



Genesis and deformation of holocene shoreline terraces, Yellowstone Lake, Wyoming
by Grant Arnold Meyer

A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Science in
Earth Science

Montana State University

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Abstract:

Geodetic leveling over a 62-year period has revealed uplift averaging up to 15 mm/yr within the 0.6 Ma Yellowstone caldera. This historic uplift is most likely due to magmatic activity at shallow crustal levels, but the time of initiation, history, and significance of uplift is unknown. In this study, postglacial shoreline terraces (dating from ca. 9000 yr B.P. to present) around the north end of Yellowstone Lake are used to measure tilting and estimate net vertical deformation since their formation.

The study area lies within the southeastern caldera rim and contains a sequence of 6 or more discontinuous raised shoreline terraces. 106 profiles were surveyed by accurate leveling techniques across terrace sequences. Shoreline elevations were determined from profiles by extrapolation of the best-preserved wave-cut cliff and platform slopes. Individual terrace segments were correlated across gaps using morphology, vertical spacing, and extrapolation of shoreline tilts. Shoreline, elevation data show that the terraces are significantly and complexly deformed, with local tilt values of up to 6000 microradians (6 m/km). The overall pattern of deformation suggests that inflation somewhat similar to the historic form has occurred throughout the time- of shoreline formation. Uplift rates calculated from radiocarbon-dated shorelines are less than one-half of historic rates, suggesting episodic deformation or reversals in direction which result in lower long-term rates. Though uplift rates may be increasing at present, the terrace deformation does not suggest an overall trend of accelerating uplift.

Many deviations from the historic inflation pattern are observed in the form of strong local deformation, which may be due to local magmatic events such as dike or cupola injection, adjustments to surface distension accompanying inflation, or extension on regional tectonic trends.

Since vertical deformation of the lake outlet area directly affects lake level, it is likely that magma-related deformation has played a major role in controlling lake level fluctuations and terrace formation. Localized tectonic downwarping of the outlet may also have been involved in lake level control. Further work, including extensive absolute dating, is necessary to understand the temporal relationships between individual lake level stands and episodes of deformation.

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Bozeman, Montana

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Grant Arnold Meyer

This thesis has been read by each member of the thesis committee and has been found to be satisfactory regarding content, English usage, format, citations, bibliographic style, and consistency, and is ready for submission to the College of Graduate Studies.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
LIST OF FIGURES	vii
ABSTRACT	ix
INTRODUCTION	1
The Nature of the Problem	1
Study Area	5
Geologic Evolution of the Lake Basin	5
Previous Work: Shoreline Terraces	12
General Geology and Geography	14
Possible Mechanisms of Deformation	17
METHODS	23
Shore-Zone Landforms and Raised Shorelines	23
Determination of Shoreline Elevations	25
Correlation of Shorelines	33
Radiocarbon Dating	35
RESULTS	37
DISCUSSION	46
Tentative Correlations	46
Independent Support of Correlations	49
Significance and Correlation of Radiocarbon Dates ..	55
Relationship of Terrace Deformation to Historic Uplift	56
Causes of Terrace Deformation	61
Complications of the Deformation Pattern	63
Mary Bay Area	64
Fishing Bridge Area	67
Controls on Lake Level and Terrace Formation	71
CONCLUSIONS	82
Existence and Nature of Shoreline Deformation	82
Lake Level Chronology and Controls on Terrace Formation	84
Implications for Future Volcanic Activity	85
Suggestions for Further Study	86
REFERENCES CITED	89

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure	Page
1. Map of the Yellowstone caldera showing historic uplift rates	2
2. Map of the study area	6
3. Tectonic map of the greater Yellowstone region .	8
4. Generalized surficial geologic map of the study area	10
5. Diagram of an idealized wave-eroded shoreline ..	24
6. Location map of surveyed terrace profiles	27
7. Example profile of well-defined terraces and interpretation of shoreline angle elevation	30
8. Example profile of poorly defined terraces and interpretation of shoreline angle elevation	30
9. Example profile of a raised lagoonal shoreline and interpretation of shoreline angle elevation	32
10. Location map of projection lines for shoreline elevation diagrams	38
11. Shoreline elevation data for the northwest shore of Yellowstone Lake	39
12. Shoreline elevation data for the northeast shore of Yellowstone Lake	40
13. Tentative correlations of shorelines on the northwest shore	47
14. Tentative correlations of shorelines on the northeast shore	48
15. Semilogarithmic plot of terrace riser slope angles vs. riser slope heights for attempted correlation of shorelines	53

LIST OF FIGURES--Continued

Figure	Page
16. Plot of shoreline elevations vs. radiocarbon age of terraces	57
17. Shoreline elevation data for the lake outlet area, with location map	68

ABSTRACT

Geodetic leveling over a 62-year period has revealed uplift averaging up to 15 mm/yr within the 0.6 Ma Yellowstone caldera. This historic uplift is most likely due to magmatic activity at shallow crustal levels, but the time of initiation, history, and significance of uplift is unknown. In this study, postglacial shoreline terraces (dating from ca. 9000 yr B.P. to present) around the north end of Yellowstone Lake are used to measure tilting and estimate net vertical deformation since their formation.

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INTRODUCTION

The Nature of the Problem

Surficial geologic mapping by Richmond (1973, 1974, 1977) and Richmond and Pierce (1972) has delineated a series of postglacial shoreline terraces around virtually the entire shore of Yellowstone Lake. The terraces were formed subsequent to the complete disappearance of the Pinedale icecap from the lake basin ca. 12,000 yr B.P. (Richmond, 1976a). They were identified by elevation above present lake level, implying undeformed horizontal shorelines. Radiocarbon dates on four terraces from widely spaced localities over the lake basin are consistent with a nearly constant rate of decline of lake level from about 9000 yr B.P. to present. Lake level decline was ascribed to downcutting of the lake outlet through glacial sediments (Richmond, 1969).

Precise geodetic releveling of benchmarks throughout Yellowstone Park has revealed that uplift comparable in rate to that measured at some active volcanic centers is presently occurring within the 0.6 Ma Yellowstone caldera (Pelton and Smith, 1982) (Fig. 1). First- and second-order level line benchmarks (first established in Yellowstone in 1923) were reobserved to determine relative vertical surface

