

Field Trip Workbook

NAME: _____

G200 Field Studies—Sec 006 (Columbia Gorge)

Fall, 2022

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Use this workbook to answer the following questions about the geology at the stops we will be making. If you need extra space, add answers to the back of the pages.

- Stop 1- cliffs along Sandy River (along Historic Highway)
- Stop 2- Women's Forum (along Historic Highway)
- Stop 3- Crown Point (bathroom available if open; along Historic Highway)
- Stop 4- Latourell Falls (pit toilet available; along Historic Highway)
- Stop 5 (lunch) – Cascade Locks, Marine Park (bathroom available)
- Stop 6- Memaloose Overlook (along Historic Highway)
- Stop 7- Rowena Viewpoint (along Historic Highway)
- Stop 8- brown-yellow outcrop (on side of I-84)

Note: other bathroom opportunities are at Starvation Creek I-84 Exit 55 (eastbound), Memaloose State Park I-84 exit before milepost 73 (westbound), and elsewhere.

Figure 1. Shaded topographic map of the Columbia Gorge showing our planned stops (red dots). [Modified after O'Connor and Burns, 2009]



Figure 2. Schematic geologic cross section of the Columbia Gorge. [After O'Connor and Burns, 2009]

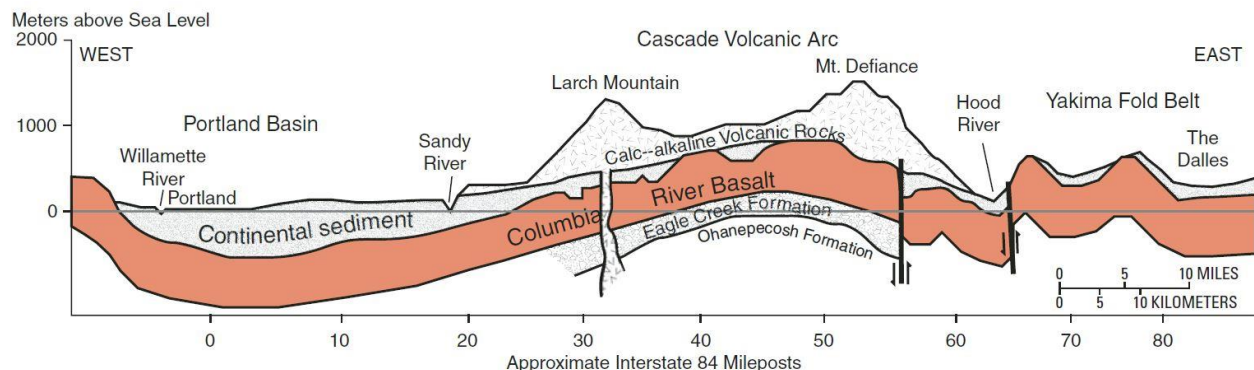


Figure 2. Schematic geologic cross section for south of the Columbia River corridor through the Portland Basin and Columbia River Gorge. Horizontal scale approximate. After Allen (1984, p. 78).

Head west on I-84, past views of Rocky Butte and Prune Hill to Exit 18.

[set 0.0 mi at US 30] After the turnoff, proceed south (left) on the Historic Columbia River Highway US 30, paralleling the Sandy River.

We will soon see cliffs on the left side of the highway. These contain gravels and are part of the Troutdale Formation (part of the “continental sediment” in Fig. 2), which we will be examining in Stop 1. A closer view of these gravels is seen in Fig. 3.



Figure 3. Close-up of conglomerate in the Troutdale Formation from mile 1.7. Notice the alignment of flattened gravels. [Image: A. Ruzicka]

[2.7 mi] STOP 1- Troutdale Formation. *Immediately after a sign indicating Stark Street Bridge ¼ mile, there is a long pullout on the right (southeast) side of the highway. Students should stay on the side of the highway where the pullout is located and where a better view of the outcrop is obtained.*

The Troutdale Formation (17-7 Myr old, where Myr = millions of years) is considered to represent streambed deposits of the ancestral Columbia River. Inspection reveals that the cliff is composed of conglomerate and sandstone layers and lenses.

Q1. What type of remediation efforts have occurred on the cliff to prevent the downslope movement of material (mass wasting)?

Q2. (a) Provide definitions of conglomerate and sandstone. (b) What causes the rounding of conglomerate gravels?

Q3. What two types of paleocurrent indicators are visible in these rocks? (Note: a paleocurrent is an old current.) Name them, and make a sketch of these showing which way the current is moving in each. HINT: to answer this question, consider what you are seeing at Stop 1 and in Fig. 3.

Q4. What is the apparent geographic direction (mostly northward, eastward, southward or westward) of current for these paleocurrent indicators? The cliffs we see at Stop 1 face south-southeast; those in Fig. 3 face west.

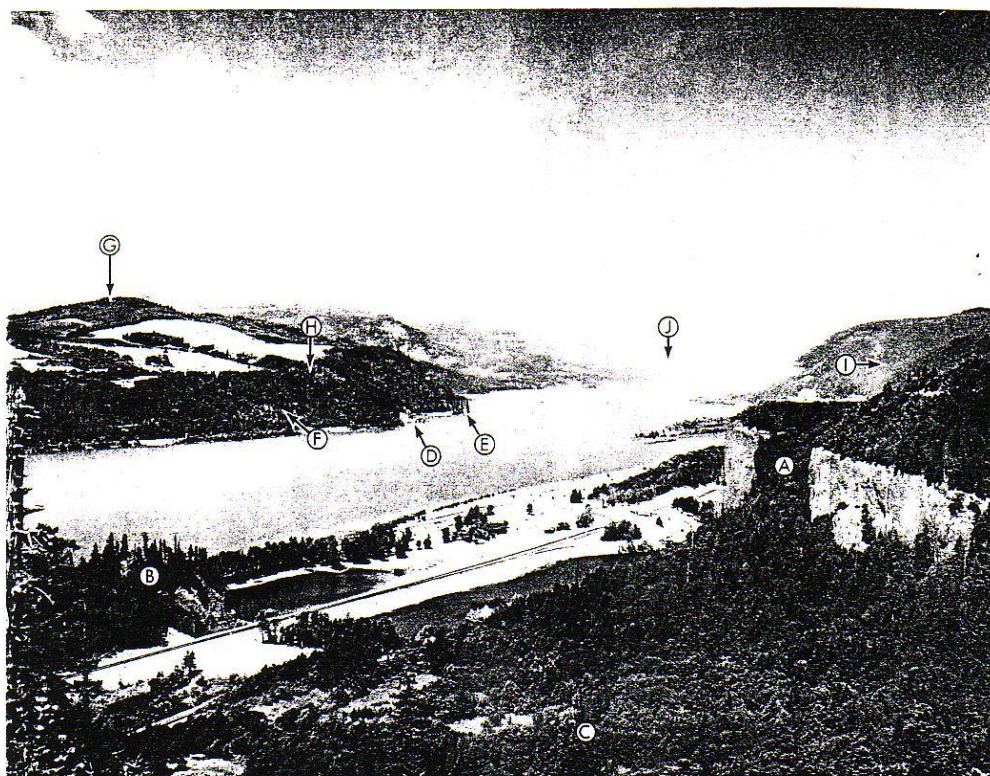
Q5. If the paleocurrent directions in Q4 differ, what could account for this?

After Stop 1, continue driving on US 30 past the Stark Street Bridge [2.9 mi], through Dabney State Park, ignoring Nielsen Road to the left, and enter Springdale [4.3 mi].

[5.8 mi] Turn left on easy-to-miss East Bell Road towards Corbett. Ignore subsequent turnoff to left for I-84 & Corbett Station, and instead continue on US 30 through Corbett.

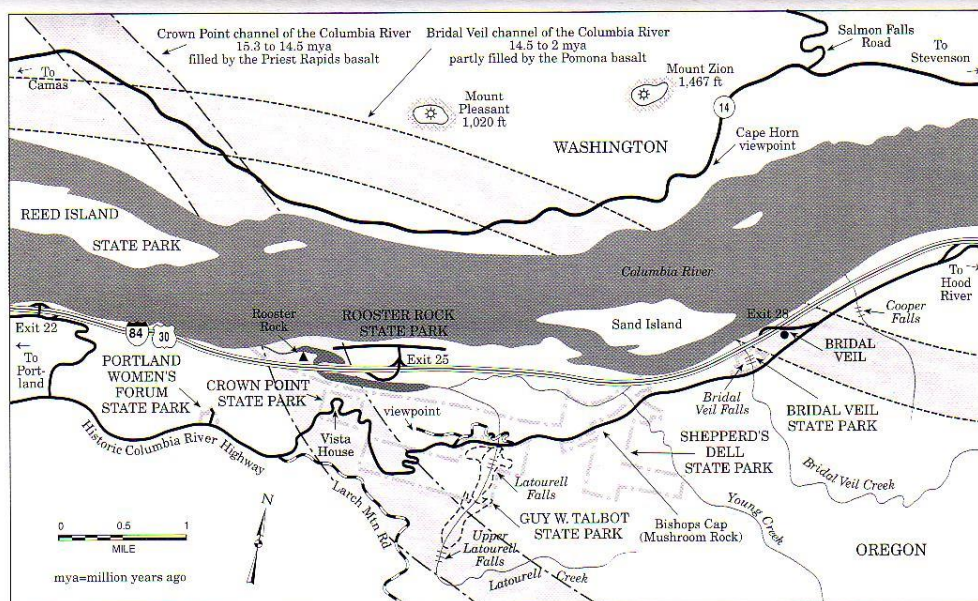
[8.4 mi] STOP 2 – Chanticleer Point, Women's Forum State Park. *Here there is a large parking area with a great view of the western Columbia Gorge and Crown Point. Look at the view, and refer to Fig. 4 and 5, before answering the following questions.*

Figure 4. View from Chanticleer Point looking northeast. [After Tolan and Beeson, 1984]



View from Womens Forum State Park (Stop 2). A = Crown Point, a portion of the Priest Rapids intracanyon flow which totally destroyed a former course of the ancestral Columbia River approximately 14 m. y. ago. B = Rooster Rock landslide block. C = Crown Point landslide. Slide plane is probably the contact between the Columbia River basalt and older "Skamania Volcanics." D = remnant of the Pomona Member intracanyon flow located on the north side of the westerly trending Bridal Veil channel. Directly north of Womens Forum State Park is the point where the projections of the Priest Rapids and Bridal Veil channels intersect with the modern-day river (see Part I, Figure 6). E = Grande Ronde Basalt flows near Cape Horn which formed the northern canyon wall of the Bridal Veil channel. The southern portion of the Bridal Veil channel was destroyed by the modern-day river. F = lower member sandstones and conglomerates of the Troutdale Formation that were deposited within the confines of the Bridal Veil channel. G = Mount Zion, a Boring Lavas volcano that postdates the Troutdale Formation. H = small basaltic-andesite intracanyon flow from Mount Zion. I = location of the Bridal Veil channel on the Oregon side. J = Beacon Rock, a volcanic neck.

Figure 5. Ancestral positions of the Columbia River in the Crown Point area. [After Mueller and Mueller, 1997].



Q6. What is an intracanyon flow, and how does this relate to what you see at this stop?

Q7. Name and describe the different volcanic landforms you can or should be able to see from this location.

Q8. What is the origin of the valley between Chanticleer Point and Crown Point, and how does it relate to Rooster Rock?

After Stop 2 continue east on US 30.

[8.9 mi] Angle left on US 30 to Vista House.

[9.6 mi] STOP 3- Vista House, Crown Point State Park. *This offers views to the west and east in the Gorge and is a bathroom break (if Vista House is open). Crown Point (elevation: 223 m above sea level, 28 km from Portland) is also a good place to start thinking about the Bretz (Missoula) Floods that came through the Columbia Gorge. We will see evidence for flood erosion and deposition later in the field trip, but Fig. 6 shows estimates of maximum flood levels as well as the level of the Columbia River pre-dam impoundment.*

Figure 6. Estimated flood heights along the Columbia River based on a model (thick solid line), compared to geological evidence for flooding or not flooding (symbols) and the pre-dam (pre-impoundment) height of the Columbia River (medium solid line). [After O'Connor & Burns]

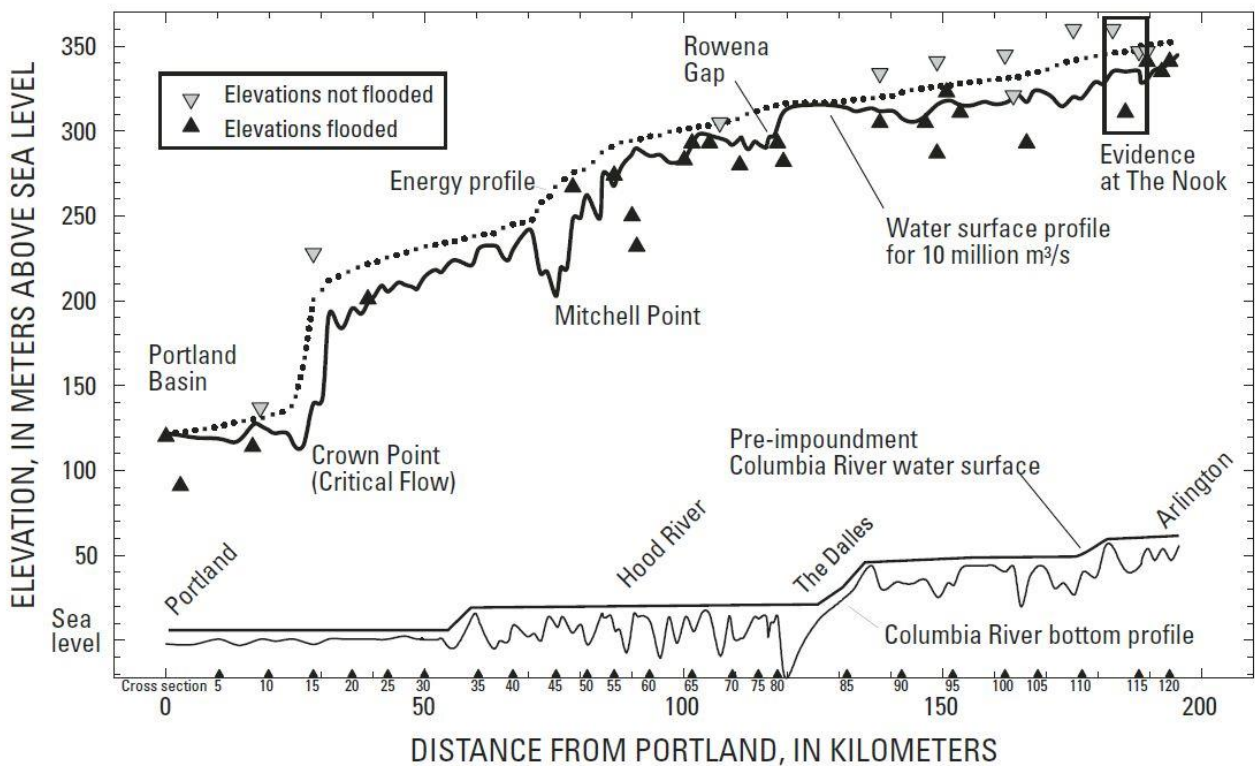


Figure 6. Evidence for maximum Missoula flood stages in lower Columbia River valley and step-backwater flow calculation results for a discharge of 10 million m^3/s . Modified from Benito and O'Connor (2003).

Q9. What kind of rock makes up Crown Point and how old is it?

Q10. Based on Fig. 6, was Crown Point overtopped by floods, and to what approximate depth was the Gorge here filled with water during flooding?

After Stop 3, continue driving east on US 30.

[12.1 mi, just after milepost 26] STOP 4- Latourell Falls / Guy W Talbot State Park.

There is space for a bus on the left (north) side pullout of the road. Be careful crossing the highway! At this stop we will get a great view of the spectacular 250-ft-high Lower Latourell Falls, as well as rocks of different ages and types with different kinds of jointing patterns. In lava flows, jointing typically forms upon cooling from high temperatures. Students should walk on the paved path to the base of the falls. Lower Latourell Falls spills over Columbia River Basalt of Grande Ronde age (~15.6 Ma old).

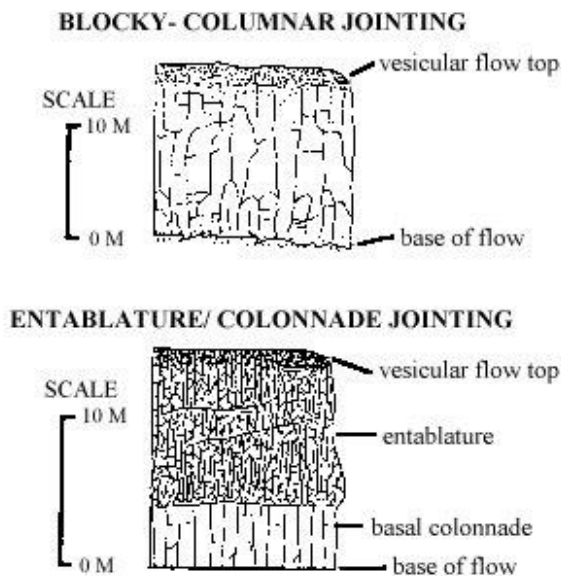


Figure 7. Jointing patterns for Columbia River Basalts. [From <http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/columbia/forest/geology/index.shtml>]

Q11. What is rock jointing, and why does it form in lava flows?

Q12. Does the jointing pattern for the basalt at Lower Latourell Falls resemble one of the types of jointing patterns for Columbia River Basalt (Fig. 7)? If so, which one?

Q13. Based on the jointing pattern and cliff shape for the basalt flow at Latourell Falls, how did the rocks in this basalt outcrop form? (HINT: The best view is obtained from where the trail crosses the creek).

Q14. What geologic event caused steep cliffs such as those present at the falls to be produced?

After observing Latourell Falls, students should return towards the bus, pausing at the small outcrop present on the east side of the trail. This outcrop is andesite or dacite lava of Western Cascades age (>23 Ma old), among the oldest we will see on the trip. This rock also has obvious jointing, with a pattern common for andesite flows.

Q15. (a) Describe the jointing pattern for the andesite outcrop. (b) What might account for the difference to Columbia River Basalt?

After Stop 4, continue eastbound on US 30, passing through Shepperd's Dell, Bridal Veil State Park, Angel's Rest Trailhead, Wahkeena Falls, Multnomah Falls, Oneota Gorge, Horsetail Falls, and Ainsworth State Park.

[21.7 mi] Leave the Historic Highway and follow the sign to eastbound I-40 at Exit 35. Continue east on I-40 (past views of Beacon Rock and Hamilton Mountain), past Exit 40 Bonneville Dam, and past Exit 41 Eagle Creek.

[30.1 mi] Take Exit 44 to Cascade Locks. Drive through town, on Wa Na Pa Street. Turn left on SW Portage Road into Marine Park. After the tunnel, proceed right (east) to the marina area.

[31.5 mi] STOP 5- Cascade Locks Marine Park. *The port of Cascade Locks is named for shipping locks that were once required to lift boats past the Great Cascades of the Columbia, prior to the construction of the Bonneville and other dams.*

Fig. 8 shows a view from Cascade Locks, Fig. 9 shows a map view, and Fig. 10 shows evidence for a one-time drowned forest extending upriver. We will first talk about the geologic and historic story from the shore of the Columbia River east of the marina. Afterwards, students can eat lunch either here or just west of the marina at the Locks Waterfront Grill (if it is open), which has indoor and outdoor seating and restrooms.

Figure 8. Greenleaf Peak as seen from Cascade Locks. Strata visible in the cliff are Western Cascade-aged rocks of the Ohanapecosh and Eagle Creek Formations (Fig. 2), with rock layers that dip towards the Columbia River. These formations consist of >20 Myr-old lahars, tuffs, basaltic, andesitic, and rhyolitic lavas, conglomerates, and sandstones. [Image: A. Ruzicka]

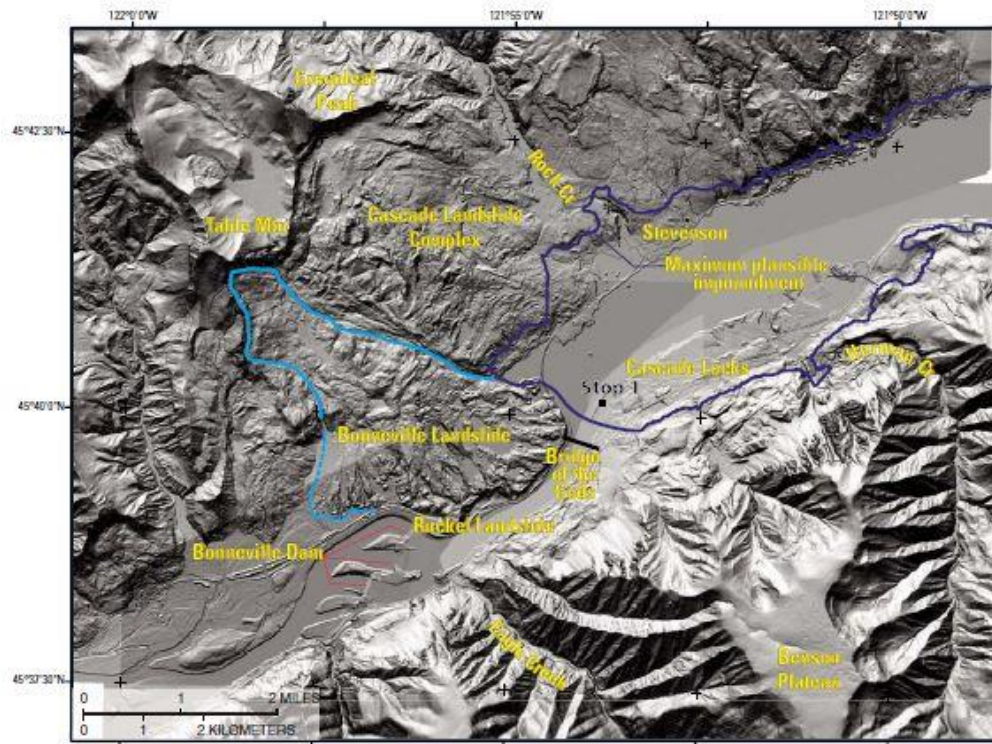


Figure 9. Shaded relief map around Cascade Locks. Our STOP 5 is where "Stop 1" is marked in the figure. Greenleaf Peak is near the top. [After O'Connor and Burns, 2009]

Figure 8. Shaded relief map from lidar topographic data in vicinity of the Bonneville landslide. Topographic data from Washington Department of Natural Resources, U.S. Geological Survey, and Oregon Lidar Consortium. Maximum plausible ponding level drawn at 90 m (300 ft) asl.

Q16. Look across the river. What evidence do you see for a large landslide?

Q17. What caused this landslide?

Q18. Why was this given the name, "Bridge of the Gods"?

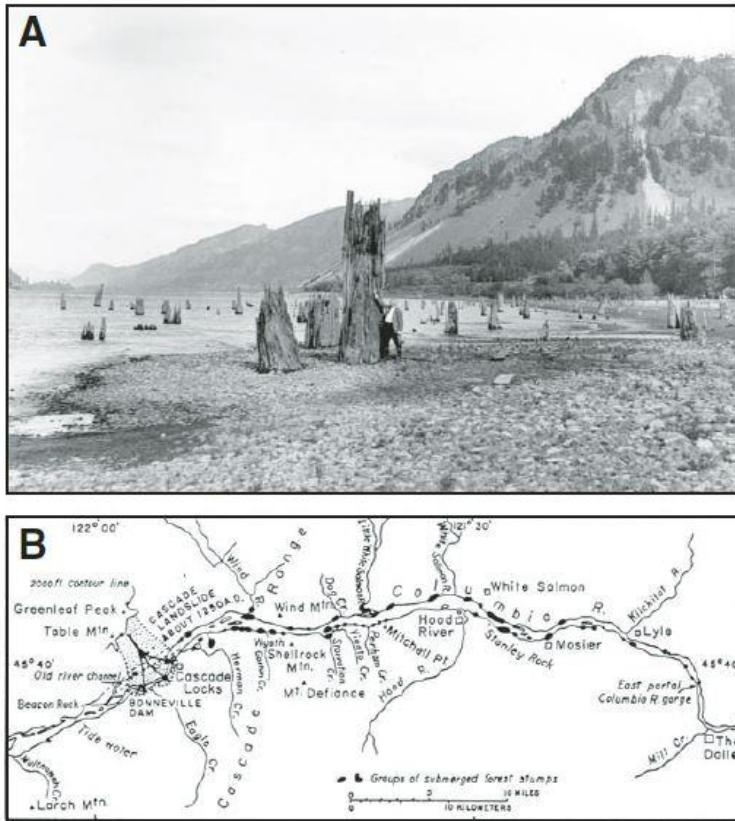


Figure 10. Evidence for drowned forests (pre-dam) of the Columbia. [After O'Connor and Burns, 2009]

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Figure 10. Submerged forest of the Columbia. (A) D.H. Lawrence photo, 1933, courtesy of the Oregon Historical Society (#3931). (B) Distribution of submerged forest snags; modified from Lawrence and Lawrence (1958).

After Stop 5, we will continue east on Wa Na Pa street and get back on I-84 eastbound, with views of Wind Mountain and Dog Mountain [mileposts 50-52], past Starvation Creek [Exit 55], past Viento State Park, past Mitchell Point [Exit 55], and pass through Hood River [Exit 62-64]. We will pass views of Coyote Wall [milepost 68].

[57.5 mi] Take Exit 69 to Mosier, following signs for US 30 and climbing out of town. As we climb, we will pass views across the river of the Coyote Wall and the Labyrinth.

[60.7 mi] STOP 6- Memaloose Viewpoint. *There is a large pullout to the left (north), with a short trail to a viewpoint. Here we are just west of Rowena Gap. Bretz floods inundated the valley in front of you. Scabland knobs are visible below you and across the river in the Labyrinth.*

Q19. (a) What clues do you see for how high floodwaters reached in the Columbia Gorge at this location? (b) To what approximate depth was the canyon flooded? (c) Was the viewpoint itself overtopped with flood waters?

Q20. What evidence is there for tectonism (large scale earth movements) in this area?

After Stop 6 continue eastbound on US 30.

[64.2 mi] STOP 7- Rowena Crest Viewpoint. *Pullout to right. Here we get a great view of Rowena Gap to the east, Columbia River Basalt on both sides of the river, and the town of Lyle across the river in Washington.*

Looking towards Rowena Gap in the far distance to the east on the north side of the river are layers of Grande Ronde basalt (~16 Myr old) that are not flat, and closer to you are layers of Priest Rapids (~14.5 Myr old) and Pamona basalts (~12 Myr old) that are flatter (Fig. 11). The sudden change of orientation marks a major thrust fault, which caused the Grande Ronde basalt to be moved up and over rocks to the west.



Figure 11. Columbia River Basalt cliffs in Rowena Gap. Image from mile 65.3, about one mile to the east of the Rowena Crest Viewpoint. [Image: A. Ruzicka]

Q21. Draw a sketch showing the orientations of basaltic rock layers on the opposite side of the canyon in Rowena Gap towards the east, extending past the edges of Fig. 11. Schematically show the thrust fault in your sketch.

Around the town of Lyle there are two types of deposits, a delta deposit associated with the Klickitat River where it meets the Columbia River, and a gravel deposit under the town of Lyle just to the east.

Q22. How were the delta and gravel deposits around Lyle formed?

Q23. Rowena Crest Viewpoint is at an elevation of 203 m above sea level and is just west of Rowena Gap. Was this area overtopped by Bretz floodwaters, according to Fig. 6?

After Stop 7, continue eastbound on US 30 where we will wind down from the plateau on nicely graded curves. We will be at our most distant location from Portland just before rejoining I-40 going westbound.

[67.0 mi] Turn left following the sign to I-40, and then another immediate left, going under the highway before getting on the freeway entrance ramp going westbound.

Back on I-40 westbound, we will pass the Memaloose State Park rest area just before milepost 73, pass Exit 69 Mosier, and pass Exit 64-62 Hood River.

[83.2 mi, at milepost 61.0] STOP 8- highway pullout for distinctive yellow-brown deposit. *Here we are on a wide pullout from the interstate. We will walk a little down a road where we get further from the freeway and still have a good view. Students should stay on the pullout or the side road as traffic on the freeway moves fast.*

The deposit of interest is visible on both sides of the highway and contains blocks and fragments of basalt in sediment; some of the basalt forms crude layers (Fig. 12). A cliff of massive Columbia River Basalt occurs over the deposit across the freeway.

Figure 12. Blocks and cobbles of rounded to angular basalt within yellow-brown sediment at Stop 8. The largest block at lower left is about 1 ½ feet long and occurs at the base of a cliff slope. Fragments have eroded from the slope and have collected at the base of the slope at bottom. Note the basalt fragments near the middle of the image which form a crude layer that dips to the right (west).



Q24. What is the yellow-brown deposit, and what evidence is there that it formed by the interaction of magma (magma is molten rock) with water?

Q25. (a) Make a sketch of the cliff on the other side of the deposit from the side road, labelling the yellow-brown deposit and the Columbia River Basalt layers above. Show textural features within the two units. (b) What evidence is there for erosion following the formation of the distinctive colored deposit? (c) What is the name of this erosional feature, and what does it represent? Label this feature in your sketch.

RETURN TO PORTLAND VIA I-84 WESTBOUND.

MAKE SURE YOU TURN IN YOUR NOTEBOOK TO THE TA BY THE DEADLINE (Nov. 11). YOU CAN TURN IT IN EITHER: (A) ON THE BUS RIDE BACK, (B) WHEN WE RETURN TO PORTLAND, (C) BY E-MAIL TO THE TA, OR (D) AS HARDCOPY IN THE TA's MAILBOX (Cohen) IN CH17.

References

Mueller M. and Mueller T. (1997) *Fire, Faults & Floods—A Road and Trail Guide Exploring the Origins of the Columbia River Basin*. Univ. Idaho Press, Moscow, Idaho. 288 pp.

O'Connor J.E. and Burns S.F. (2009) Cataclysms and controversy—Aspects of the geomorphology of the Columbia River Gorge. *Field Guides* **15**, 237-251. doi: 10.1130/2009.ffdo15(12)

Tolan T.L and Beeson M.H. (1984) Exploring the Neogene History of the Columbia River: Discussion and geologic field trip guide to the Columbia River Gorge, Part II. Road log and comments. *Oregon Geology* **46**, 103-112.