

The Hagerman Paleoecology and Tephrochronology Project

Kari A. Prassack, Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument/NPS

Laura Walkup and Elmira Wan, Tephrochronology Project, USGS

Bill Hart, Miami University

IDigBio Digital Data in Paleontological Research Workshop

March 27-28, 2017



Olduvai Gorge, Tanzania, Early Pleistocene—Hominins, Oldowan and Acheulean stone tools, and cut marked bones (and a lot of fossil flora and fauna)



Olduvai Landscape Paleoanthropology Project	OLAPP
Olduvai Geochronology and Archaeology Project	OGAP
Olduvai Vertebrate Paleontology Project	OVPP
Comprehensive Olduvai Database Initiative	CODI

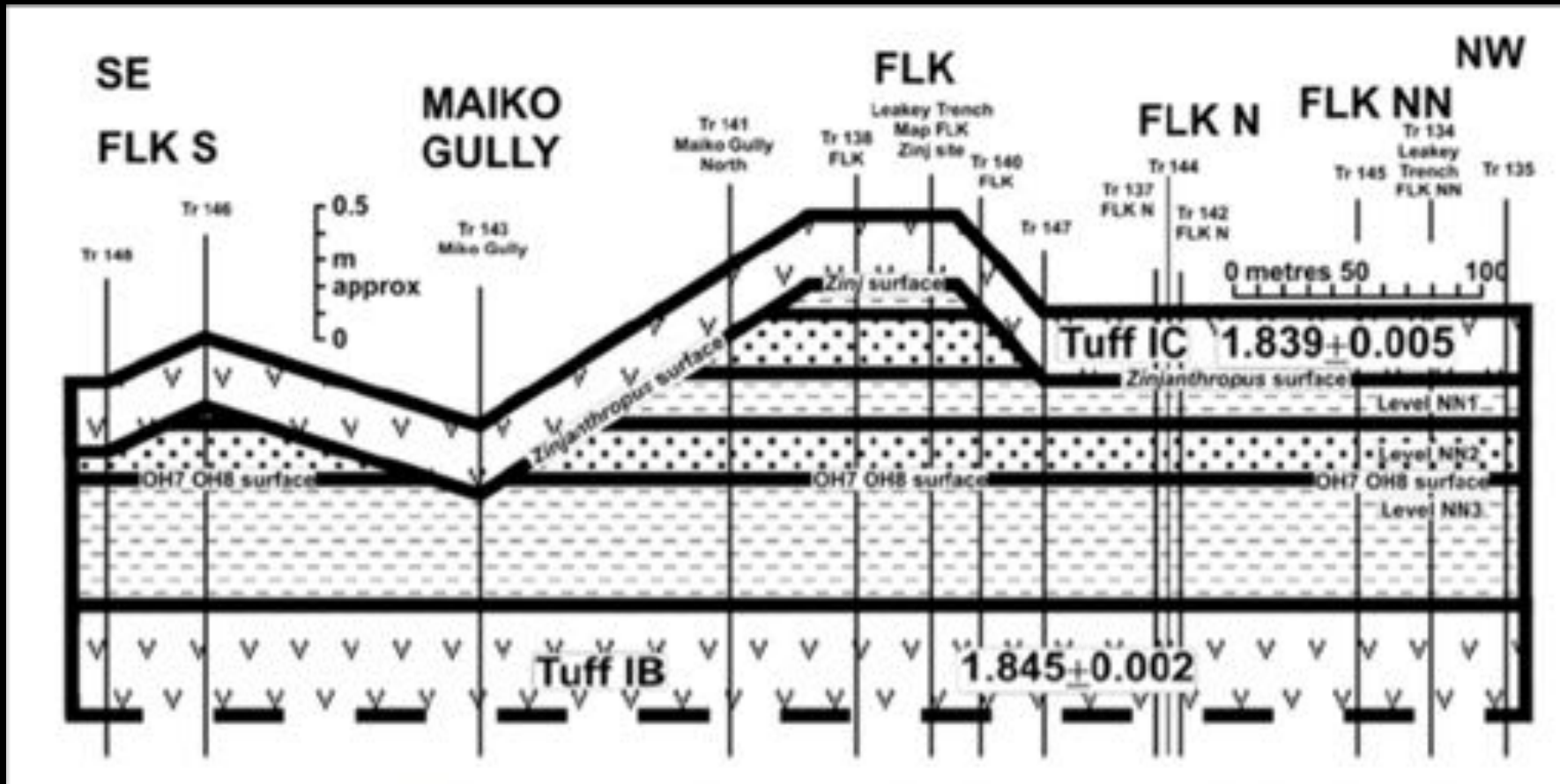
Olduvai Gorge, Tanzania—Hominin land use across time and space

Channel

Peninsula

Wetland Edge

Wetland Interior



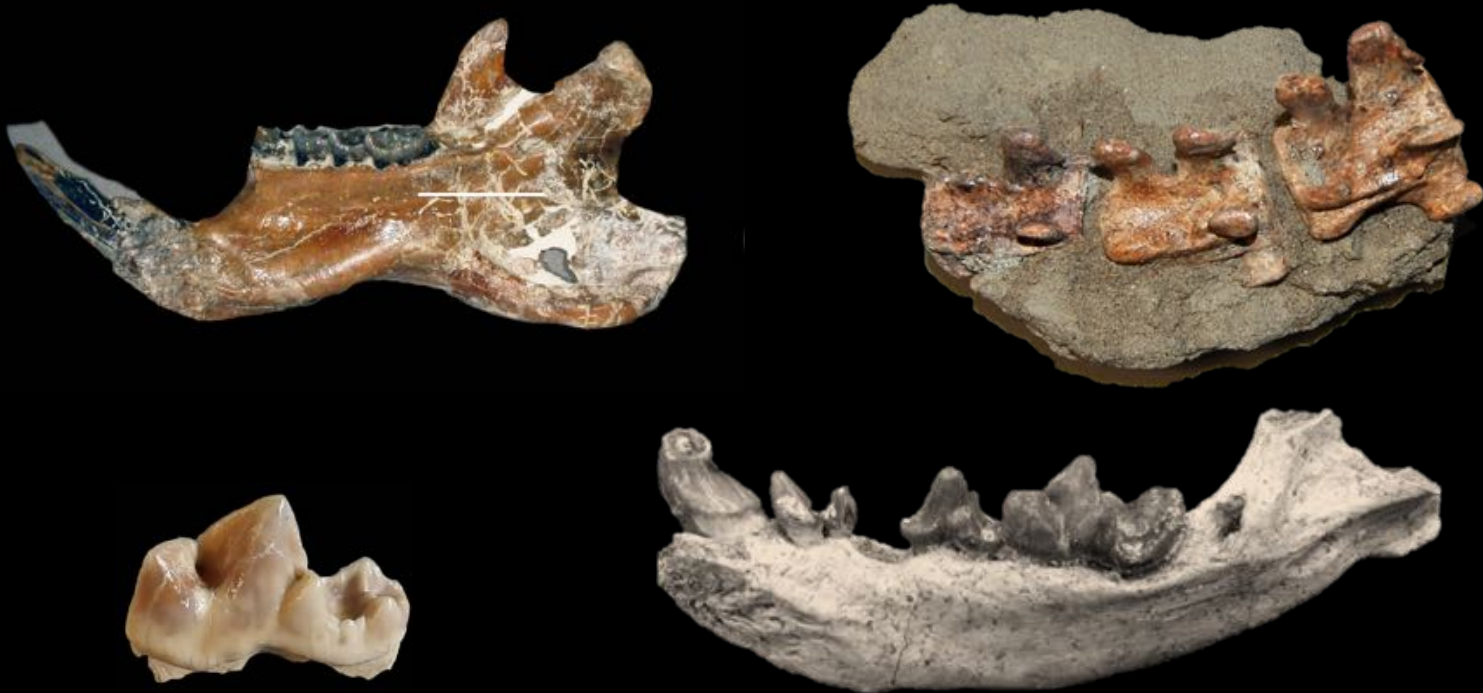
Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument

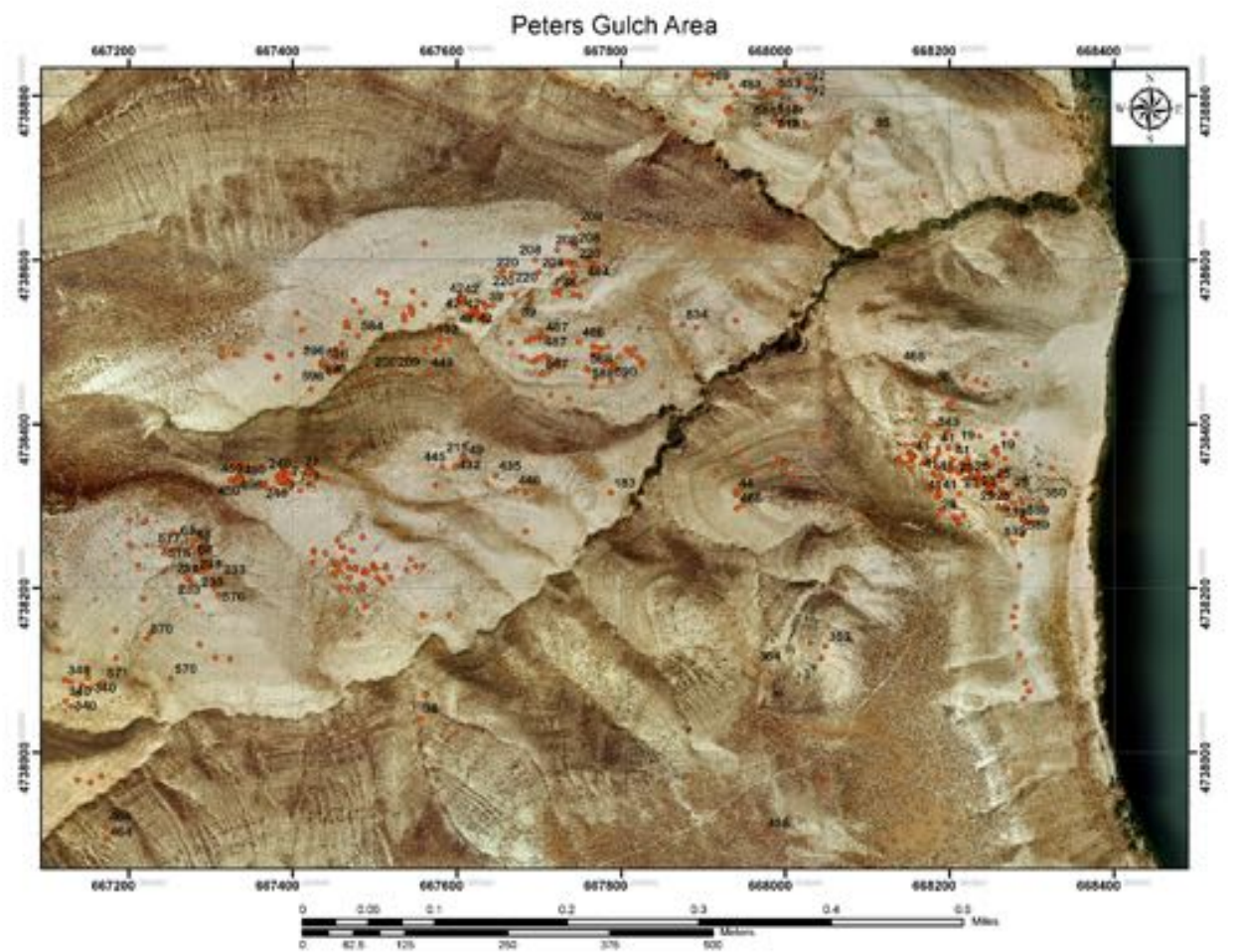
Early-middle Pliocene, Blancan Land Mammal Age (4.2-3.0 Ma)

Steep-sided bluffs exposing up to 600 feet of fossil-rich deposits

Sites spread put across Monuments 4,349 acres extent

Over 70,000 fossils in on-site collections; thousands more at 40 other museums





INITIAL ISSUES

Data collected to be archived/not research ready

Data points represent collection events, not localities (redundancy and overlap)

Atttributes tables devoid of useful site/taxonomic information

Collections database (ICMS/NPS) not integrable with GIS platform



OLD ASSUMPTIONS

No subsequent or synsedimentary faulting on the Monument

Our topography was flat and homogenous across time and space

No differential rates of deposition/erosion

Elevation of isolated ash outcrops extrapolated across Monuments extent



MITIGATION STEPS

Park paleontologist gets some much needed GIS training

Sample, source, and date additional ash layers

Trace ash layers across the Monument

Focus on relative dating of 5 “Important” Fossil Localities



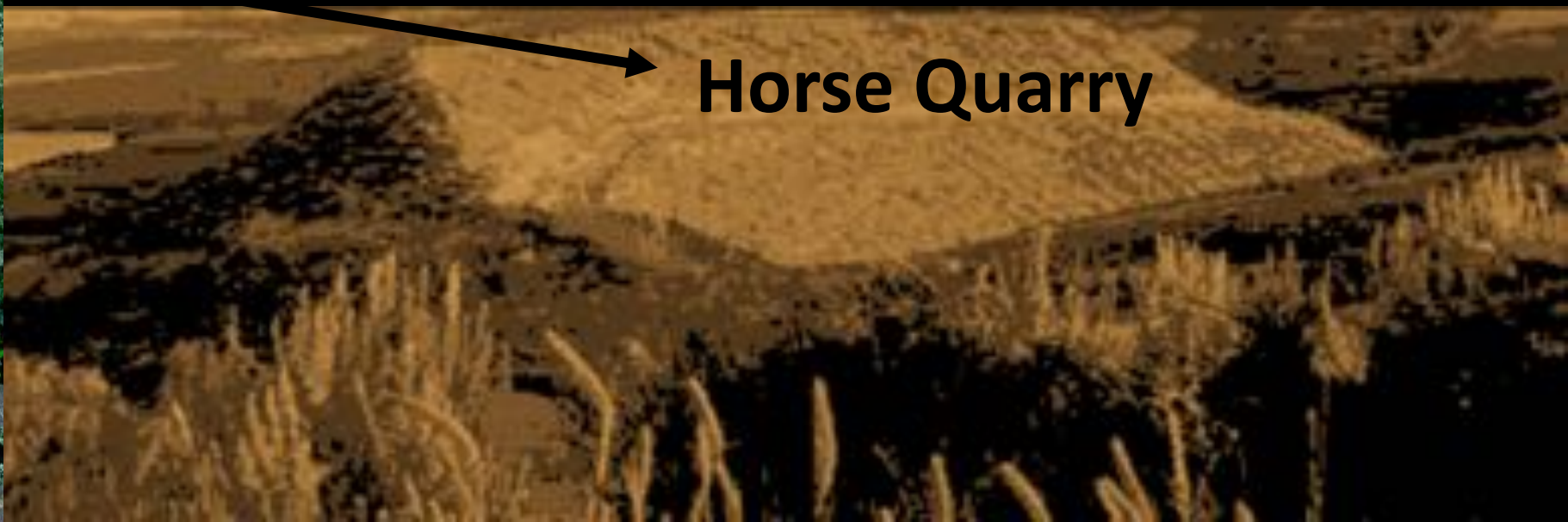
Horse Quarry: numerous papers, largest accumulation of *Equus simplicidens*

Bear: Youngest *Agriotherium* for North America (Samuels et al., 2009, JVP)

Otter: Oldest example of *Lontra* by several million years (Prassack, 2016, JVP)

Dog: New species of *Canis* for the Monument (unpublished)

Peccary: UMMP site, still productive and most southerly major locality at park



PRELIMINARY RESULTS

Laterally discontinuous ashes, but some ARE traceable to an extent

Ashes seem to be largely locally derived, but Horse Quarry from the Cascades

Multiple, small-offset, high angle faults ARE present; complicates stratigraphy

Otter site is at least as old as recently cited by Prassack, 2016 (whew!)



Current

Ground-truthing localities (combine collection points into fossil bearing areas)

Clean and standardize collections database

Create research-based ArcMap with full attribute tables of localities



New Workflow

Data Dictionary



GPS coordinates are corrected and transferred at the end of the field day.

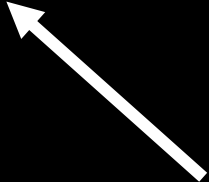
Field Form



Faunal ID and Analysis



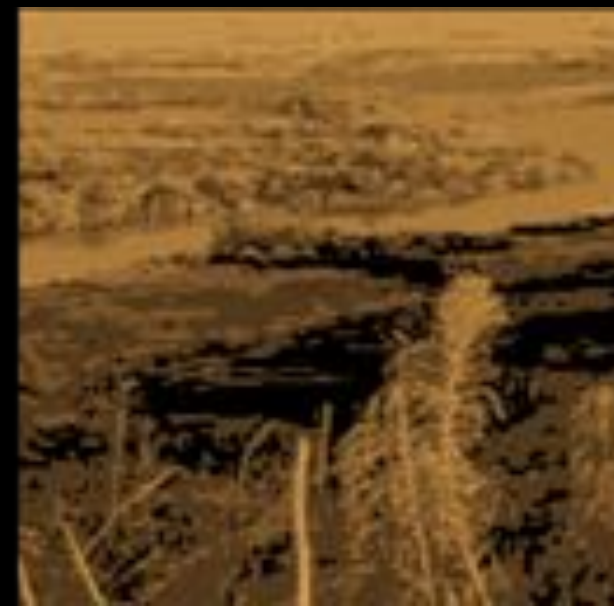
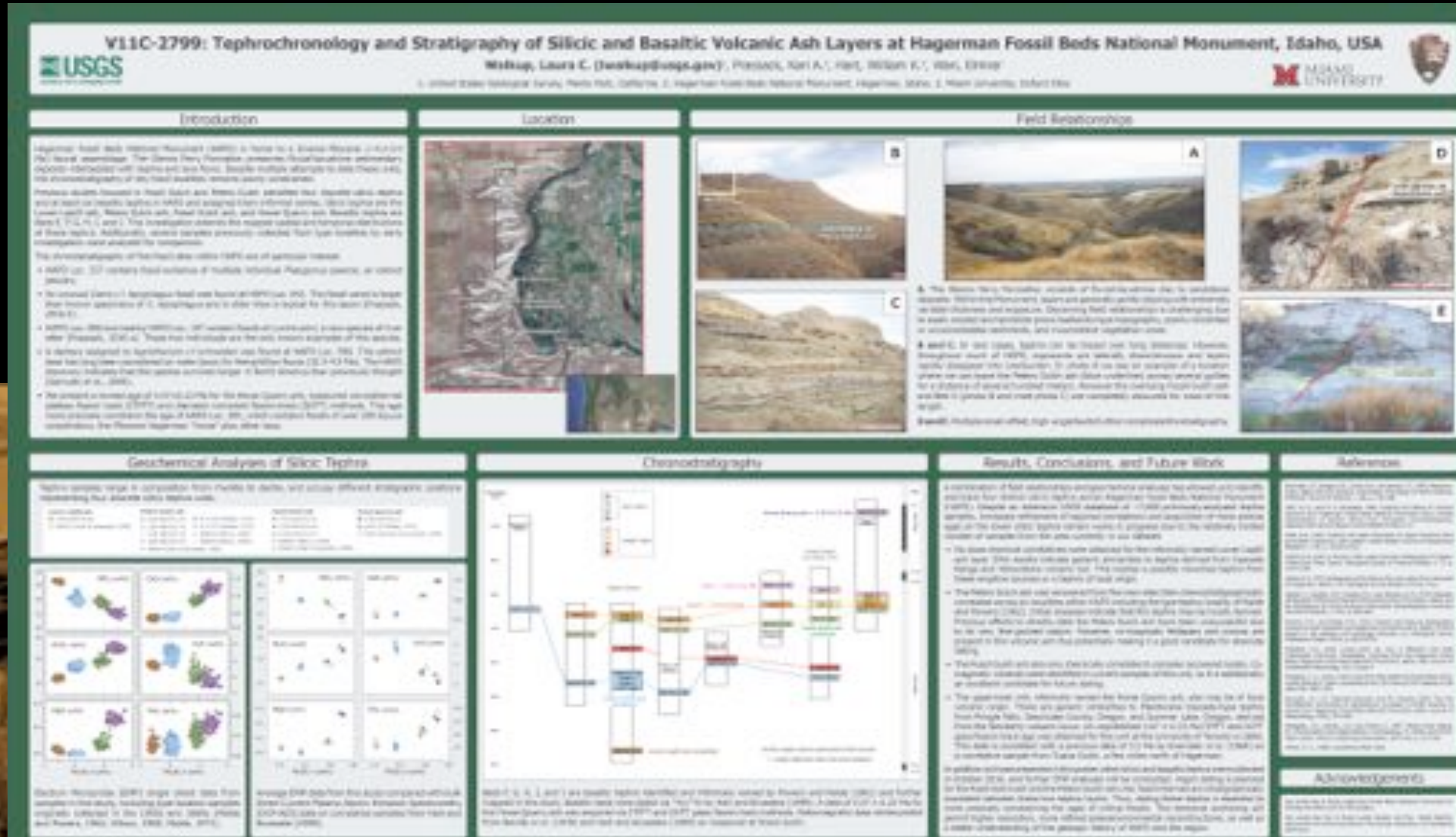
Museum Collections Database



GIS Attribute Table and Collections Database are LIVING DATABASE



Presenting and Publishing AGU IAVCEI



Future Plans/Goals

Continue field mapping, section measurements, and tephra collection

Trace element analysis to differentiate between Cascades (subduction) and Yellowstone (intraplate) planned for summer 2017

Isotopic analysis (Sr, Nd, Pb)

Radiometric dating (Ar^{40}/Ar^{39})

Integrating the ash and fossil locality data in GIS



Acknowledgements

IDigBio for this great workshop opportunity!

Laura Walkup and Elmira Wang, USGS Teprostratigraphy Project

Bill Hart, Miami University (retired)

Geoscientist-in-the Park Program

