

Petrified Wood in Oklahoma

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Oklahoma Geological Survey

Tahlequah Rock and Mineral Society
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A stylized, dark teal silhouette of a mountain range is located in the bottom right corner of the slide, extending from the right edge towards the center.

Outline

1. Petrified Wood in Oklahoma
2. Petrification, other types of Preservation
 - a. The Mineralogy of Petrified Wood
3. Plant (Tree) Classification, Evolution, and Ecology
 - a. The Paleobotany of Petrified Wood
4. The Age of Petrified Wood
 - a. Geochronology
5. Oklahoma Occurrences
6. Petrified Wood and Architecture

Petrified Wood Parks and Preserves in the U.S.



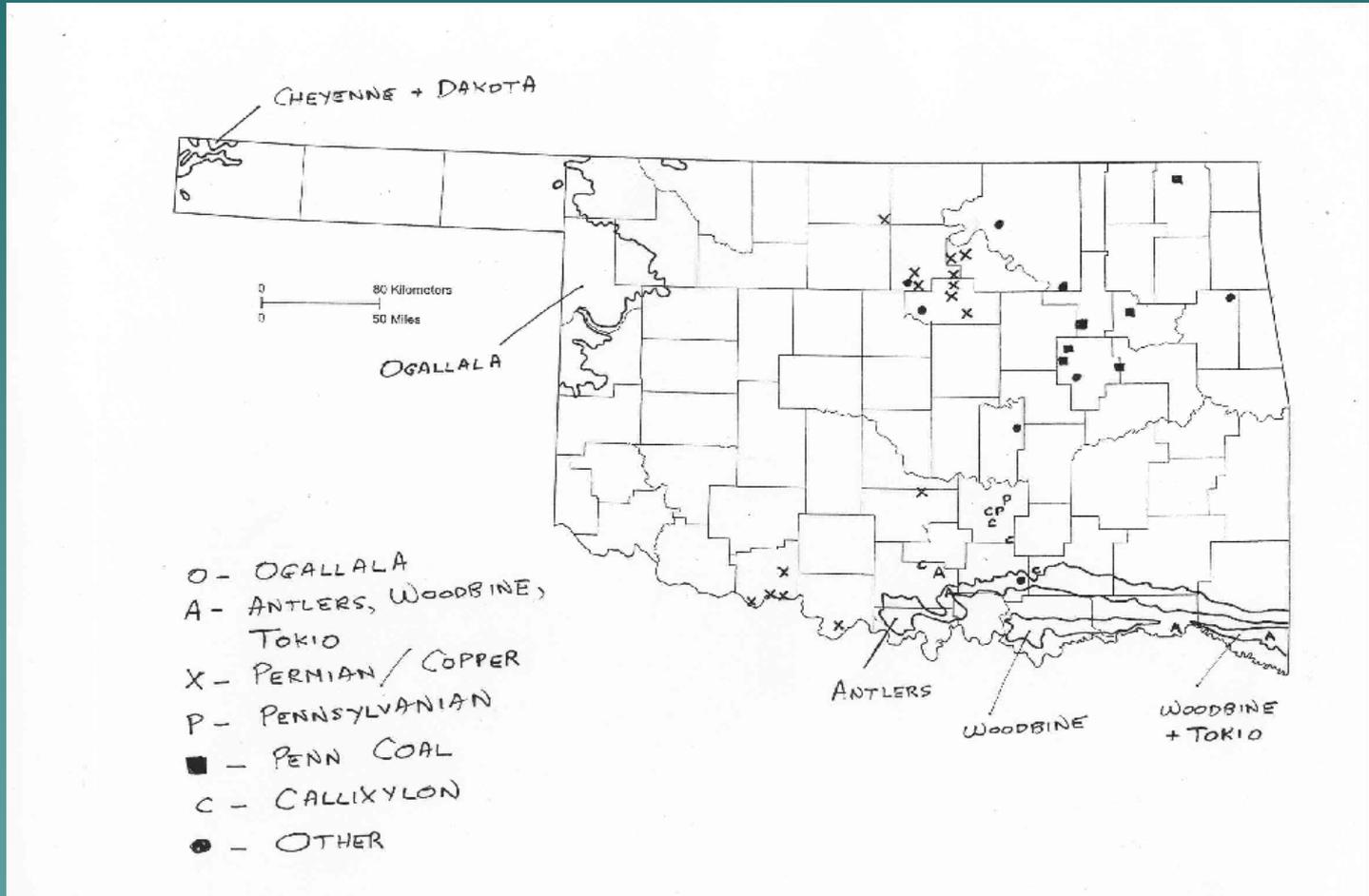
Petrified Wood in Oklahoma

- As pebbles and cobbles in major river systems. Transported, derived from older geological formations to west
- As "in situ" logs, branches, stems. Either in growth position or, more commonly, in place where originally petrified

Petrified Wood Gravel



“Real” Petrified Wood in Oklahoma



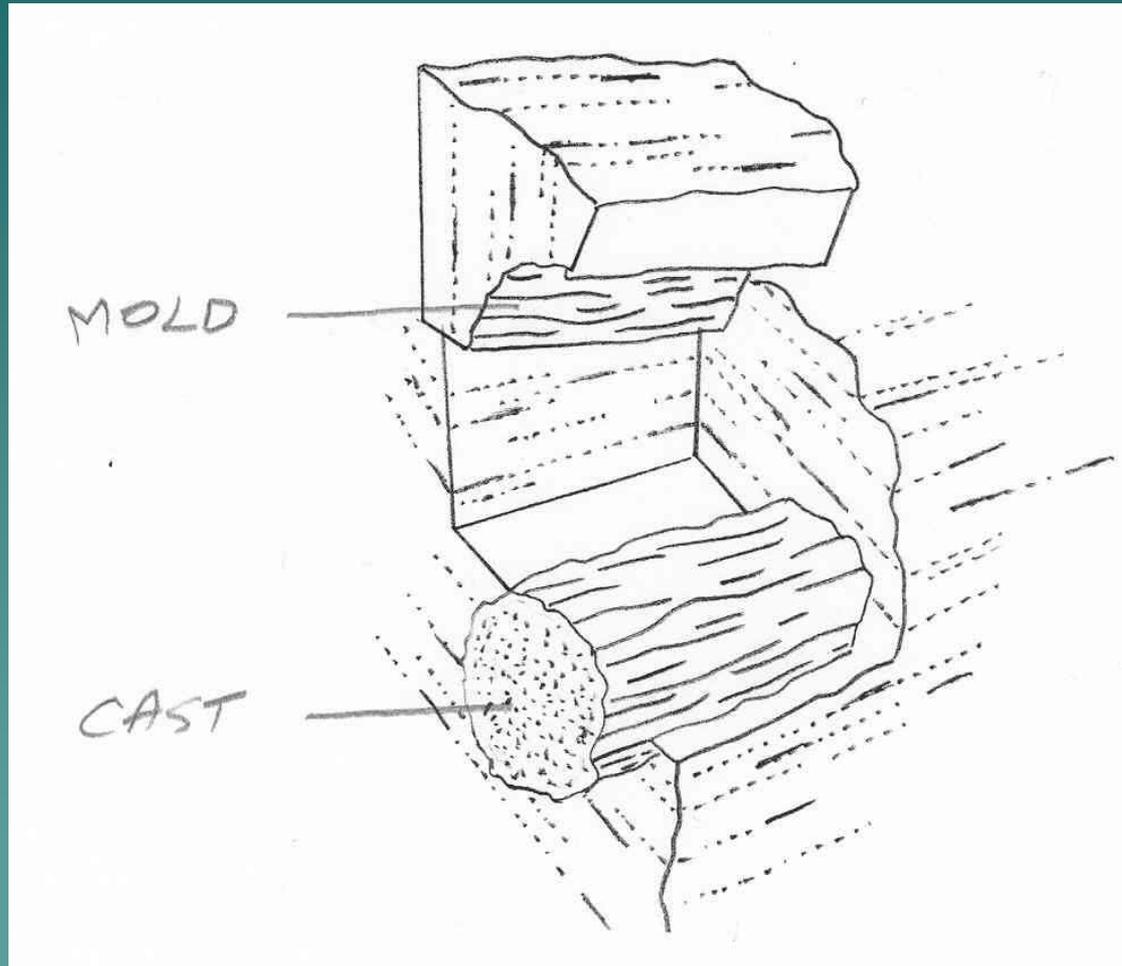
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Preservation – Compressions and Impressions



Preservation – Molds and Casts



Savanna Fm., Lequire outcrop





Students looking
at carbonized
mold of large
lycopod in growth
position, Savanna
Fm., just south of
Lequire, OK



Cast of
lycopod root
system (above)
and cast of
lycopod stump
(below) from
near Kinta, OK



Mineralization

Carbonates

Calcite – CaCO_3

Aragonite – CaCO_3

Dolomite – $\text{CaMg}(\text{CO}_3)_2$

Siderite – FeCO_3

Magnesite – MgCO_3

Hydromagnesite –
 $\text{Mg}_5(\text{OH})_2(\text{CO}_3)_4 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$

Nesquehonite –
 $\text{Mg}(\text{HCO}_3)(\text{OH}) \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$

Ankerite – $\text{Ca}(\text{Fe}, \text{Mg})(\text{CO}_3)_2$

Cerussite – PbCO_3

Malachite – $\text{Cu}_2\text{CO}_3(\text{OH})_2$

Azurite – $\text{Cu}_3(\text{CO}_3)_2(\text{OH})_2$

Sulfides

Pyrite – FeS_2

Marcasite – FeS_2

Cinnabar - HgS

Galena - PbS

Sphalerite - ZnS

Chalcopyrite – CuFeS_2

Chalcocite – Cu_2S

Bornite – Cu_5FeS_4

Covellite - CuS

Mineralization (continued)

Sulfates

Barite – BaSO₄

Gypsum – CaSO₄.2H₂O

Langite – Cu₄(OH)₆
(SO₄).2H₂O

Posnjakite – Cu₄(OH)₆
(SO₄).H₂O

Schulenbergite –
(Cu,Zn)₇(OH)₁₀(SO₄,
CO₃)₂.3H₂O

Bassanite – CaSO₄.1/2
H₂O

Oxides

Hematite – Fe₂O₃

Melaconite (Tenorite) –
CuO

**Limonite – FeO(OH).
nH₂O**

Goethite – HFeO₂

Lepidocrocite – FeO(OH)

Uraninite – UO₂

Ramsdellite – MnO₂

Groutite – MnO(OH)

Mineralization – more!!!

Fluorides (1)

Phosphates (7)

Hydrated silicates (8)

Hydrated vanadates (3)

Elemental Minerals (3)

Organic compounds and
hydrocarbons (7)

Silicified Wood



Silica Minerals

Opal-A

Opal-CT

Chalcedony

Quartz

Mineralization - Silicification

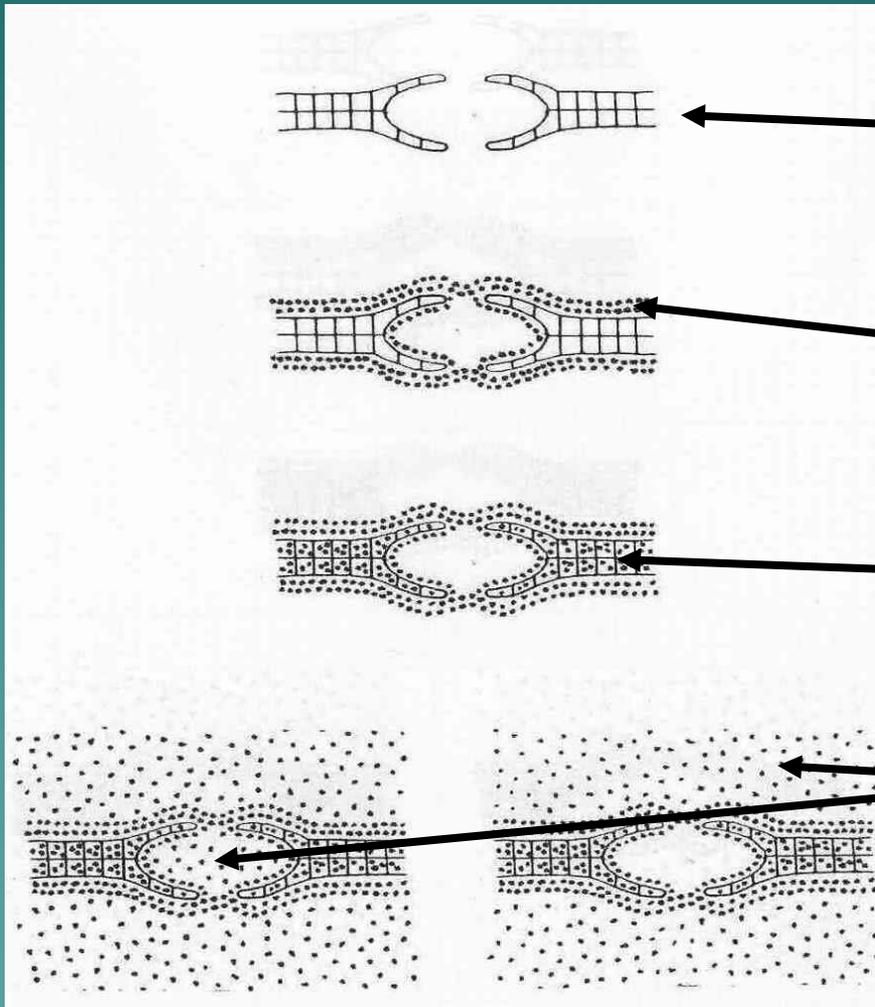
1. Rapid burial, absence of oxygen
2. pH near neutral
3. Source of silica (e.g., volcanic ash)
 - a. Silica dissolves, goes into solution as monosilicic acid $\text{Si}(\text{OH})_4$
 - b/c. Monosilicic acid polymerizes (forms large molecules), releases water, contains OH bonding sites
 - c/b. Form H bonds with similar OH bonding sites on organic molecules
4. Other factors – moisture, temperature, aeration, sedimentary setting

Silicification (continued)

5. Organic molecules "templated" with layer upon layer of silicic acid monomers and/or polymers
6. Polymers form gel coating
7. Gel loses water, solidifies to amorphous opal-A
8. Over time, opal-A crystallizes and loses water, forming opal-CT (cristobalite and tridymite)
9. With continued crystallization and water loss, opal-CT transforms to chalcedony
10. Over more time, chalcedony crystallizes into quartz (wood structure destroyed)

Age a factor – recent Yellowstone wood opal-A; Pliocene and upper Miocene wood opal-CT; post-Eocene wood chalcedony and microgranular quartz (Stein, 1982)

Templating, Filling Cells and Pore Spaces



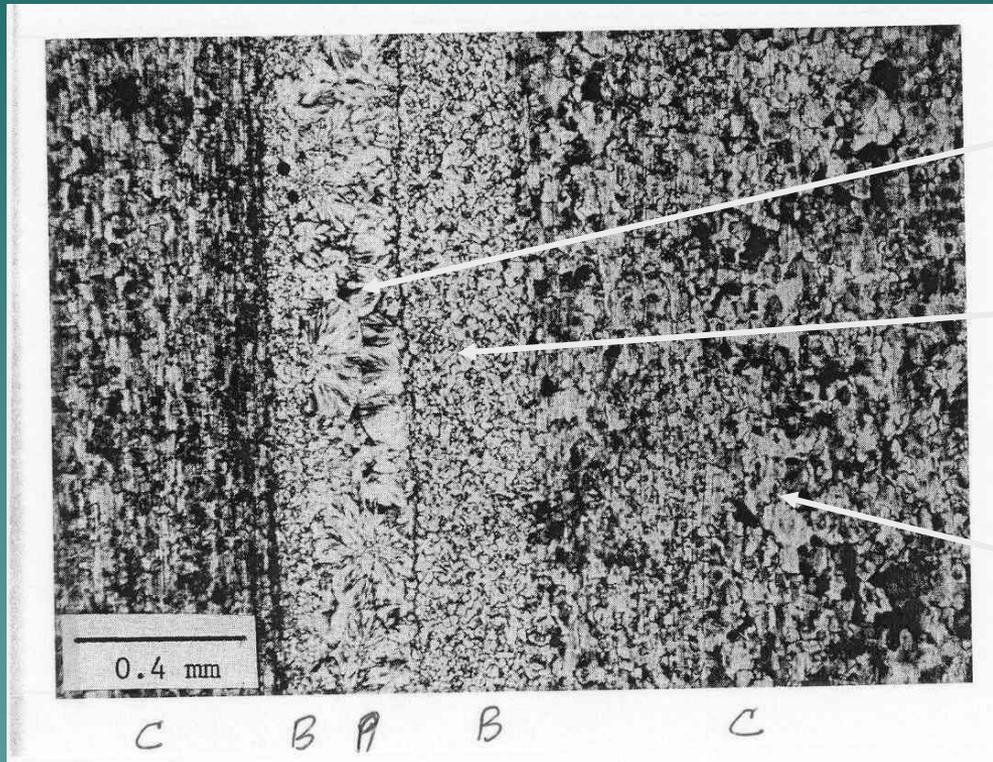
Wood cell

Templating

Wood Cell Filled

Pore Space Filled

Silica minerals



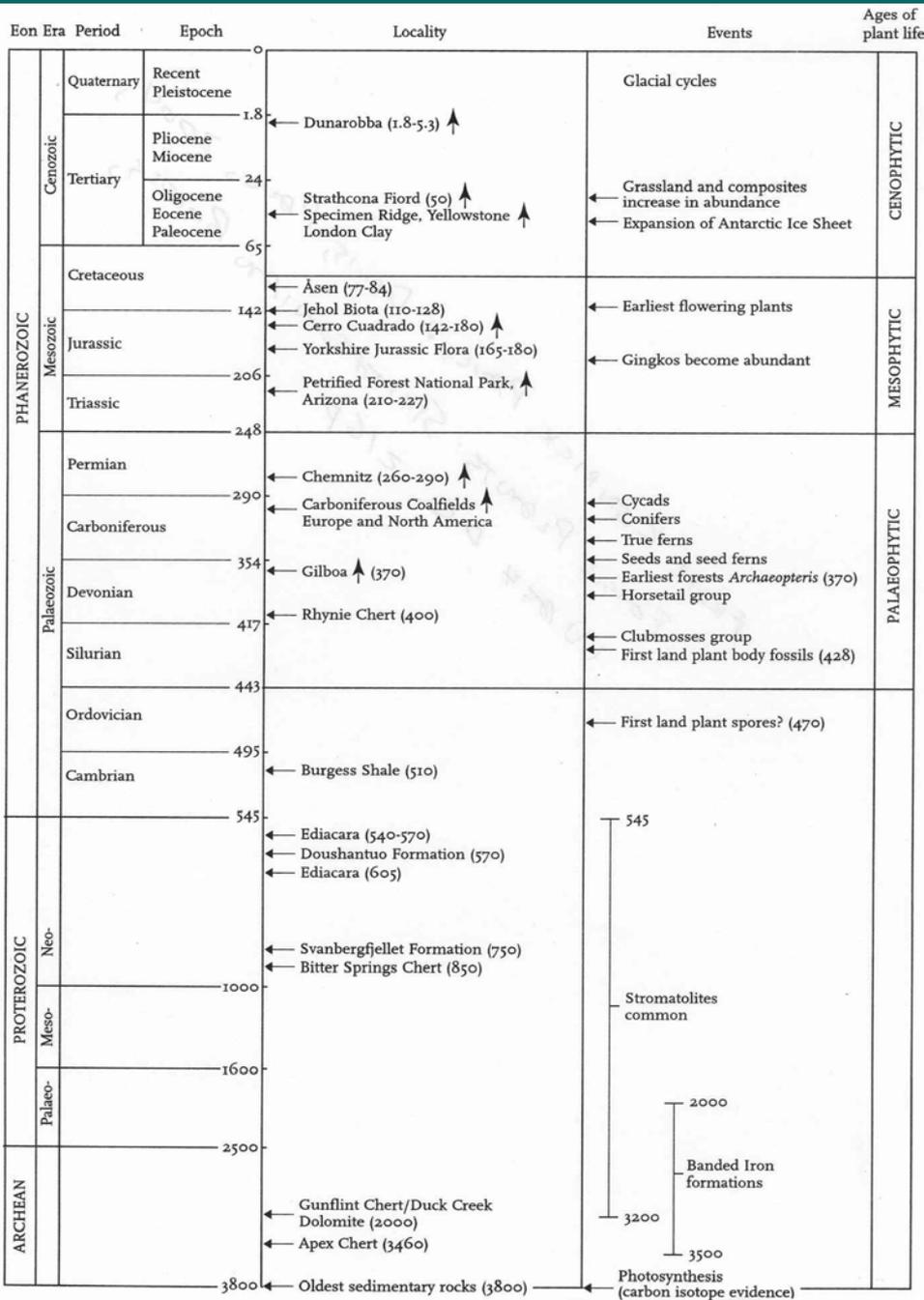
Chalcedony

Microcrystalline
quartz

Coarsely
crystalline
quartz

Outline

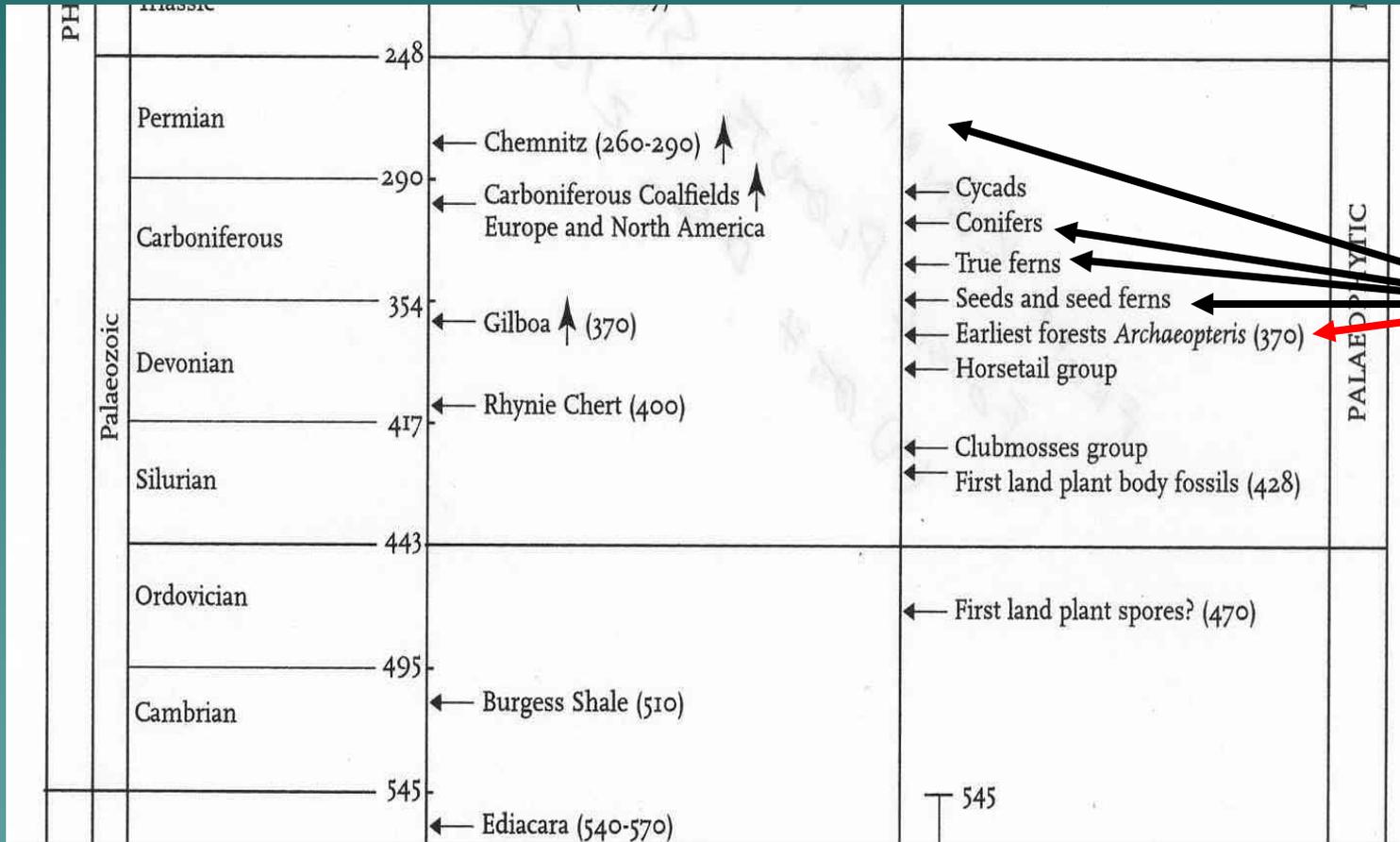
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Plant Time Scale

Precambrian – stromatolites
 Ordovician – first land plant spores?
 Silurian – first land plant body fossils

Paleozoic Plant Time Scale



PALAEOZOIC

OK

Devonian – *Archaeopteris* (*Callixylon*)

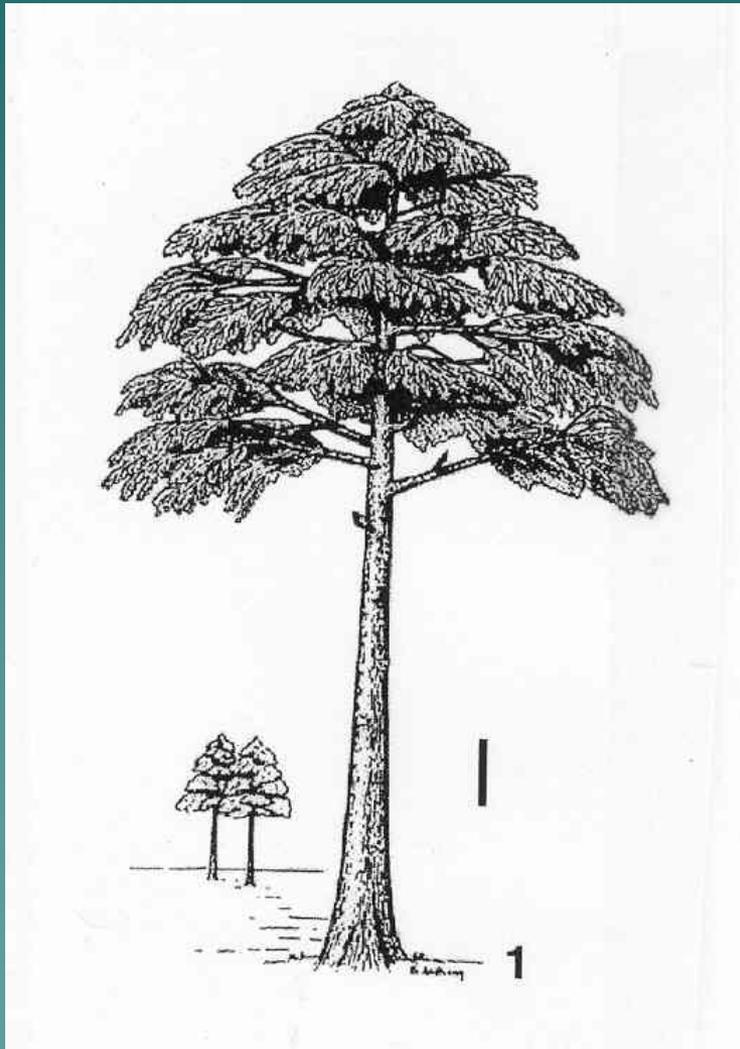
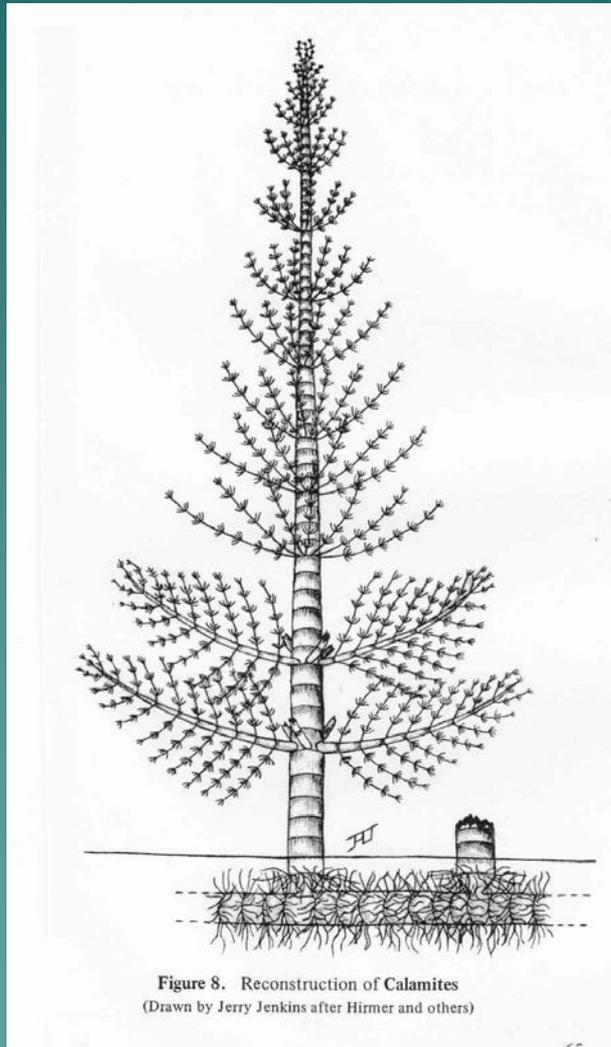
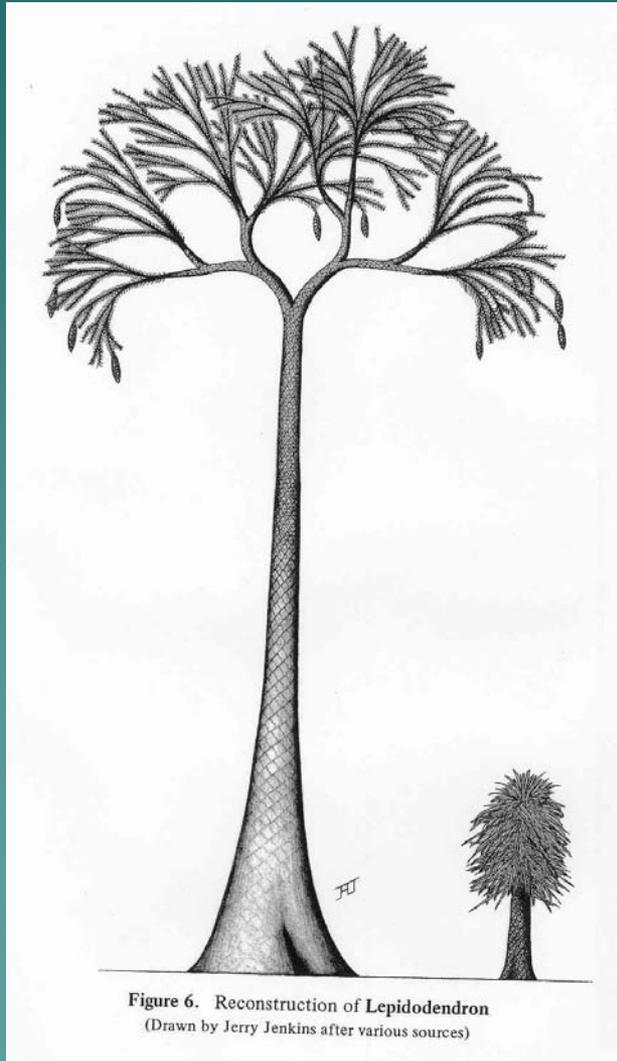


Figure 5. Reconstruction of *Archaeopteris*
(Drawn by Jerry Jenkins after Beck and others)

Pennsylvanian – *Calamites* and *Cordaites*



Pennsylvanian – *Lepidodendron* and *Sigillaria*



Pennsylvanian and Permian – *Psaronius* and *Walchia*

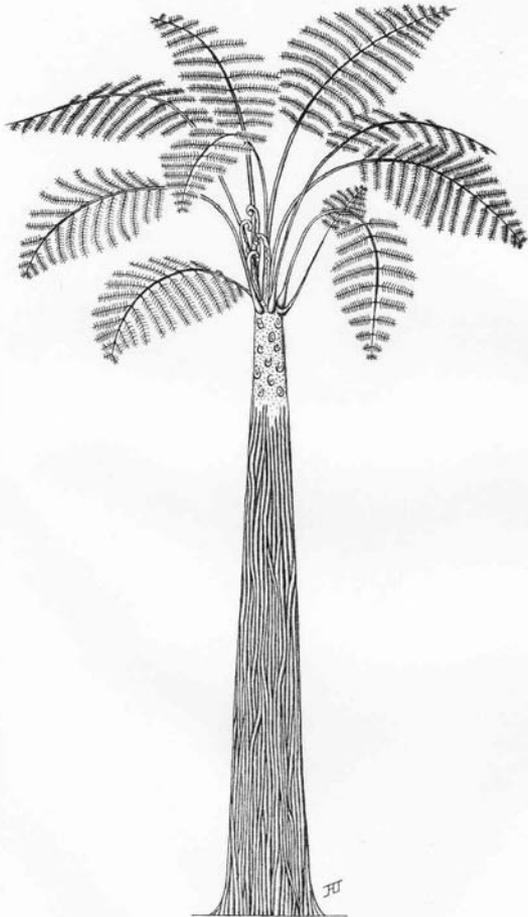


Figure 11. Reconstruction of *Psaronius*, a tree fern
(Drawn by Jerry Jenkins after various sources)

85

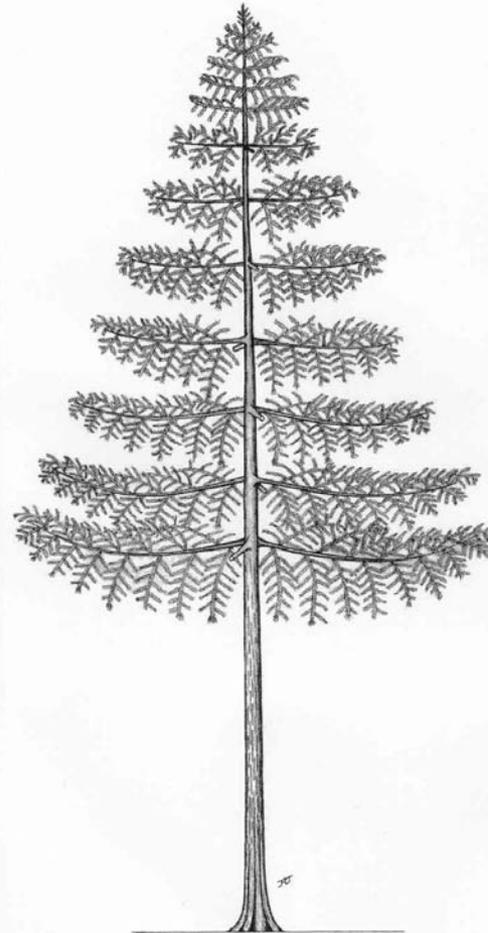


Figure 16. Reconstruction of a Pennsylvanian conifer, *Walchia*
(Drawn by Jerry Jenkins after Cridland and Morris)

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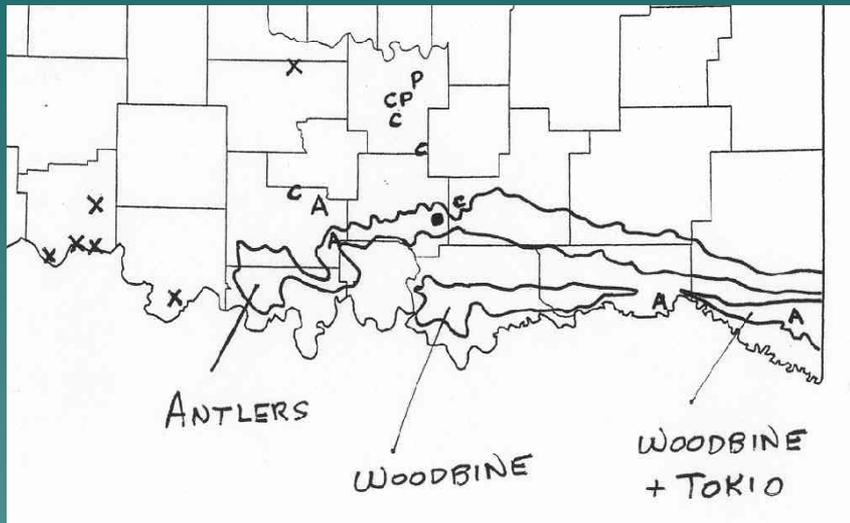
Petrified Forests Through Time

Geological Age	Formation	Petrified Forests...	... and Their Trees
Cenozoic	Quaternary	e.g., Trunks in Chalk Sinter	Present-day Forests
	1.7 million years ago Tertiary	Florissant, Colorado, USA; Vantage, Washington, USA; Deschutes, Oregon, USA; McDermitt, Oregon, USA; Virgin Valley, Nevada, USA; Blue Forest, Wyoming, USA; Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming, USA; Calistoga, California, USA; Rio Cauca, Colombia; José Ormaechea, Argentina; Szlapelis, Argentina; Mlkófalva, Hungary; Lesbos and Lemnos, Crece; Zurl-Soddi, Sardinia; Ankara, Turkey; Istanbul, Turkey; Cairo, Egypt; Pondicherry, India; Deccan Intertrappean, India; Mandalay, Myanmar; Hubei Province, China; Mawaki, Japan	<p>Palms Deciduous Trees Modern Needle-bearing Trees</p>    <p><i>Araucarioxylon</i> <i>Liquidambar</i> <i>Glyptostrobus</i></p>
Mesozoic	65 Cretaceous	La Calamine, Belgium; Port Edward, South Africa; Lhasa, Tibet	<p>First Deciduous Trees Needle-bearing Trees Cycadophytes Ginkgophytes Tree Ferns</p>    <p><i>Cycadites</i> <i>Taxodiites</i> <i>Pecopteris</i></p>
	145 Jurassic	Cerro Cuadrado, Argentina; Xinjiang, China; New Zealand; Queensland, Australia; Tasmania, Australia	<p>Ancient Needle-bearing Trees Ginkgophytes Cycadophytes Later Seed Ferns Tree Ferns</p>    <p><i>Paracerasites</i> <i>Ginkgo</i> <i>Cycadites</i></p>
	210 Triassic	Arizona, USA; Utah, USA; Sao Pedro do Sul, Brazil; Khorixas, Namibia; Zimbabwe; Madagascar	<p>First Needle-bearing Trees Cordaites Early Seed Ferns Tree Ferns Sigillaria and Lepidodendron Trees Calamites</p>     <p><i>Cordaites</i> <i>Sigillaria</i> <i>Lepidodendron</i> <i>Calamites</i></p>
	245 Permian	Araguaina, Brazil; Chemnitz, Germany; Nová Paka, Czech Republic; New Caledonia	<p>First Needle-bearing Trees Cordaites Early Seed Ferns Tree Ferns Sigillaria and Lepidodendron Trees Calamites</p>     <p><i>Cordaites</i> <i>Sigillaria</i> <i>Lepidodendron</i> <i>Calamites</i></p>
Palaeozoic	290 Carboniferous	e.g., Stigmara roots	<p>Stigmara roots</p>  <p><i>Stigmara</i></p>
	360 Devonian	Gilboa, New York, USA	<p>First "Petrified Forest"</p>  <p><i>Petrified Forest</i></p>
	410 Silurian	no forests	<p>Bacteria and Algae</p>  <p><i>Bacteria and Algae</i></p>
	440 Ordovician	no forests	<p>Bacteria and Algae</p>  <p><i>Bacteria and Algae</i></p>
	510 Cambrian	no forests	<p>Bacteria and Algae</p>  <p><i>Bacteria and Algae</i></p>
	570 Cambrian	no forests	<p>Bacteria and Algae</p>  <p><i>Bacteria and Algae</i></p>
Archaic	Precambrian	no forests	<p>No Organisms AT First</p>
4600			

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Archaeopteris (*Callixylon*) in Woodford Chert (Devonian)



- Located mostly in Pontotoc County and surrounding Arbuckle Mtns.
- Molds of tree trunks in Chattanooga Shale (Devonian), Cherokee County
- Rare pet. wood of unknown affinity in Arkansas Novaculite (Devonian), Pushmataha County

323	MISSISSIPPIAN	Upper	Springer Group	Springer Fm.
345				Goddard Fm.
	Lower			Caney Shale
				Sycamore Limestone
363	Dev.	U.		Woodford Chert 
377-386				
409	Sil.	L.		Hunton Group - First Vas. Plants
424				

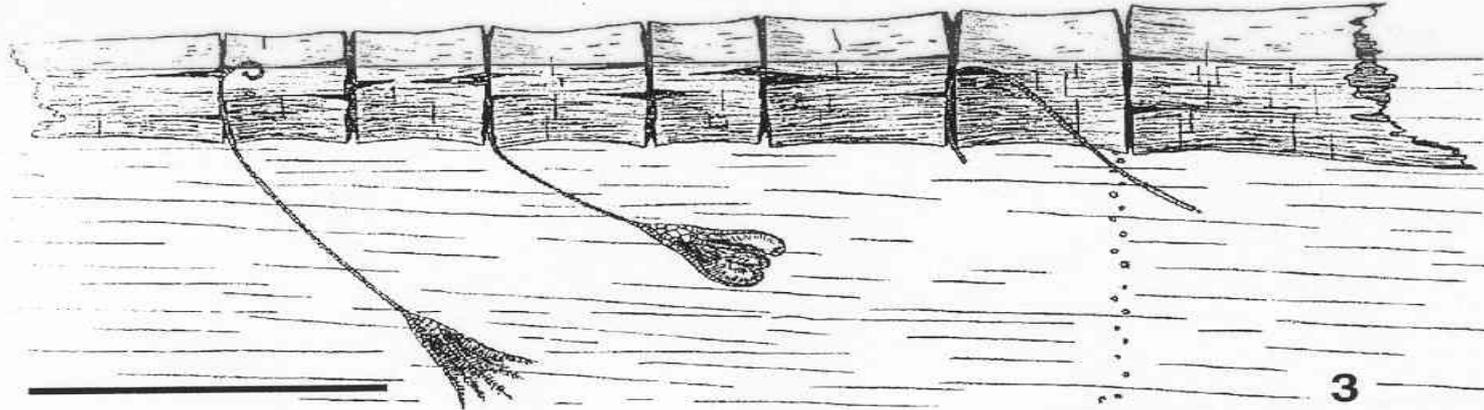
Archaeopteris in Woodford Chert (Devonian)



The Woodford Chert is a dark, organic-rich marine shale and is very different from the kind of rocks petrified wood is typically found in.

Why is there petrified wood in this marine shale?

Archaeopteris Afloat



Crinoids attached to Devonian wood in the Woodford equivalent in Ohio is evidence that logs were rafted well into the ocean before they became waterlogged, sank, and were preserved in oxygen-deficient bottom waters.

Petrified Wood of Unknown Affinity from Arkansas Novaculite (Devonian), Pushmataha County, OK



Pennsylvanian Petrified Wood in eastern Oklahoma

305	P E N N S Y L V A N I A N	U P P E R	S k i a t o o k G r o u p	Dewey Limestone			
				Nellie Bly Fm.			
				Hogshooter Limestone			
				Coffeyville Fm.			
				Checkerboard Limestone			
				Seminole Fm. - Tulsa coal			
		M I D D L E	M a r m a t o n G r o u p	Holdenville Fm. - Dawson coal			
				Wewoka Fm.			
				Wetumka Shale			
				Calvin Sandstone			
				C a b a n i s s G r o u p	S e n o r a F m.	Iron Post coal	
						Mineral coal	
		Tebo coal					
		Stuart Shale					
		Thurman Sandstone					

- Associated with coals in northeastern Oklahoma
- In Wewoka, Holdenville, Seminole Fms. near Ada
- Typically molds, casts, carbonized compressions

Dadoxylon adaense from Wintersmith Park, Ada, and near Francis. Wewoka Fm., Penn.



Permian Petrified Wood associated with copper mineralization, north-central Oklahoma



ARM Site, Grant Co., OK

Permian Wood at Garber-Wellington Contact



Petrified Wood in Post Oak Conglomerate (Permian) near Lake Frederick, Tillman Co., Oklahoma



Cretaceous Petrified Wood from Antlers Fm., southeastern Oklahoma

PETRIFIED WOOD
CRETACEOUS - S. OKLAHOMA

UPPER CRETACEOUS	83	Cam	Ozan Fm.	
		Saa	Brownstone Marl	
	87	Con	Tokio Fm.	 
	89	Tur	Eagle Ford Fm.	
	90	Cenomanian	Woodbine Fm.	
			Grayson Marlstone	
			Bennington Limestone	
	97			
	LOWER CRETACEOUS	Washita Group	Bokchito Fm.	
			Caddo Fm.	
Fredericksburg Group		Kiamichi Fm.		
		Goodland Limestone		
		Walnut Clay		
		Antlers Sandstone		
		DeQueen Limestone		
112 129 130 131		Apt Bart	Holly Creek Fm.	  
	Hart	Baum Limestone		



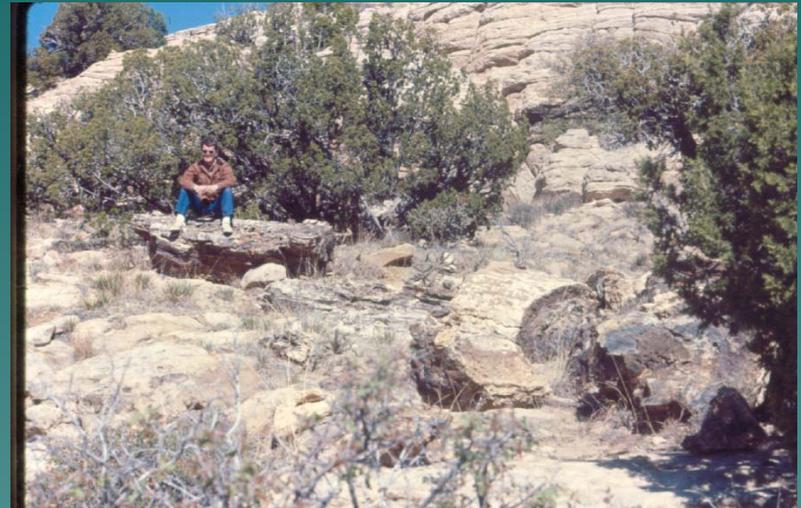
30-ft log in Antlers Fm. (Cretaceous) from near Gene Autry



Cretaceous Petrified Wood from Cimarron Sandstone, Black Mesa area

PETRIFIED WOOD BLACK MESA AREA, CIMARRON COUNTY

SCHOFF AND STOVALL (1943), THIS REPORT		HUNT AND LUCAS (1997)		AGE	
MARINE	Graneros- Greenhorn beds	Colorado Gr.	Bridge Creek M. Hartland M. Lincoln M. upper m. Thatcher M. lower m.	90	
MARINE (SHORELINE)	upper sandstone	Dakota Ss.	Romeroville S.	~102	
DELTA PLAIN	middle shale		Pajarito F.		
FLUVIAL, BRAIDED STREAM	lower sandstone		Mesa Rica S.		
MARINE	Kiowa Sh. M.	Purgatoire F.	Glencairn F.	146	
FLUVIAL	Cheyenne S. M.		Lytle S.		
FLUVIAL, LACUSTRINE, FLOOD-PLAIN	Morrison Formation		Morrison F. 148	146	
			Bell Ranch F. 155		
DUNES	Exeter S.		Entrada S. 163	208	
BRAIDED STREAM	Sheep Pen S.		Sheep Pen S. 210		
LACUSTRINE	Sloan Canyon Formation	Dockum Group	Sloan Canyon F.	230	
LACUSTRINE, LAC. DELTA, PSOL, BRAIDED STREAM					Travesser F.
FLUVIAL LACUSTRINE					COBERT CANYON S. BED Baldy Hill F.



Petrified Wood from Cimarron Sandstone, Black Mesa area



Log and wood
fragments in
Cimarron
Sandstone
(Cretaceous)
From near
Kenton.



Petrified Wood from the Ogallala Formation (Miocene-Pliocene), NW OK and OK Panhandle



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Residences Built from Petrified Wood

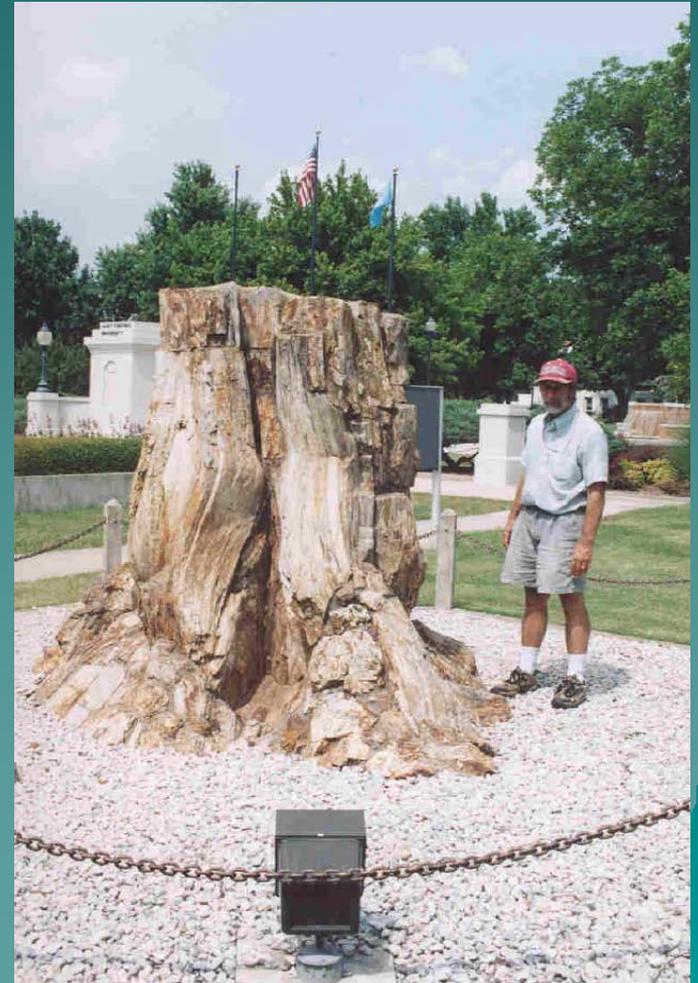


Residence in
Lexington built
from wood from
near Ft. Worth, TX



Barber shop in
Ardmore built from
wood from Antlers
Fm. (Cretaceous)
near Gene Autry

Ogallala(?) wood at Midgely Museum, Enid and *Archaeopteris* at East Central University, Ada



Petrified Wood as Monuments



Philbrook
Museum



El Reno
Chamber of
Commerce

Petrified Wood in Oklahoma

- Geology
 - Sedimentary Environments
- Mineralogy
- Geochemistry
- Paleobotany
 - Evolution
 - Geochronology

So many things to learn, so much fun doing it!

Thank you!



Kryptos – the Sanborn Sculpture at CIA Headquarters, Langley, VA



Kryptos

Kryptos is a sculpture/encrypted puzzle located at CIA Headquarters. It was designed by sculptor James Sanborn and retired CIA cryptographer Edward Scheidt. It was created in the early 90's and withstood scrutiny for many years. It was only in the late 90's that it gave up some of its secrets. Parts 1-3 were solved independently by Jim Gillogly, a computer programmer, and David Stein, a CIA analyst. Part 4 remained a mystery until John Wilson discovered its initial solution in 2003. Details have been emerging ever since.

But why the log of petrified wood?