

420 - SECONDARY LANDFORM:

1. ALLUVIAL FAN - A cone or fan shaped deposit of alluvium made by a stream where it changes gradient. Fans are usually formed where streams leave mountains and discharge into canyons and valleys. A fan has edges along its lateral margins, and a toe along its lower margin.
2. ALCOVE (Rockshelter) - A space within or below a natural overhang or a relatively shallow cavity in rock, all of which receives direct or indirect sunlight. An alcove differs from a cave in that the width of the mouth at the opening is larger than the depth of the cavity.
3. ARROYO (Gully) - A term used to describe the cut resulting from the erosional activity of an intermittent drainage in unconsolidated alluvium or colluvium (see CUTBANK). The walls of the erosion channel are usually steep.
4. BASIN - A depressed area into which the adjacent land drains, and having no surface outlet.
5. BOG - A wet, peaty deposit of limited extent, usually fed by a spring or seep. Bogs contain marshy vegetation and quake when disturbed. If a bog is in a spring mound, record it as a spring mound. (see SPRING MOUND)
6. CAVE - A natural cavity in the bedrock, deep enough so that at least part of it is in total darkness all year long.
7. CLIFF - A high, steep face of rock; a precipice. Cliffs form, in part, the sides of mesas, tablelands, and canyons, and can also occur on mountains, ridges, and hills.
8. CUTBANK - The steep face of a gully or riser of a wave-cut lake terrace which has recently been or is being eroded into alluvial or colluvial deposits. The term can also apply to road cuts. If a site is visible in a cut of any kind, the term "cutbank" has precedence over any other depositional situation.
9. DELTA - An alluvial deposit at the mouth of a river or stream where it discharges into a lake. Deltaic deposits of extinct lakes can often be recognized as such.
10. DETACHED MONOLITH - A physically detached stone slab or boulder that is located some distance downslope from its parent material.
11. DUNE - Drifted sand, or more rarely, silt or clay, transported and deposited by the action of wind (aeolian deposition). Dunes take many forms which are dependent on dependent on grain size, wind velocity, surface topography, etc., but generally appears as mounds, ridges, or small hills.

Sometimes windblown sand is deposited, not as a convex feature, but as a sheet or blanket which, when covering a relatively small area, can be distinguished from the surrounding soil because of its lighter color. Silt and clay dunes are formed when silty playa deposits dry out and become cracked and crumbly. The sand-sized crumbs are then transported by the wind to the playa margin and form a dune where subsequent precipitation melts the silt and clay crumbs into a solid mass. Dune sand is very well-sorted so that the grains tend to fall into a very narrow size range. Most dunes are found on valley floors but they can also be found on mountain slopes (the usual location of sand blankets) and crests. Dunes commonly occur flanking lake shores, along the edges of alluvial plains and terraces above river floodplains, and windward of river deltas, or other large sources of sand.

12. FLOODPLAIN - That portion of a river valley or stream course adjacent to the active channel which is composed of sediments deposited during the present regimen of the stream and which is covered with water during ordinary floods; in a stepped terrace system, this is usually the first terrace step above the stream bed.
13. ISLAND - An area of dry land completely surrounded by water or marsh. Also applies to an area within a playa which is only surrounded by water on an infrequent basis under the present climatic regime.
14. LEDGE - A narrow flat surface or shelf, usually of rock, that projects from a cliff face.
15. MESA/BUTTE - see entries in PRIMARY LANDFORM.
16. OUTCROP - A portion of a geological stratum which appears above the surface of its ground. An outcrop differs from a portable geological feature in that the portable feature has been detached from its parent stratum.
17. PATTERNED GROUND - Usually rings or polygons of stones, sometimes forming nets, surrounding a central area of finer grained materials; can also include fields of small mounds of similar size. The mounds are formed through frost heaving, as are some of the stone polygons. However, polygons can also be formed over volcanic bedrock which has cracked into large polygons as it cooled after eruption.
18. PLAYA - A dry lake or pond, usually very flat, composed of clays and silts with a high salt content, which crack polygonally when dry. Playas are usually the beds of extinct lakes which have had slightly higher stands; they presently are periodically inundated with shallow water which soon evaporates. Playas are usually devoid of vegetation because of the high salt content of the silt and because water does not

retain on them long enough to support marsh or lakeside vegetation. However, when the salt content is low enough, certain kinds of annual plants may grow on the playa soon after it dries out. Playas can be found on high mountain spines and ridges, on mesas and tablelands and any place that is poorly drained, and has relatively low precipitation or receives little runoff.

19. PORTABLE GEOLOGIC FEATURE - Stone slab or boulder that has been physically moved from its original position by human activity (e.g., pictographs or petroglyphs in modern masonry).
20. PLAIN - A region of generally uniform slope, comparatively level or slightly hilly (0-3 degrees), of considerable extent, and not broken by marked elevations and depressions. It may be an extensive valley floor or plateau summit (i.e., greater than 30 km).
21. RIDGE/KNOLL - see Ridge in PRIMARY LANDFORM..
22. RISER - The vertical element of a step-like landform such as a terrace or bench.
23. SLOPE - Any ground whose surface forms an angle with the horizontal plane whose incline is greater than 3 degrees.
24. SPRING MOUND - An elevated feature at or around a spring, composed of accumulated vegetation (peat) and aeolian materials (silt, sand) trapped in the vegetation; at hot springs, part or all of the mound may be composed of minerals precipitated from the water. A spring mound may contain a bog, but not vice-versa. See MARSH.
25. TERRACE/BENCH - Usually a linear feature; a relatively level area of soil or rock on a ridge, canyon side or otherwise sloping surface. Benches are distinct from terraces formed by the deposition and erosion of alluvial and colluvial material, and are most often features of the stratification of the bedrock, although they can also be formed by slides, slumps, and faults.
26. TALUS SLOPE - Talus is formed of colluvium or material being moved down slope mainly by gravity. However, talus is often fairly well sorted into cobble or boulder-sized particles which form long thin strips which run up and down the slope, or sheets, or poles beneath the cliffs and very steep slopes. Usually there is no vegetation on talus, although Ephedra or Mormon Tea likes to grow along the edges of the talus patches. Pits thought to be hunting blinds are often found in talus.
27. VALLEY - see Valley under PRIMARY LANDFORM.

28. BAR - 1. A mass of sand, gravel, or alluvium deposited on the bed of a stream, sea, or lake, or at the mouth of a stream forming an obstruction to water navigation. 2. A term used in a generic sense to include various types of submerged or emergent embankments of sand and gravel built on the sea floor by waves and currents. 3. An offshore ridge or mound of sand, gravel, or other unconsolidated material submerged at least at high tide, especially at the mouth of a river or estuary, or lying a short distance from and usually parallel to, the beach.
29. LAGOON - A metaphorical term for the ponding area behind a Pleistocene offshore or barrier bar (beaches) that collects fine textured sediments."
30. SADDLE/PASS - A low point on a ridge or spine, often the divide between the heads of streams. Saddles are not necessarily passes. A gap, defile or relatively low break in a mountain range through which a trail or road can pass .
31. KIPUKA - A grassy area surrounded by a lava flow.
32. GRABEN - A narrow block of topography that has dropped down between two faults.
33. BALLENA - A lineally dissected alluvial fan.