GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE KANAB 7.5' QUADRANGLE, KANE COUNTY,
UTAH AND COCONINO AND MOHAVE COUNTIES, ARIZONA
by
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(Holocene) – Poorly to moderately sorted, clay- to deposits at the same location yielded radiocarbon ages ranging from 625 ± 70 14C yr B.P. (Sable and Hereford, 2004); six samples taken from incised walls of Kanab Creek yielded radiocarbon ages ranging from 4460 ± 90 14C yr B.P. (4862–5313 cal yr B.P.) to 3320 ± 90 14C yr B.P. (3560–3940 cal yr B.P.) from level-4 deposits at 37°07′04.54″ N., 112°32′38.96″ W. terrace deposits as much as 10 feet (3 m) above modern channels; 0 to 30 feet (0–9 m) thick. Creek creating an arroyo; this well documented entrenchment began in 1882 during a series alluvium and eolian pediment-mantle (Qape) deposits, and mixed alluvial and eolian (Qae) from 120 to 200 feet (40–60 m). called Tiny Canyon (rather than Tenney Canyon) on the topographic map (Doelling, 2008); from the north, and in rare interdunal ephemeral lakes and playas (Blakey, 1994, Peterson, 1995); poor sorting alluvial-fan, slope wash, and minor talus deposits; commonly dissected and left mixed alluvial and colluvial deposits in Cottonwood Canyon; 0 to 20 feet (0–6 m) thick. mouths of active streams and washes; clast composition ranges widely and reflects rock suggesting prior cutting and filling events; main part of upper surface correlates to level-3 incised walls along Kanab Creek are much older: KB031107-1, sampled 80 feet (25 m) above the creek level (Smith, 1990); 0 to 50 feet (0–15 m) thick. Age (Weng and Jackson, 1999; Refsnider and Brugger, 2007); entrenchment of the current channel began in 1882; 0 to 50 feet (0–15 m) thick. Alluvial, slope-wash, and creep processes; gradational with stream alluvium (Qal 20–100 feet (6–30 m). Some surficial deposits not shown. Some surficial deposits not shown. Some surficial deposits not shown. Some surficial deposits not shown. Some surficial deposits not shown.