

# Short Notes

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## PALEOMAGNETIC SURVEY OF TRIASSIC ROCKS FROM ARIZONA

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During the summer of 1955 directions of magnetization were determined for rock samples from fine-grained red sandstones and siltstones of the Moenkopi formation and the Dinosaur Canyon

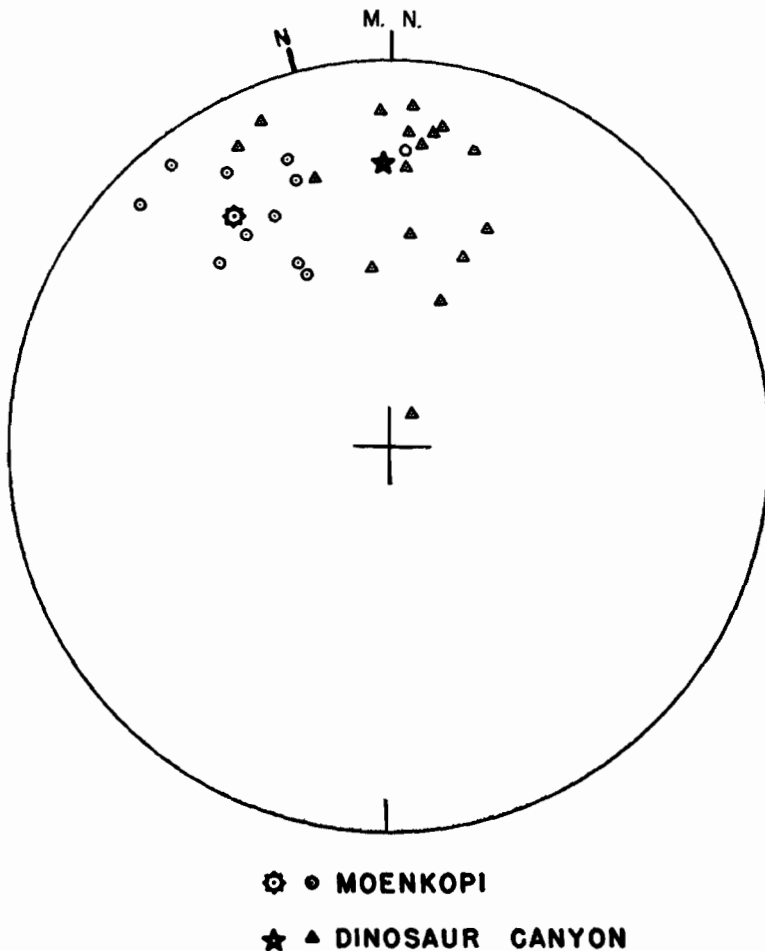


FIGURE 1.—STEREOGRAPHIC PROJECTION OF DIRECTIONS OF MAGNETIZATION OF TRIASSIC ROCKS FROM ARIZONA

from Triassic formations exposed along the member of the Moenave formation. The Moenkopi formation in this area is about 230 feet thick. Samples were collected throughout

TABLE 1.—DIRECTIONS OF MAGNETIZATION OF TRIASSIC ROCKS FROM ARIZONA AND NEW MEXICO

Formation	Location of Samples		Declination	Inclination	Investigator
	Latitude North	Longitude West			
Springdale	37°15'	113°0'	N. 9.75° W.	+38.8°	Runcorn
Dinosaur Canyon	36°51'	111°34'	N. 21° E.	+30°	Kintzinger
Chinle	35°23'	104°47'	N. 48° E.	+32°	Graham
Shinarump	35°53'	111°25'	N. 4° W.	+33°	Graham
Moenkopi	36°51'	111°34'	N. 35° W.	+35°	Kintzinger
Moenkopi			N. 0.2° E.	+27.4°	Runcorn

this thickness. The Dinosaur Canyon formation was sampled over a thickness of more than 80 feet. The lateral extent of the sampling of both formations was greater than 1 mile.

The directions of magnetization are shown in Figure 1. For all specimens the north-seeking end of the magnetization vector was directed downward. In Figure 1 the results for the Moenkopi are indicated by small circles, with the mean direction of magnetization indicated by the large circle. The Dinosaur Canyon results are indicated by small triangles, with the mean direction indicated by a star.

The mean directions of magnetization have been listed in Table 1 in stratigraphic sequence along with results obtained by Graham (1955) and Runcorn (1956). It is interesting that, although the values for the declination range from N. 35° W. to N. 48° E., the values for the

inclination are relatively constant. Runcorn's (1956) results from the Moenkopi and Springdale sandstone were taken from pages 312 and 314 of his publication.

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