Glen Canyon Dam Technical Work Group
Agenda Item Information
September 29, 2009

Agenda Item

Update on Treatment Plan Implementation

Action Requested

Information only.

Presenters

Joel Pederson, Utah State University

Background Information

The treatment of cultural sites along the Grand Canyon river corridor is in its second year. This presentation will provide an update on the project on three fronts. First highlights from the 2009 excavation activities will be provided, now that the second of two field excursions has just been completed in mid-late September. Secondly, a very short update on the status of report and workplan products will be delivered. Lastly, a short description of USU's personnel changes in the project starting for FY 2010 will be provided. This presentation is partly intended to provide a forum for addressing questions or clarifications about these personnel changes.

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Goals

-provide update on project and findings
-relate major personnel changes in project

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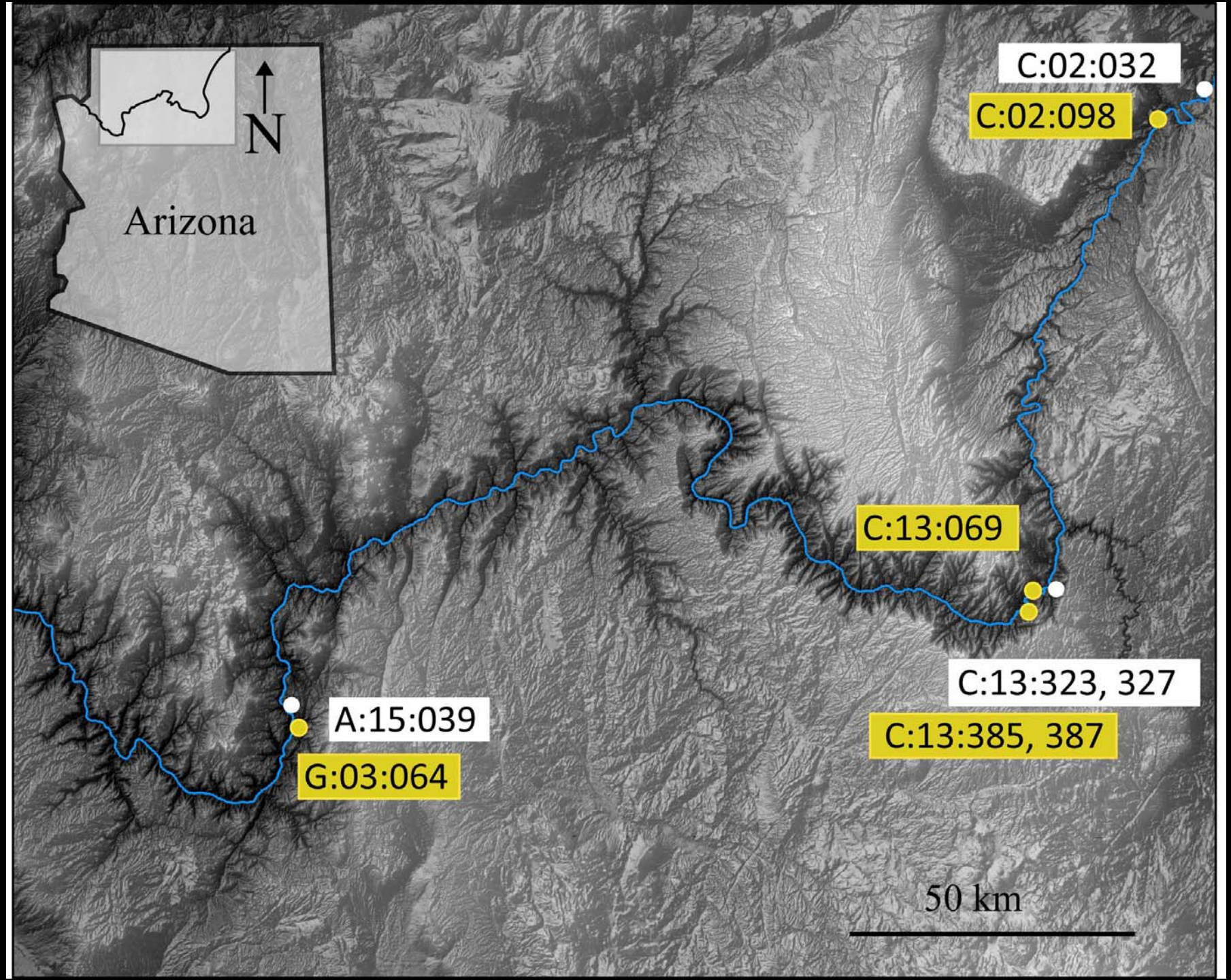
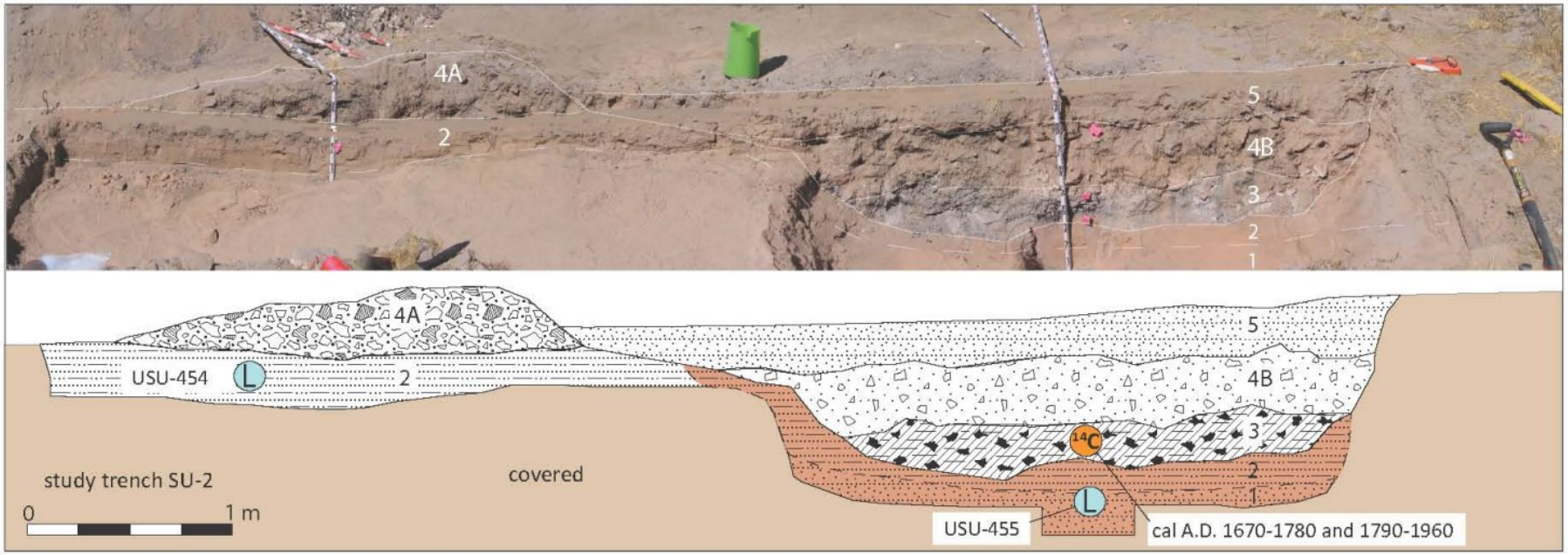
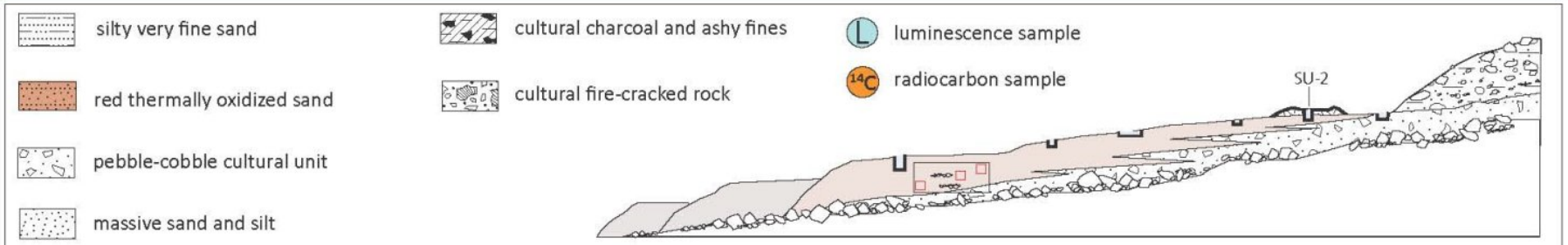
Trajectory

-FY 2009 = project year 2
-2009 fieldwork done, analysis and reporting ahead
-year 1 (2008) annual report finished
-first step in 2010 workplan just completed yesterday


Arizona
N
C:02:032
C:02:098
C:13:069
C:13:323, 327
C:13:385, 387
A:15:039
G:03:064
50 km

Review – approaches and research questions





5. Lenticular silty vf-fl sand, 19 cm thick. Slope-parallel, weak laminations, top 5 cm heavily bioturbated, 10YR 5/4; Interpretation: eolian or fluvially-deposited lenticular unit.

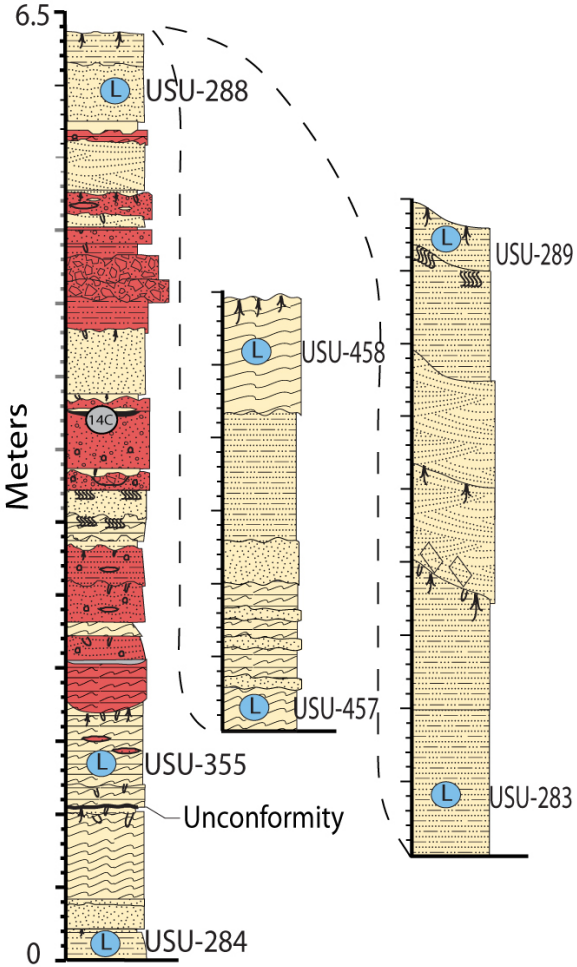
4b. Pebble-cobble sand, 32 cm-thick, lenticular, silty vf sand, charcoal-rich. 10YR 4/2. Interpretation: cultural roasting feature.

4a. Pebble-cobble gravel, 33 cm-thick, lenticular, open-framework clast-supported gravel. Interpretation: fire-cracked rock rim excavated from roasting pit.

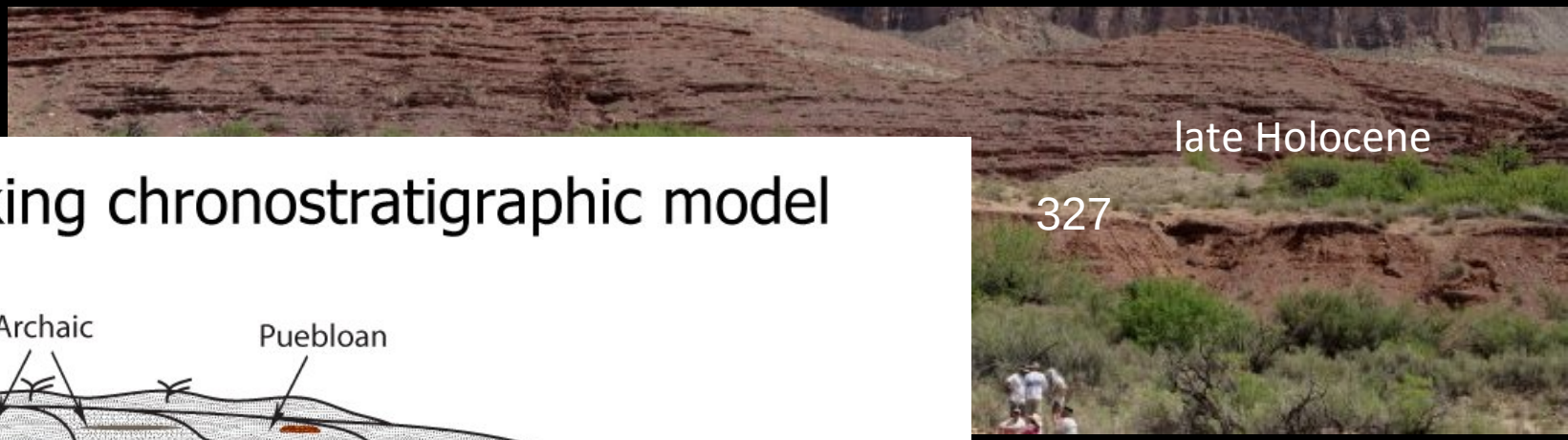
3. Pebble-cobble gravel, 15 cm thick, lenticular, open-framework clast-supported gravel, silty vf-fl sand, strongly bioturbated. Matrix is 10YR 4/2. Interpretation: discontinuous ash and charcoal-rich lens of cultural fire-cracked rock at base of roasting pit.

2. Sand, 17 cm thick, Silty very fine sand, bioturbated. 10YR 6/4 at base. Interpretation: mainstem fluvial sand or eolian-reworked locally oxidized by heating from thermal feature.

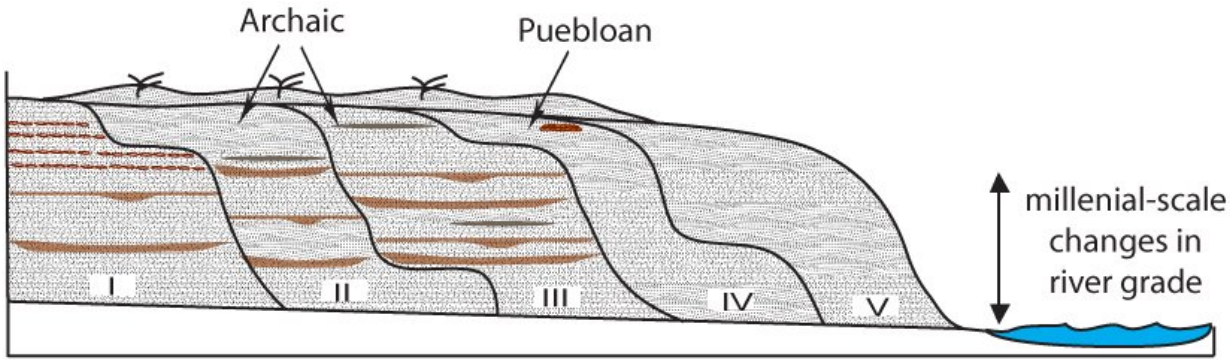
1. Sand, unknown thickness. Moderately well-sorted, silty vf-fl, sand, red sand, Interpretation: fluvial or eolian-reworked sand oxidized by heating from roaster



USU LUMINESCENCE LABORATORY
1770 north research park way, suite 123, north logan, ut, 84341

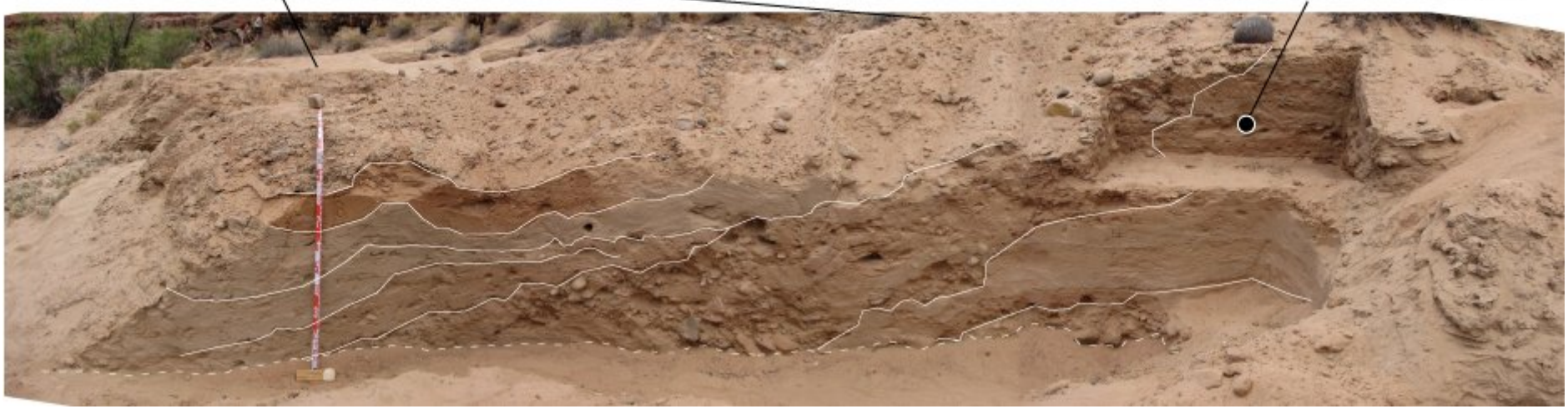


working chronostratigraphic model

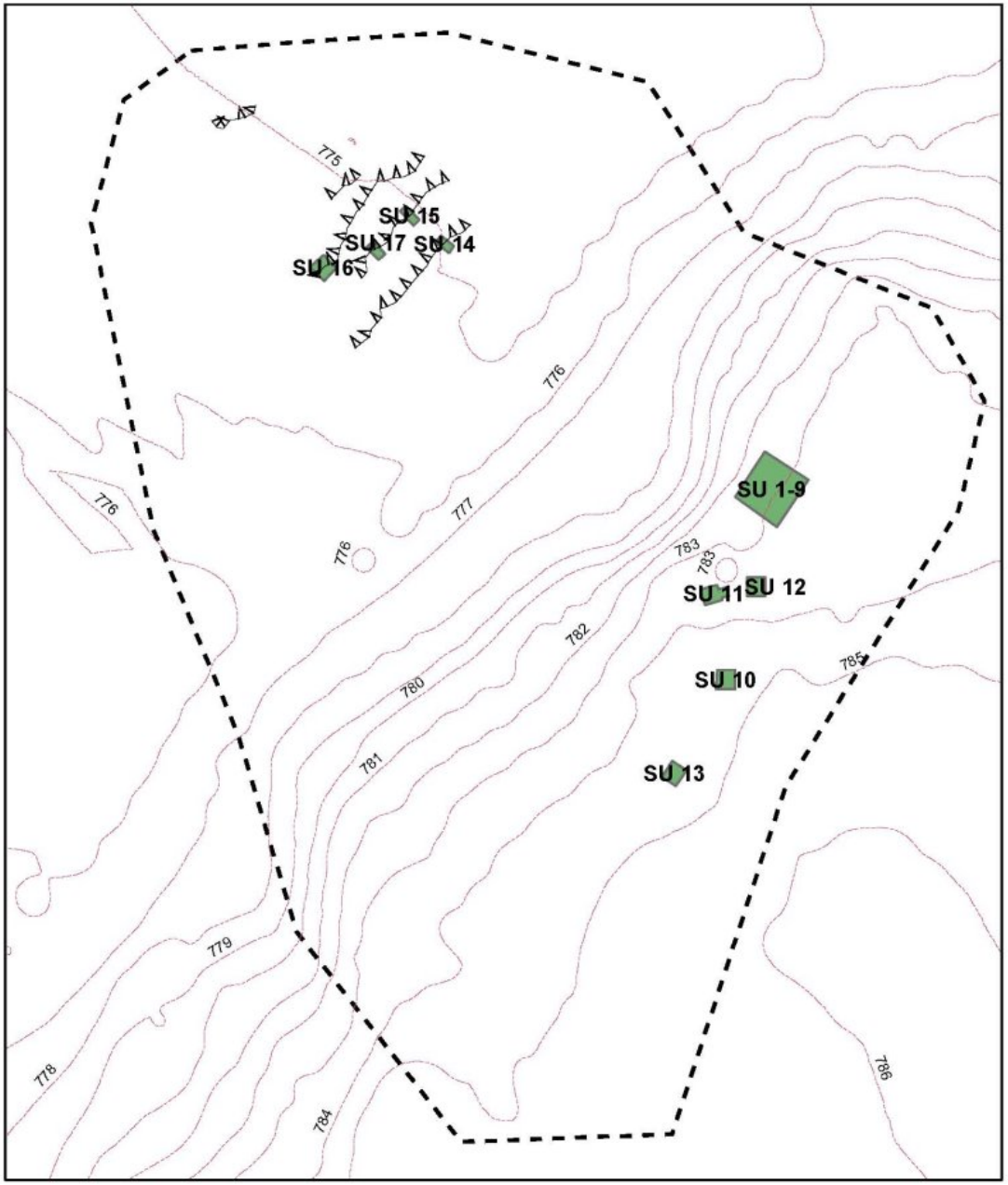


V: Protohistoric flooding
IV: Puebloan flooding
III: late Holocene alluviation
II: middle Holocene alluviation
I: early Holocene alluviation

2009 work C:02:098 – Paria Riffle – May 2009



C:13:385 and 387 – Lower Unkar – May 2009



385agterrace?

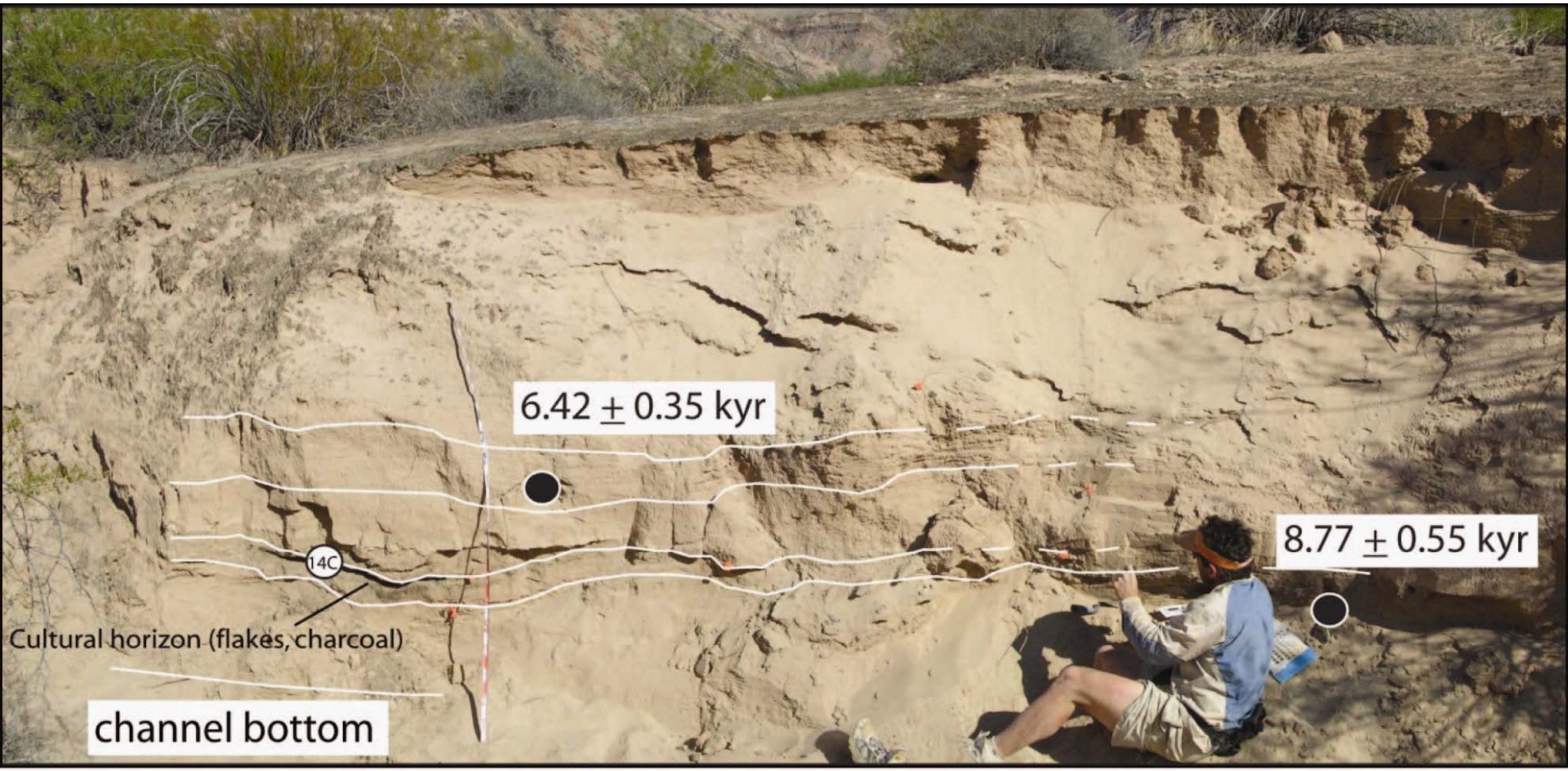
385SU

C:13:385

Meters
0 1.5 3 6 9 12
1:300

N

Arroyo Grande



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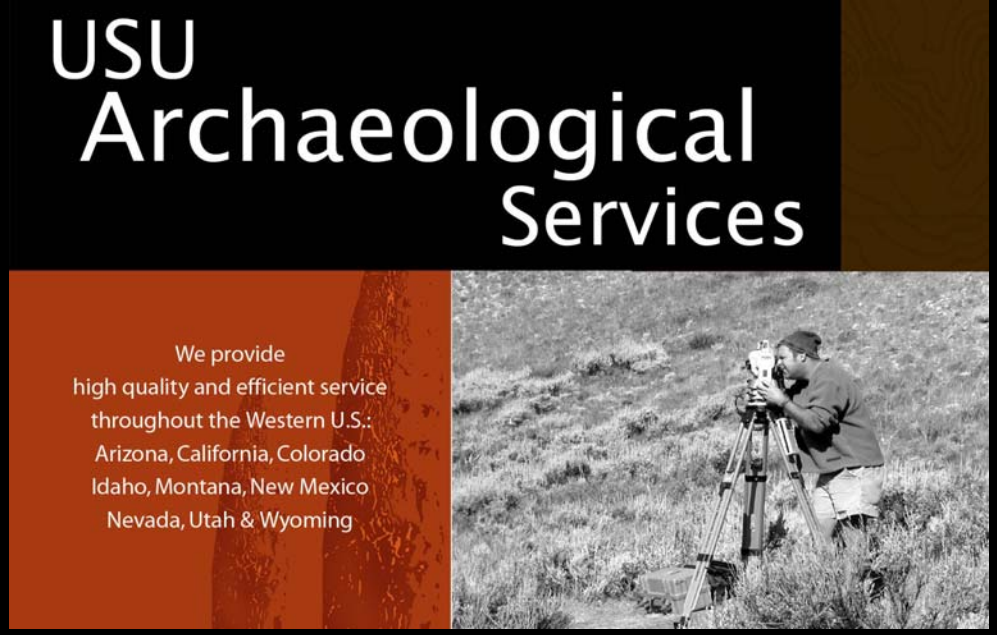
Personnel changes

-USU subcontracts the archaeology
-starting with FY 2010 work
-USU Archaeological Services



New key personnel

-Dr. Kenneth Cannon – project manager
-Dr. Ted Neff – Archaeology PI
-Kimberly Spurr – field director/co-PI
-Dr. Emily Jones – tribal perspectives program

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Reasons for change

-product value relative to resources provided
-Geoarchaeology collaboration
-tribal involvement