Proximal open-lacustrine deposition produced well-stratified marlstone and lean oil shale, and rare algal stromatolite. Detrital silicate minerals become less abundant and are volumetrically replaced by dolomite, Fe-dolomite, excess-Ca ankerite, analcime, and rare dawsonite. The $\delta^{34}S$ values of pyrite from this facies range from 22 to 54 per mill and average about 30 per mill. The distal open-lacustrine facies is represented by richer grades of oil shale (greater than 15 gal/ton) and saline minerals (nahcolite and halite). The oil shale contains abundant Ca-Fe-Mg-carbonate phases, authigenic quartz, K-feldspar, Na-plagioclase, and dawsonite. Analcime is rare. The $\delta^{34}S$ values of pyrite and marcasite range from 18 to 66 per mill and average 35 per mill.

Overall, the Parachute Creek Member shows that detrital silicate minerals and calcite are concentrated in the marginal-lacustrine facies but authigenic silicate minerals, complex Mg-Ca-Fe-carbonate minerals, and saline minerals are concentrated in the open-lacustrine facies. Sulfur-isotope data show that iron sulfide minerals become progressively enriched in ^{34}S toward the open-lacustrine environment of deposition.

CURRY, WILLIAM H., III, Curry Oil Co., Casper, Wyo.

Tertiary Correlations in Bighorn and Uinta Basins, Wyoming and Utah

Electrical accessory curves have been used to map the Mesaverde, Lance-Meeteetse, Fort Union, and Willwood Formations in the Bighorn basin of Wyoming. These subsurface mapping units have been correlated to mapped outcrops on the flank of the basin. Recent authors have concluded that the basin started to subside during upper Lance deposition; however, I conclude that most subsidence along the axis of the basin was in late Paleocene and Eocene times (upper Fort Union and Willwood).

Electrical accessory curves also were used to map the Mesaverde, Wasatch, Green River, Uinta, and Duchesne River Formations in the Uinta basin of Utah. These subsurface formations have been correlated to mapped outcrops on the south flank of the basin. Thickening of the Uinta and Duchesne River Formations into the basin indicates that the main subsidence along the axis of the basin was in late Eocene time.

DAILY, MICHEAL and HARRY E. STEWART, Jet Propulsion Lab., Pasadena, Calif.

Lineament Mapping with Orbiting Imaging Radar

The Seasat A Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR) was designed primarily for oceanographic and polar studies. During its 150-day mission before equipment failure, the SAR imaged substantial areas of North America as well as parts of northern Africa, Europe, Central America, and South America. The Seasat SAR differs from most commercial SLAR systems in that it has long wavelength (λ = 25 cm) and a steep incidence angle (~20°). These factors make the system more sensitive to differences in surface materials.

In the Peninsula Ranges of southern California, some previously unmapped lineaments were seen on radar images but not on Landsat. Field work has revealed faults of unknown displacement. Similar findings in the Appalachians have been reported. Near Medicine Lake and Mount Shasta in northern California, scarps only a few meter high are detectable. In that these small scarps have eroded to near the angle of repose and are parallel with the flight path, the energy return is particularly strong.

In the course of this work we have developed a classification system for radar lineaments that includes physical models and predictions of effects of changing viewing geometry. Any attempt to analyze lineaments in smooth sedimentary basins should involve at least two viewing directions to minimize bias.

DEAN, WALTER E., U.S. Geol. Survey, Denver, Colo.

Deposition and Diagenesis of Organic Matter and Calcium Carbonate in Modern North Temperate Lakes

The three most important components in the sediments of modern north temperate lakes are detrital material, organic matter, and calcium carbonate. The detrital material is derived from whatever materials are available in the drainage basin, with modifications by weathering and diagenesis. Organic matter is a mixture of both allochthonous material (pollen grains, seeds, needles, organic detritus, etc) from the drainage basin and autochthonous organic matter (largely debris from planktonic algae and aquatic macrophytes). Recent studies of sedimentary pigments in lake sediments indicate that most of the organic matter in sediments of productive (eutrophic) lakes is derived from algae. Sediments in these lakes usually are olive gray and contain more than 20% dry weight organic matter (10% organic carbon). High concentrations of organic matter also accumulate in meromictic lakes in which organic matter is protected from oxidation by permanently anoxic bottom waters.

Low-magnesian calcite is the most common carbonate mineral in those lakes that are saturated with respect to calcium and/or magnesium carbonates. Dolomite and high-magnesian calcite can form even under humid, temperate conditions if the Mg:Ca ratio in the water is greater than about 8. Aragonite is mostly derived from mollusk debris, but may form as a primary precipitate if the Mg:Ca ratio in the water is greater than about 12. Assimilation of carbon dioxide by phytoplankton photosynthesis is an important aspect of carbonate precipitation in hard-water lakes. In some lakes, the rate of precipitation of calcium carbonate from waters that are supersaturated with respect to calcium carbonate is directly proportional to rates of assimilation of calcium carbonate by plankton.

DONDANVILLE, RICHARD F., Union Oil Co. of California, Santa Rosa, Calif.

Geologic Characteristics of Valles Caldera Geothermal System in New Mexico

The Valles Caldera is in north-central New Mexico,