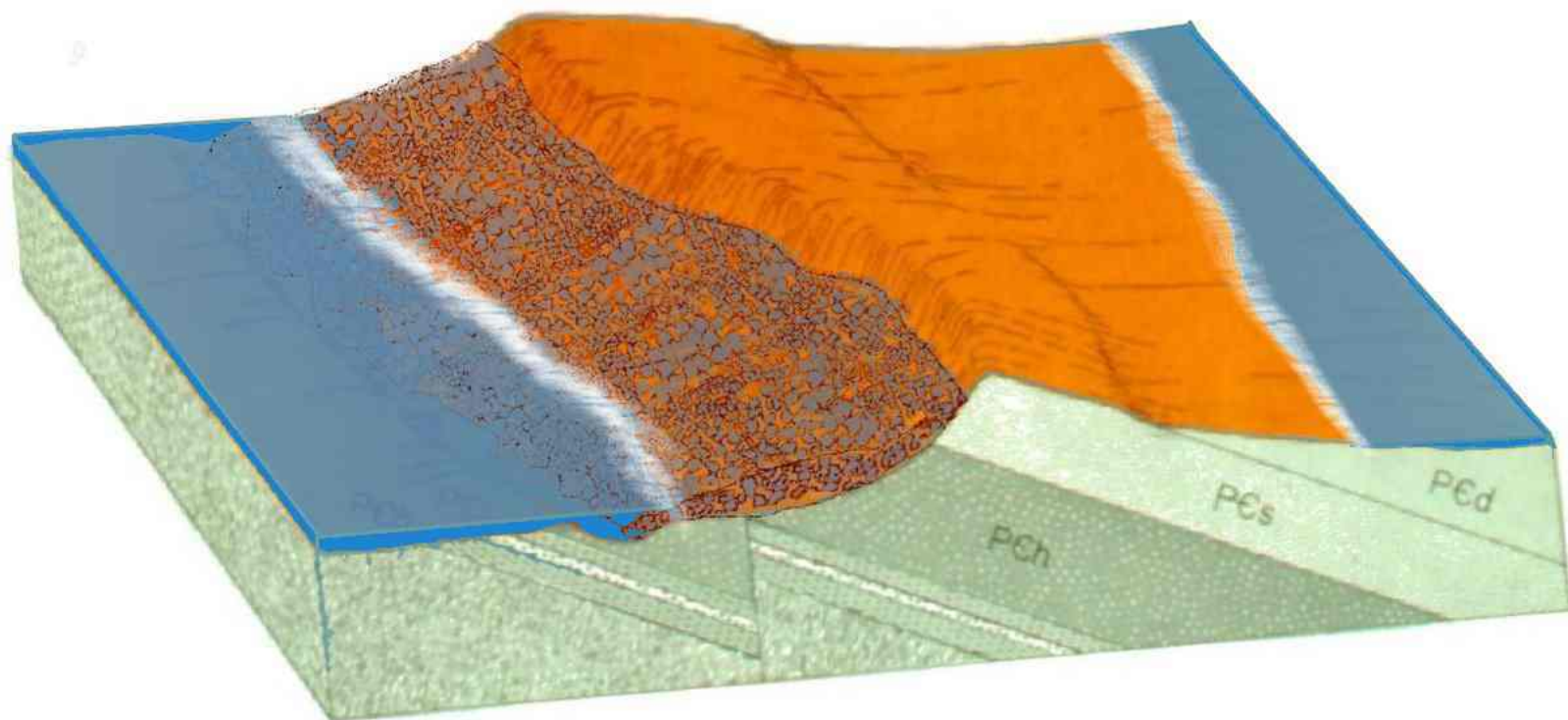


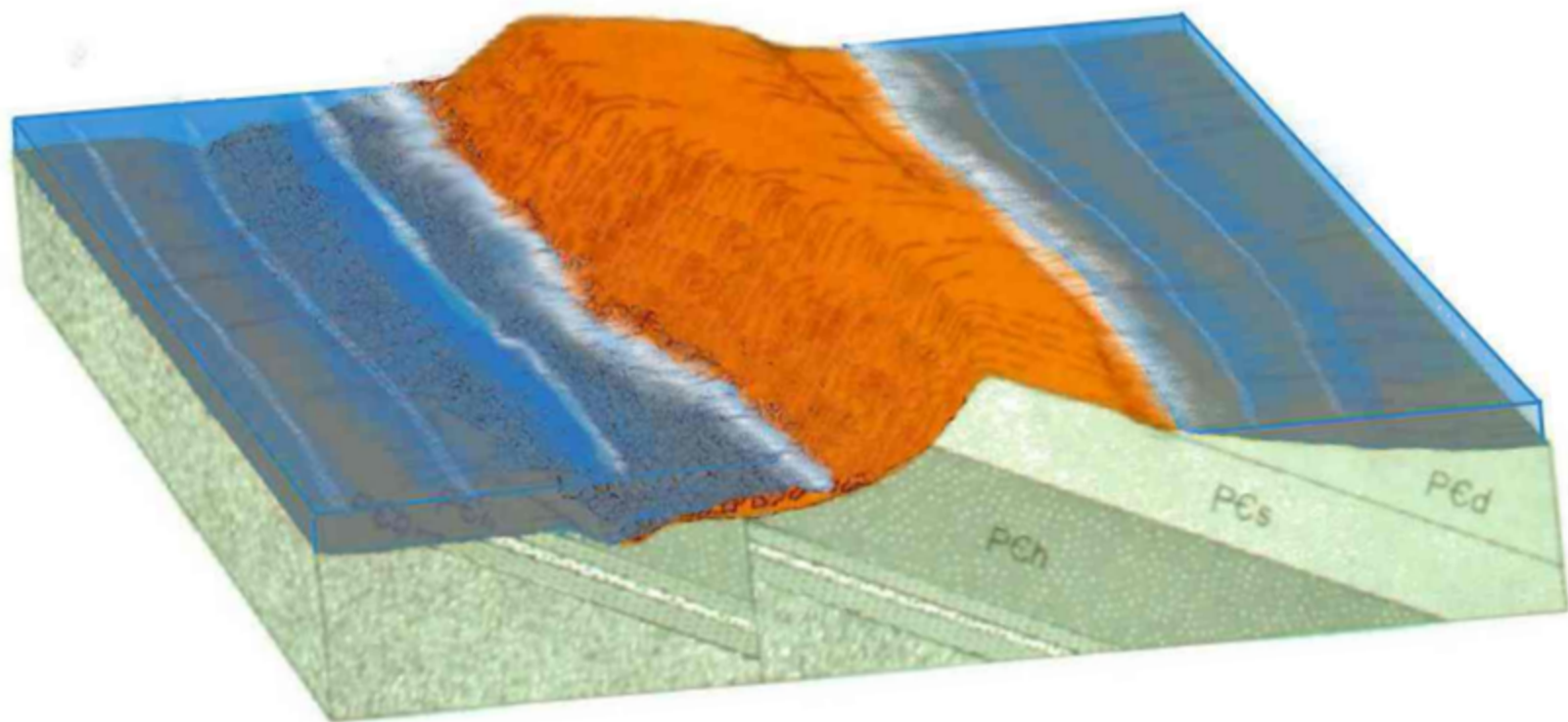
Conclusions based upon absence of significant component of underlying sediment in the Tapeats

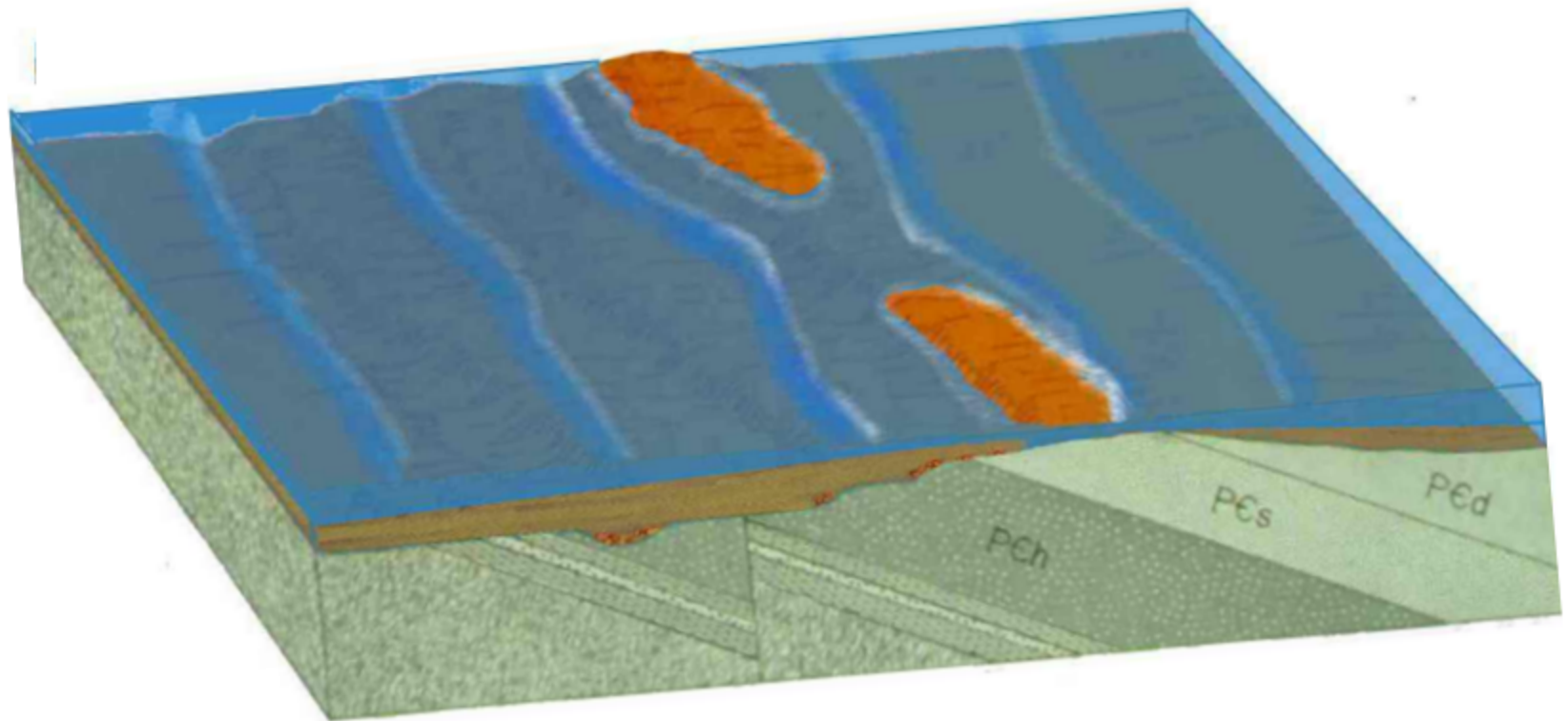
- Absence of red shale in the Tapeats sediment argues strongly that the underlying surface was never subjected to a high-energy environment (i.e. shallow water) from time of breccia deposition till finally red surface was covered by Cambrian sedimentation.
- Water level deep enough so underlying red shale was below storm wave base at all times.

**Comparison of the models: Shallow
marine deposition in transgressing sea**



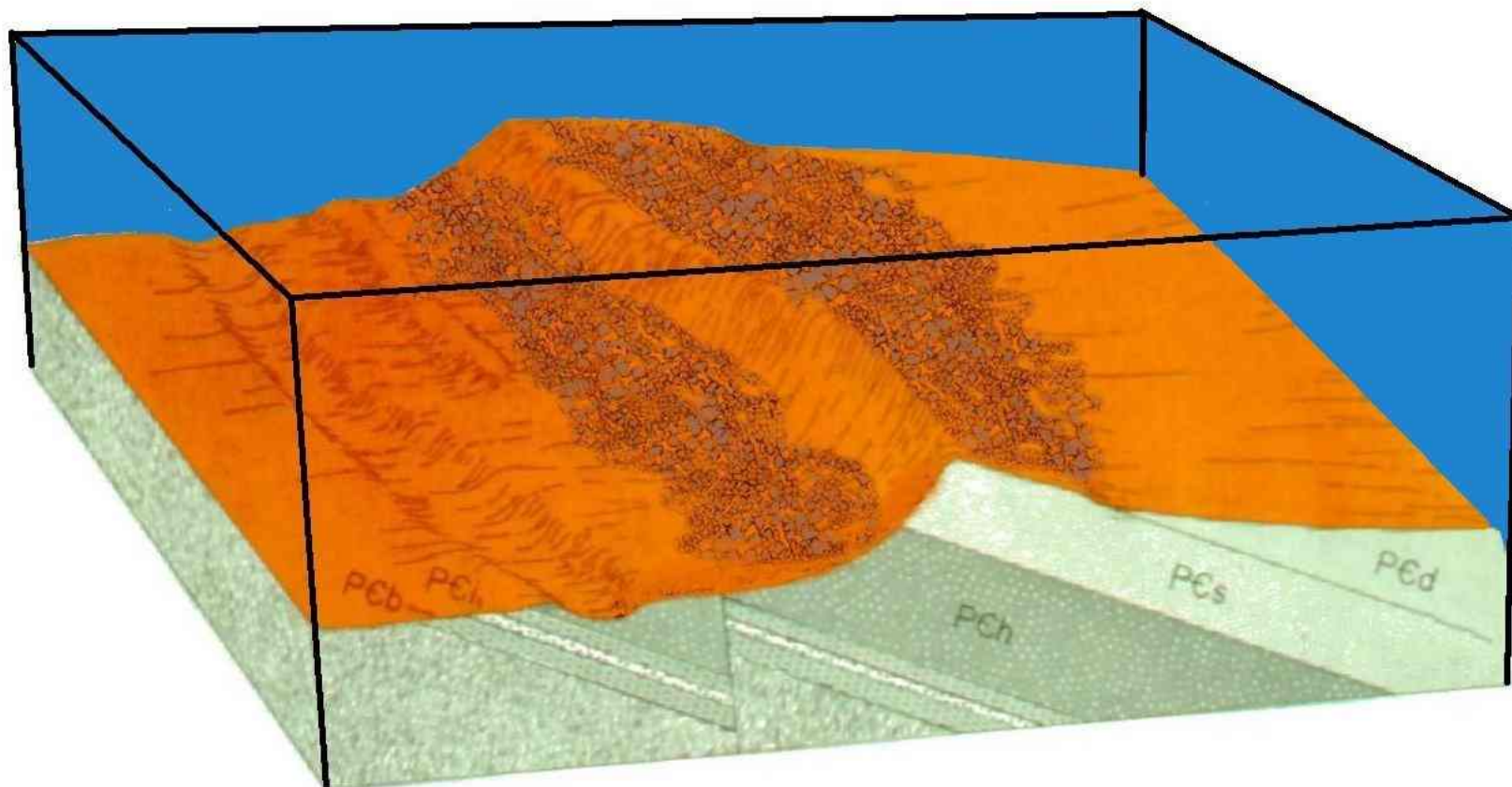


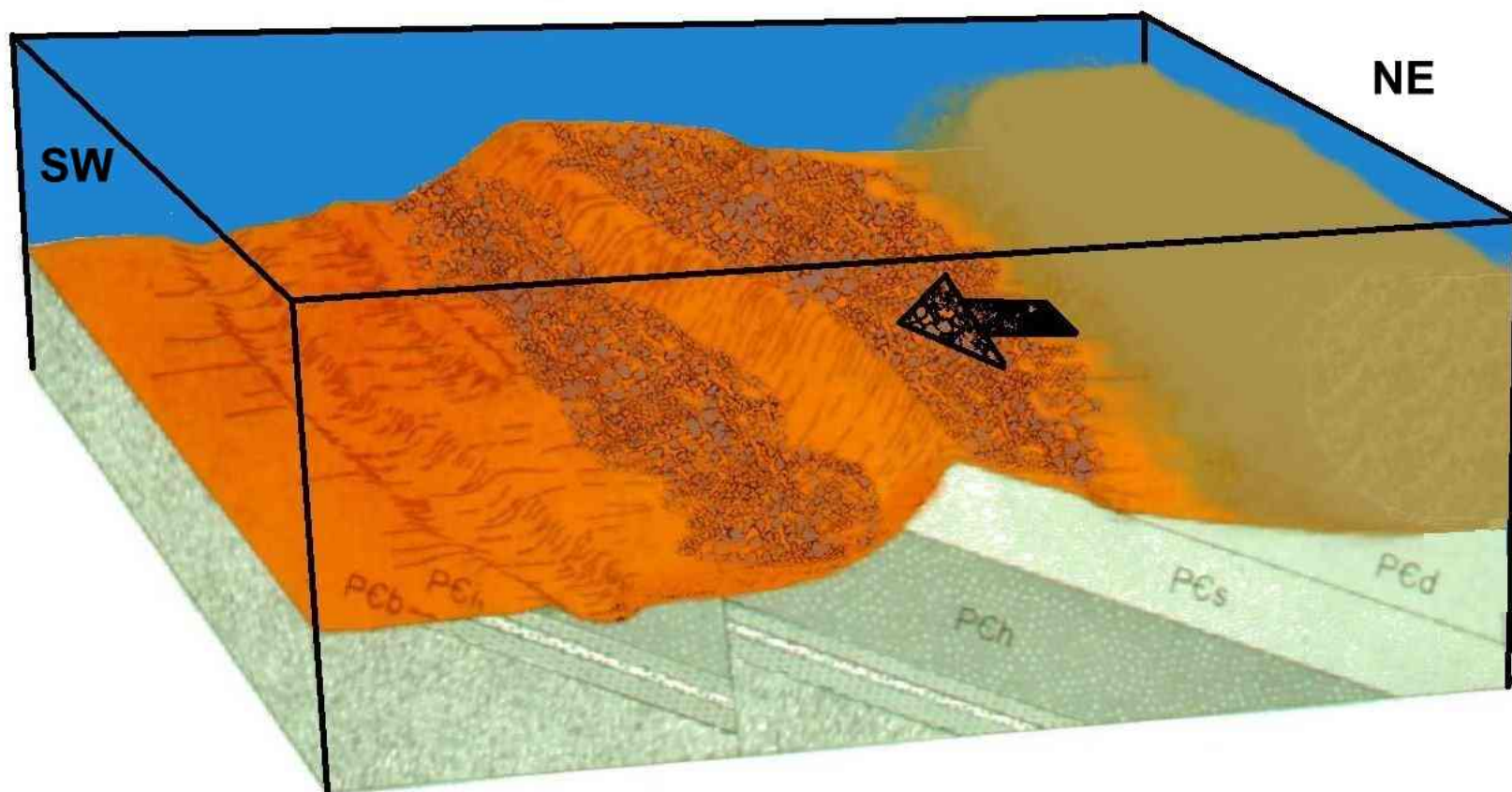


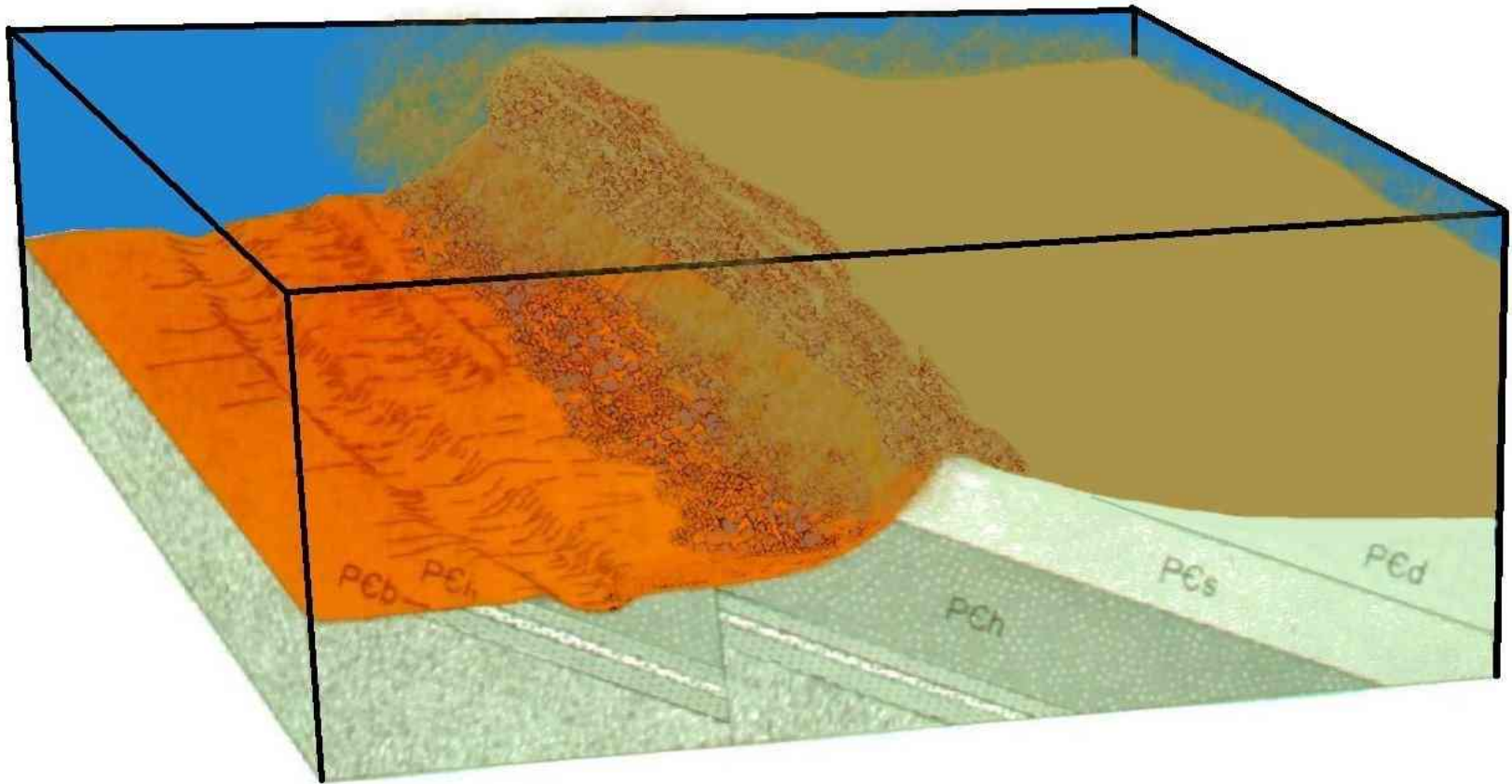


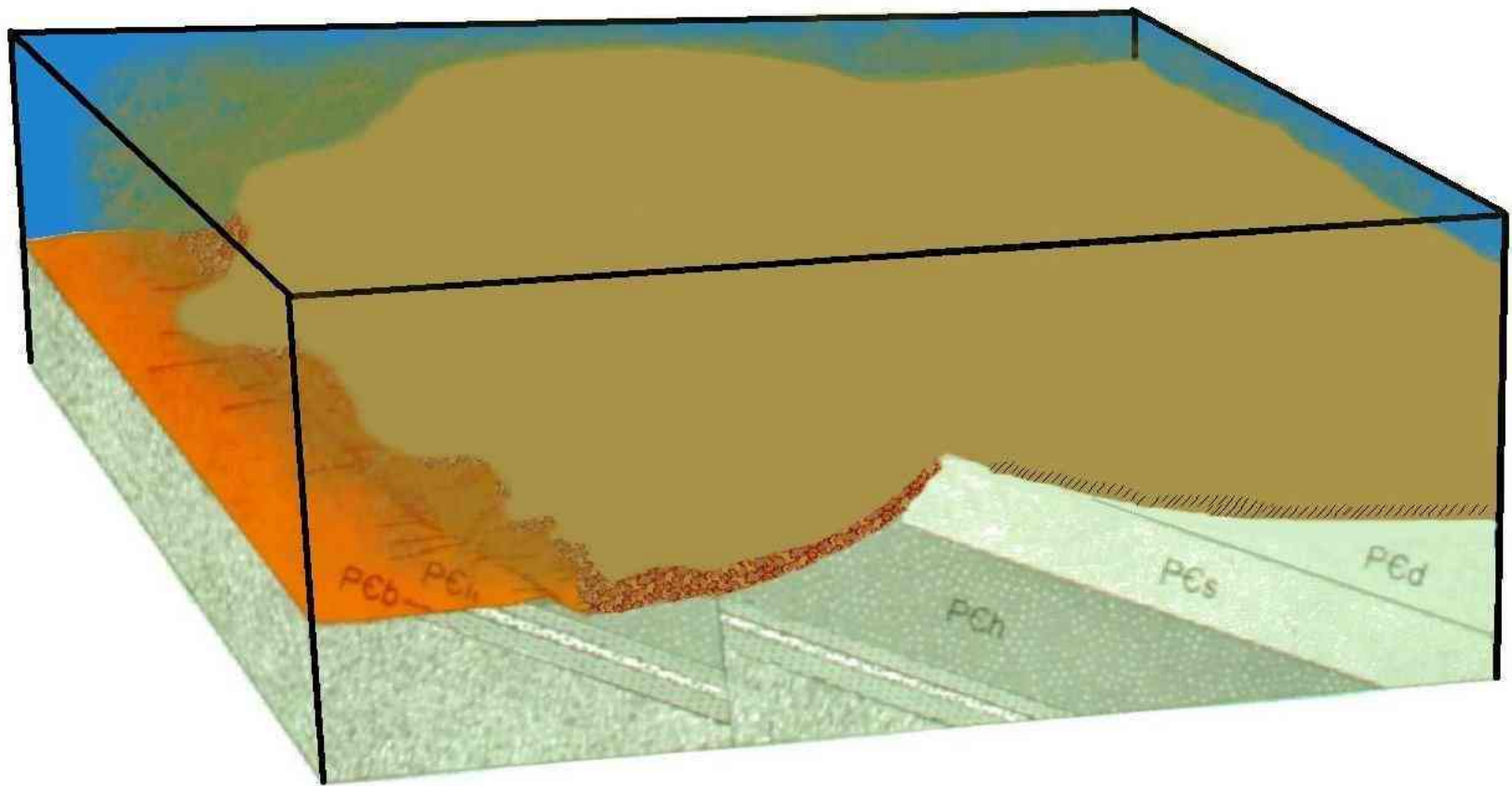
**Comparison of the models: Deep
marine deposition, collapsing shelf**

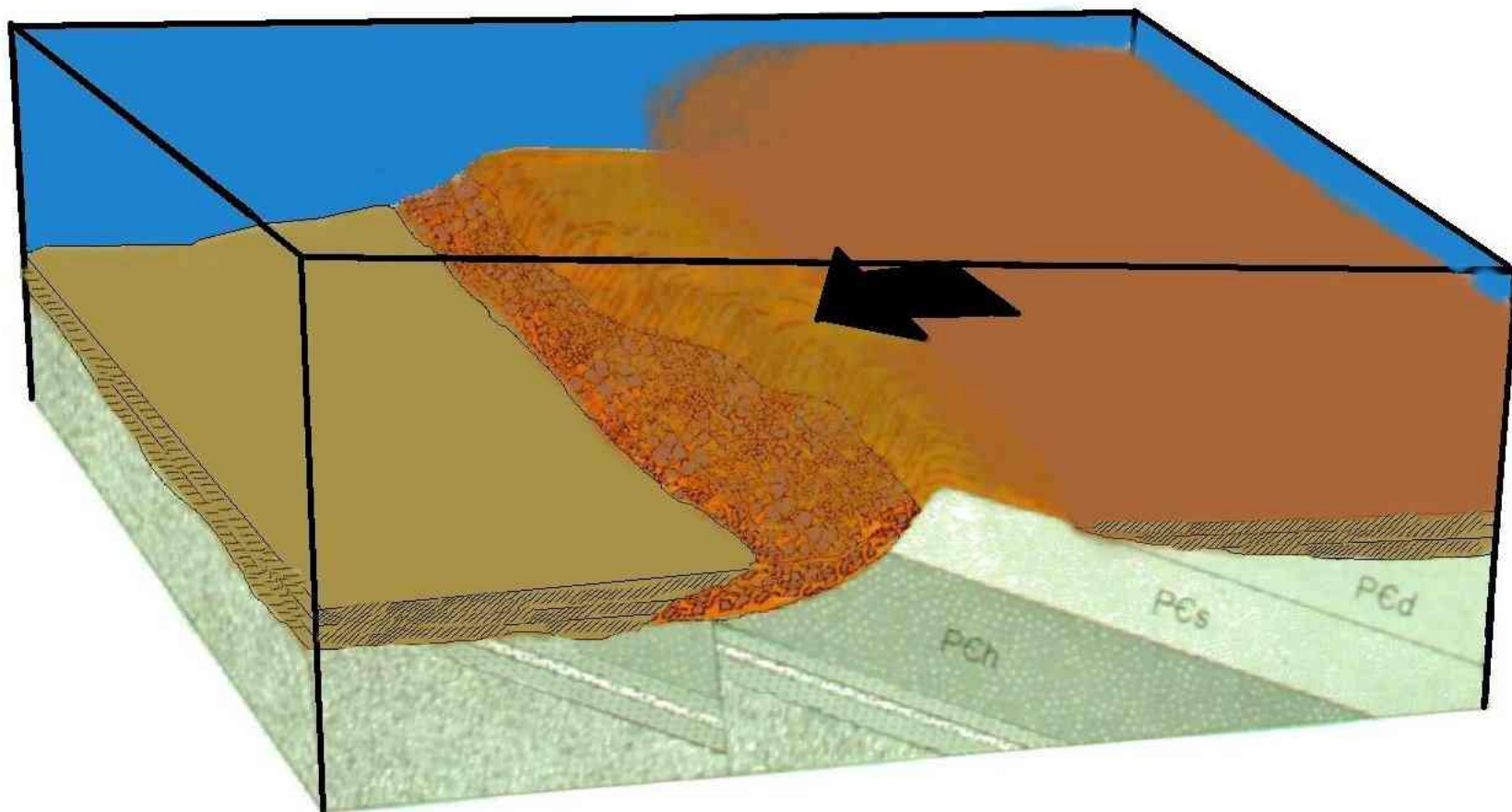
1000
Feet

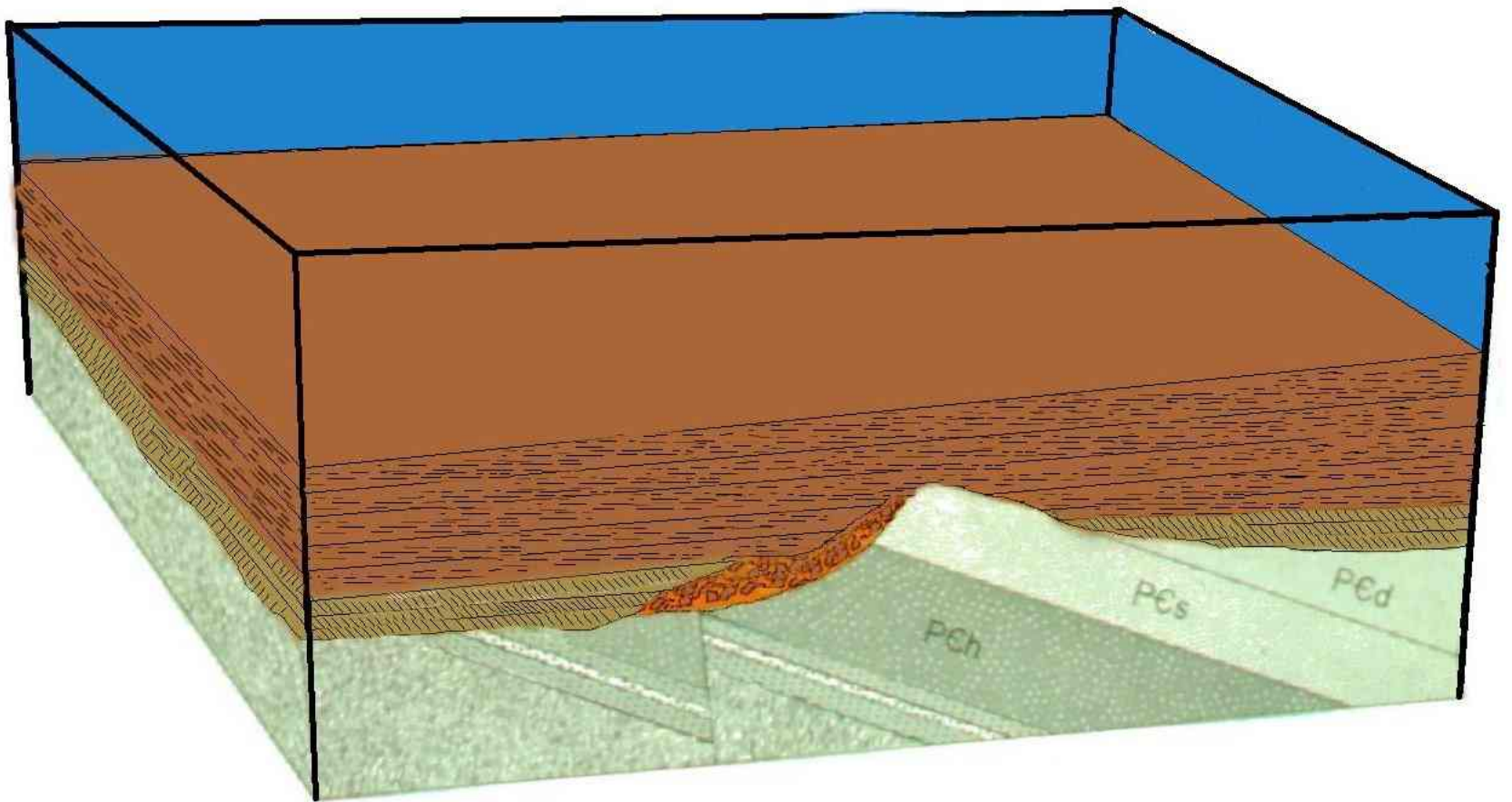












Conclusions:

- Tapeats was not deposited in a shallow setting.
- Deposition was in deep water, and was rapid. This is consistent with deposition in a global flood.
- Sedimentary structures used to define Tapeats as shallow marine must also be consistent with deep water deposition.

