

Miocene Teleost Fish From Chino Hills: Preliminary Results From The Vila Borba Project, San Bernardino County, California*

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Abstract

The Vila Borba Project is a 336-acre residential and commercial development in the city of Chino Hills, San Bernardino County, California. Phase I began in early 2014, with archeological and paleontological monitoring provided by DUKE Cultural Resources Management. Phase I involved the northwest portion of the project, an area roughly bisected by the northwest-southeast trending Chino Fault. This area has been previously mapped as comprising the late Miocene (Late Luisian to Delmontian) Puente and Sycamore Canyon Formations. In five months of monitoring, over 160 fossils specimens were found, including teleost fish, chondrichthians, bivalves, marine and land plants, coprolites, and burrows. Preliminary investigation of the teleost fish specimens identified *Chauliodus* sp. (viperfish), *Etringus* sp. (round herring), *Laytonia* sp. (halosaur), *Rhythmias* sp. (sheepshead), *Clupeiformes* (herring and anchovy), and *Myctophiformes* (lanternfish). The sedimentology of the bedrock and the presence of fossils were distinctly different on either side of the Chino Fault. East of the fault (footwall), sediments were dominated by pebble to boulder conglomerates and sandstones, and relatively few fossils were observed. West of the fault (hanging wall), sediments were exclusively mudstones to very fine-grained sandstones, and the majority of fossils were encountered. The difference in fossil exposure in sedimentology on either side of the Chino Fault may reflect taphonomic differences within the same formation, or may signify a more complex geology in the project area than is currently mapped. Further phases in the Vila Borba Project may clarify the local geology and their respective fossil deposits.

References Cited

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MIOCENE TELEOST FISH FROM CHINO HILLS

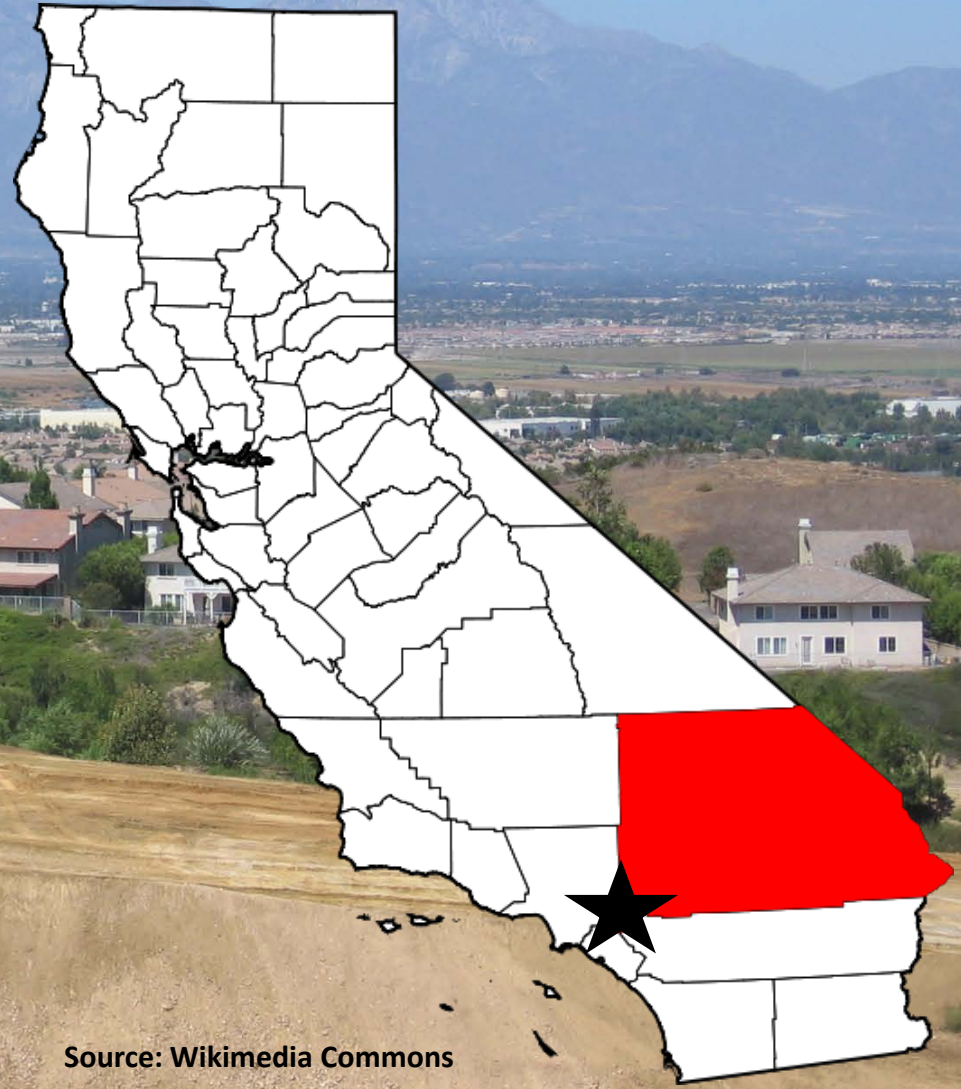
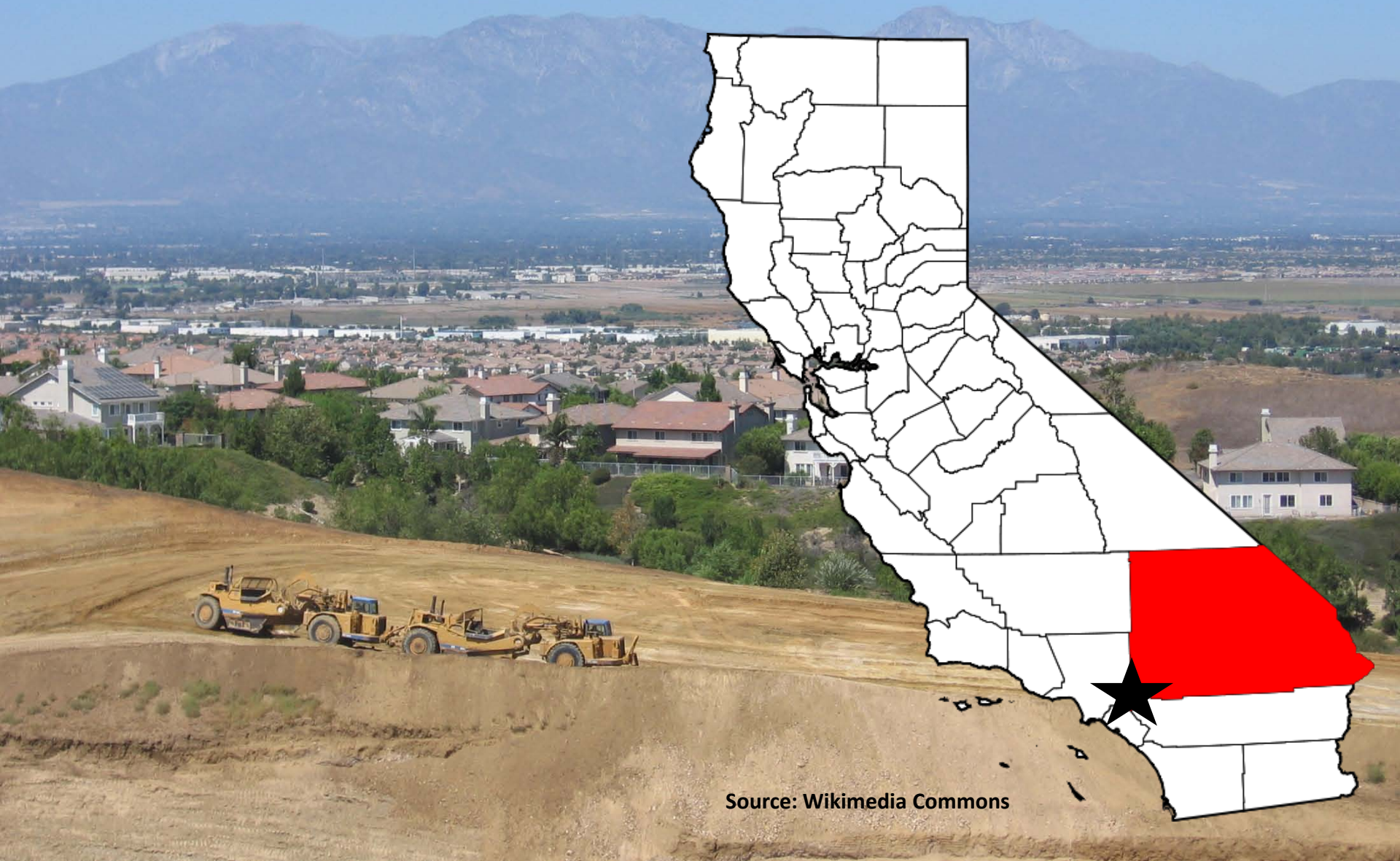
PRELIMINARY RESULTS FROM THE VILA BORBA PROJECT
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Benjamin Scherzer, Duke Cultural Resources Management



STANDARD PACIFIC HOMES

INTRODUCTION



Source: Wikimedia Commons

INTRODUCTION



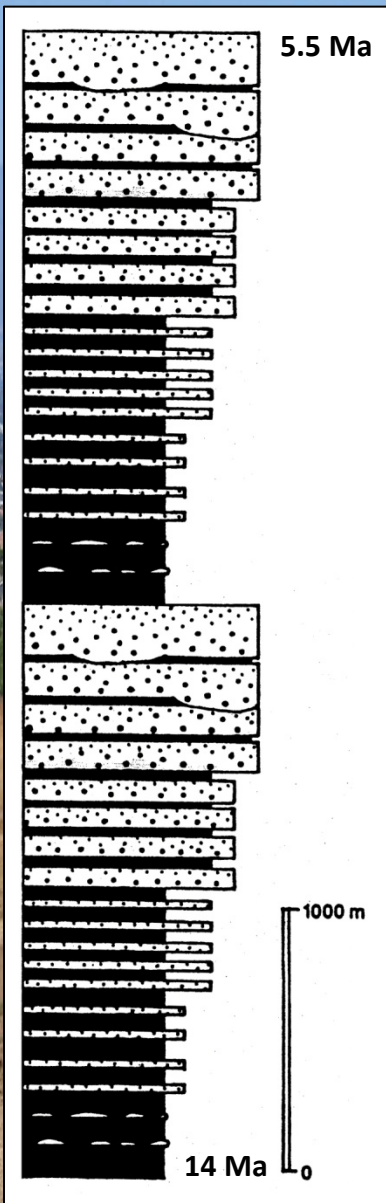
- 336 acres
- Residential & Commercial

INTRODUCTION



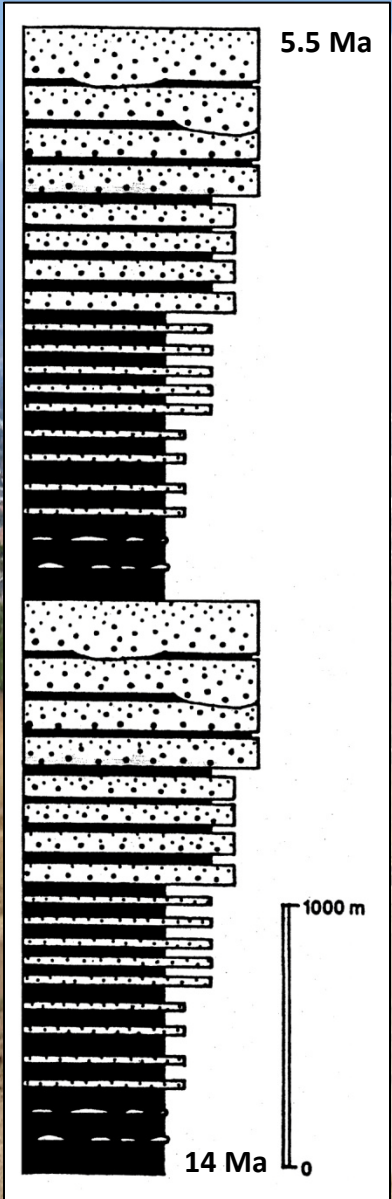
- 336 acres
- Residential & Commercial
- Phase I: complete
- Phases II, III: preliminary excavation

INTRODUCTION



Modified from
Shanmugam and Moiola, 1991

INTRODUCTION



"Pucnte Formation"

SYCAMORE CANYON MEMBER

YORBA LINDA MEMBER

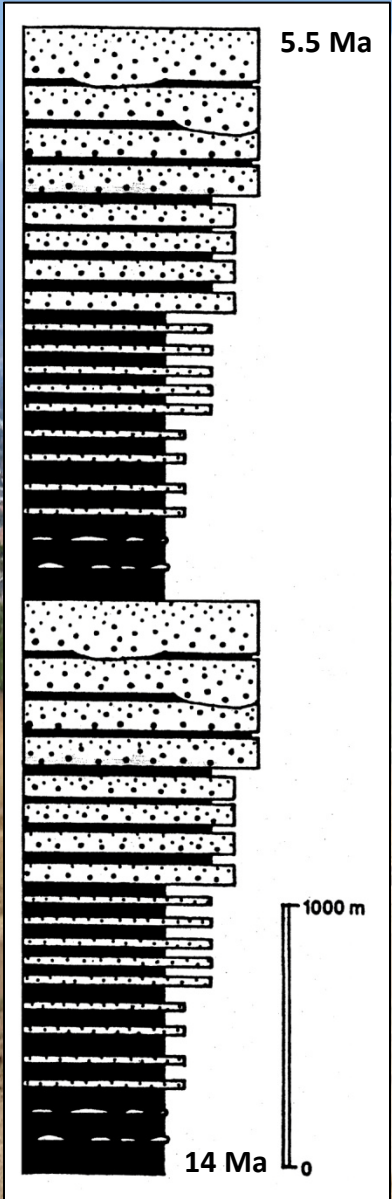
SOQUEL MEMBER

LA VIDA MEMBER

- Two main upward-thickening and -coarsening megasequences reflecting submarine fan progradation. (Critelli et al., 1995)

Modified from Shanmugam and Moiola, 1991

INTRODUCTION



"Puente Formation"

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YORBA LINDA MEMBER

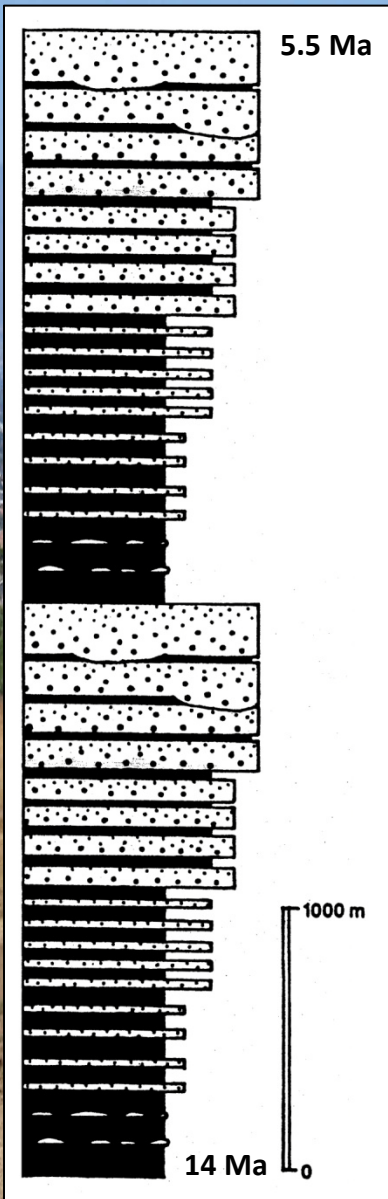
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INTRODUCTION



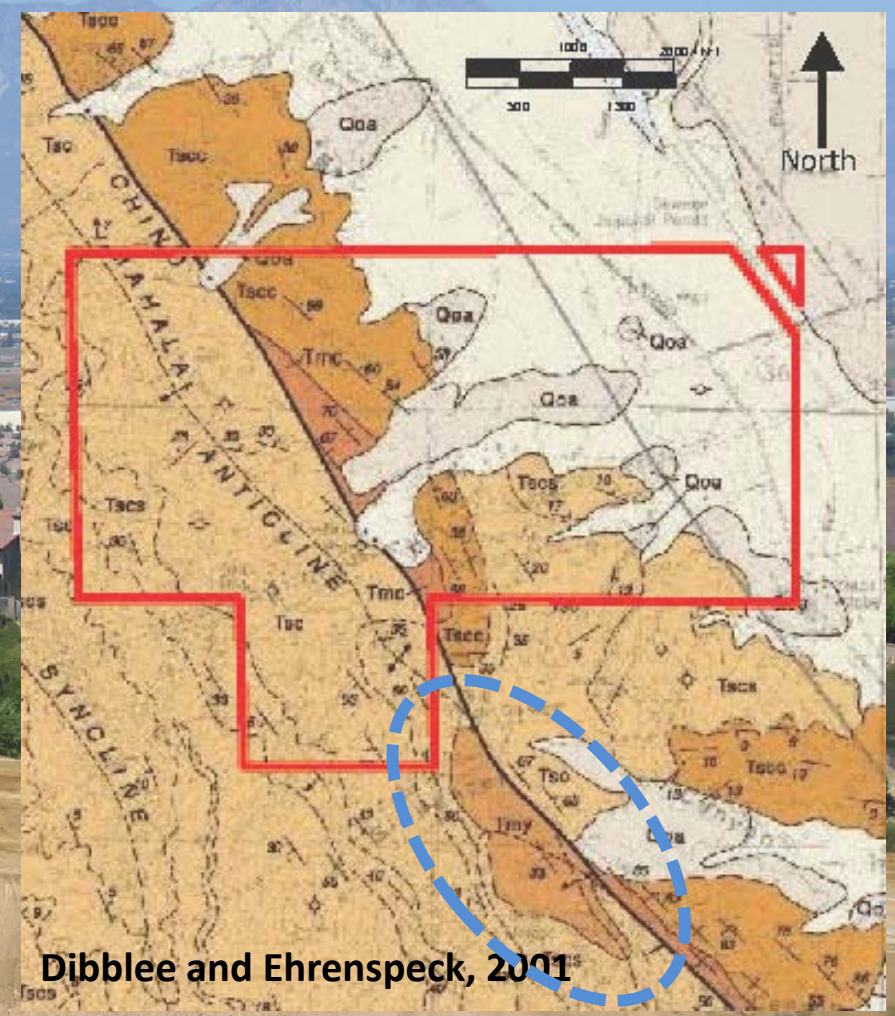
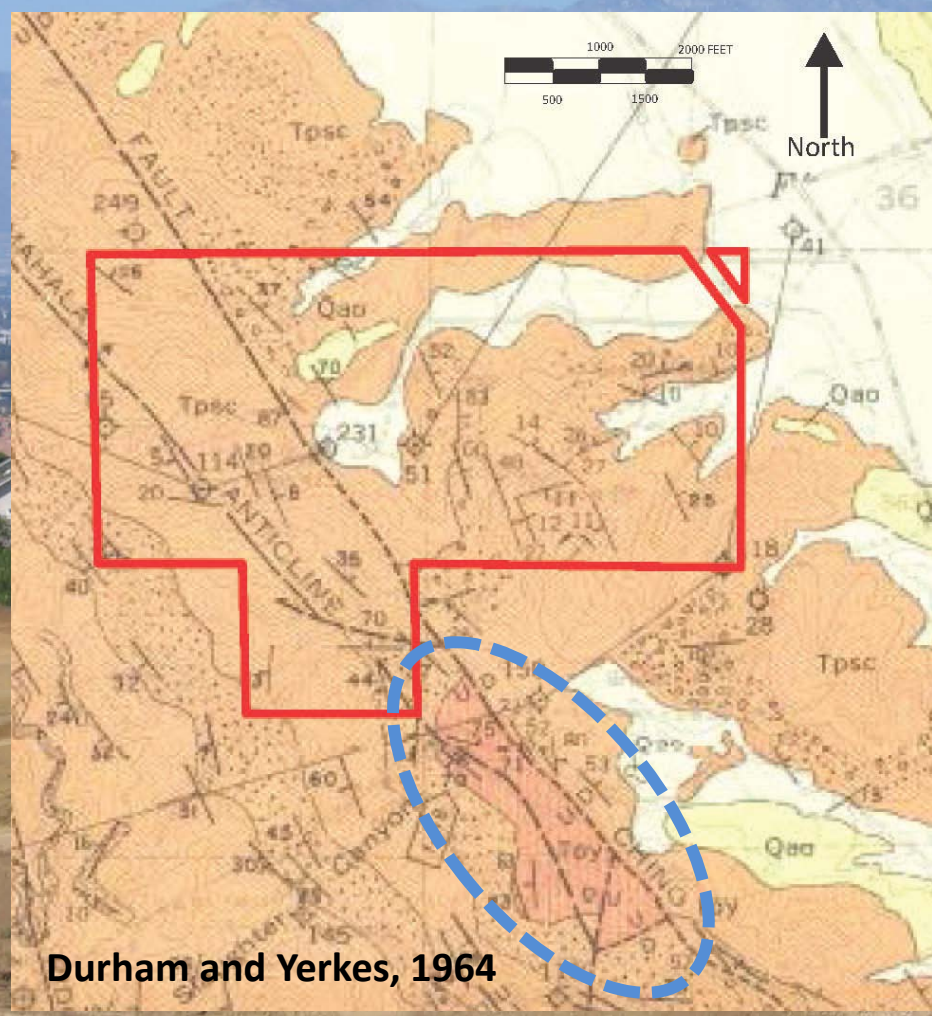
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Shanmugam and Moiola, 1991

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(Critelli et al., 1995)

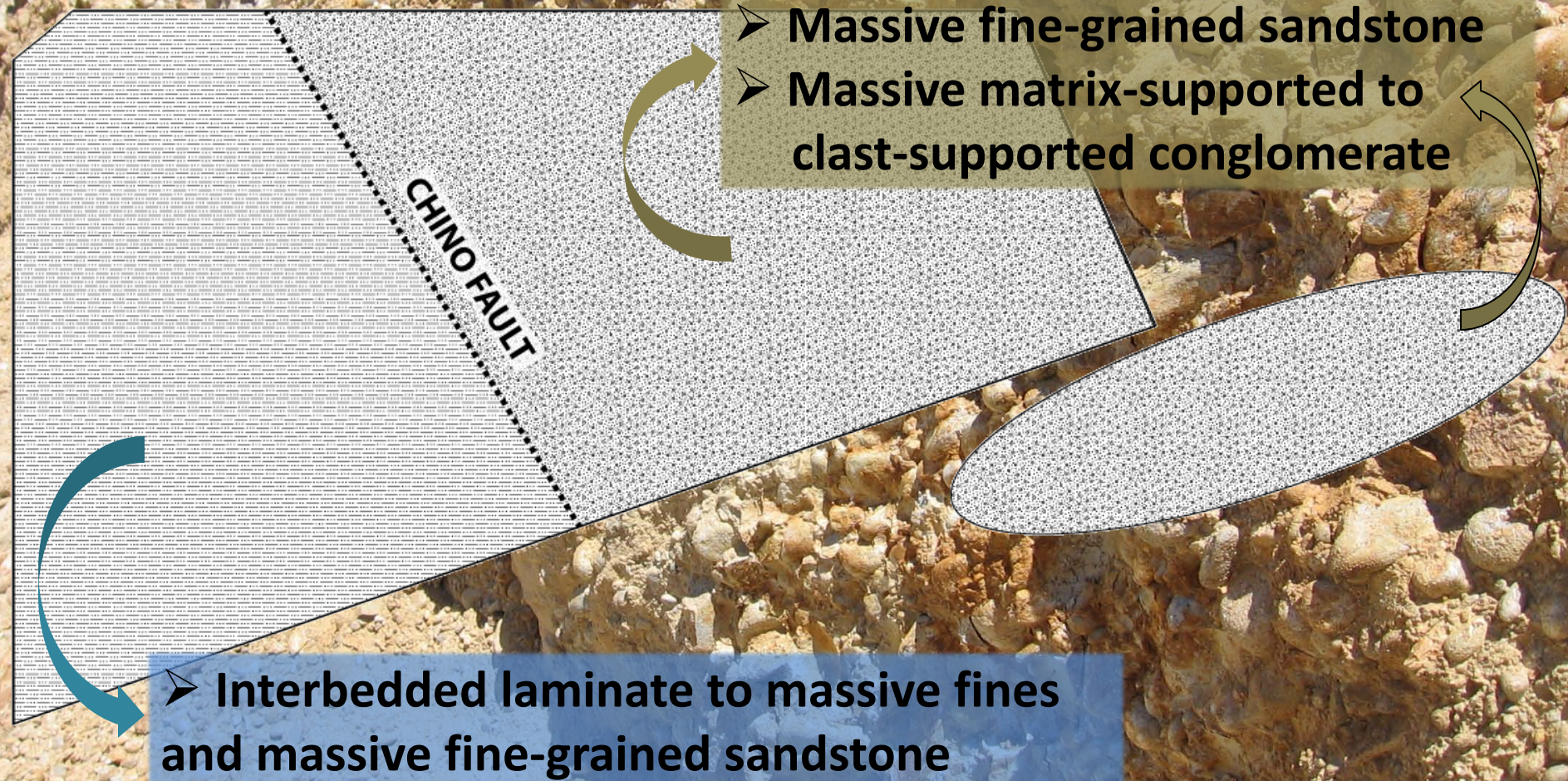
INTRODUCTION



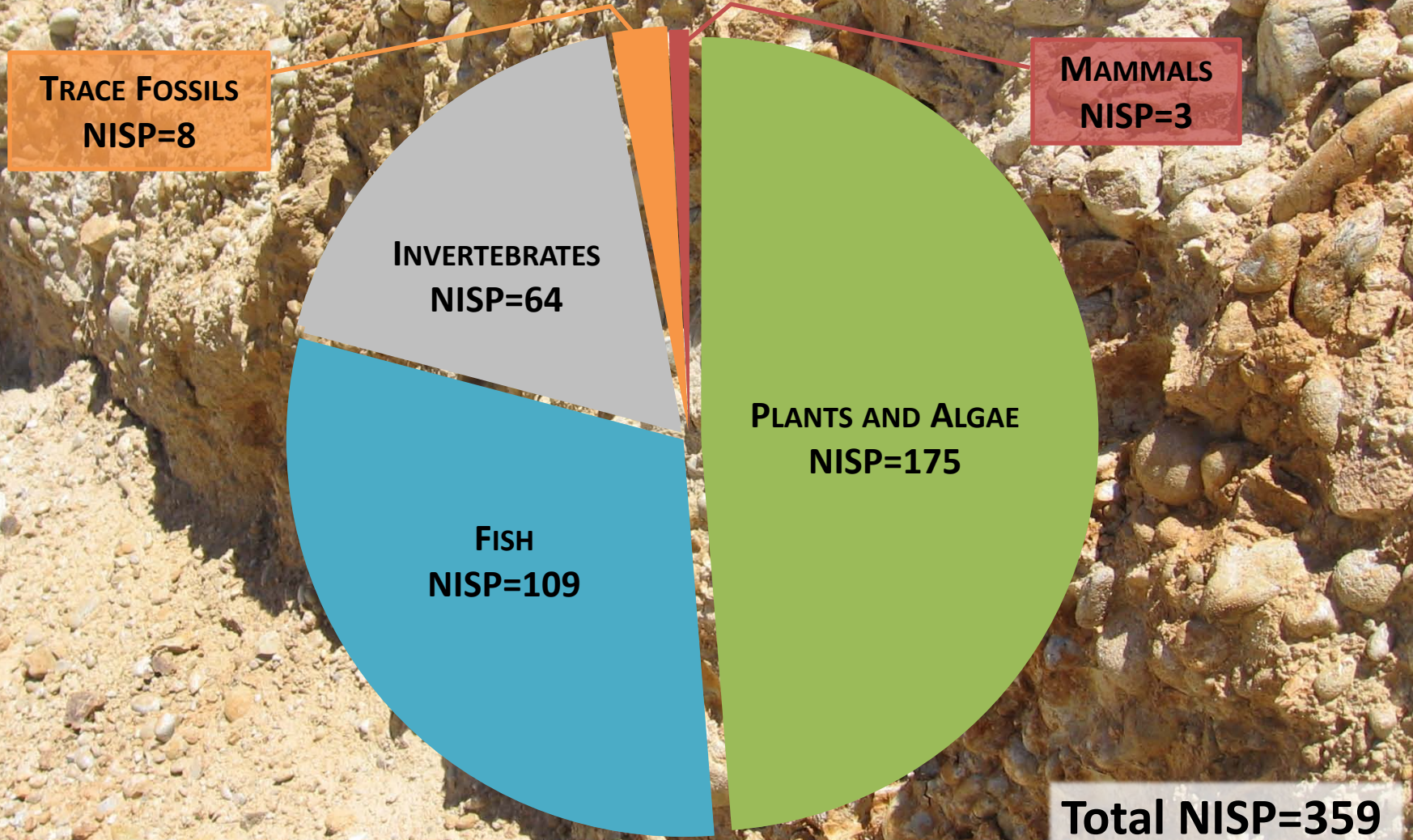
Durham and Yerkes, 1964

Dibblee and Ehrenspeck, 2001

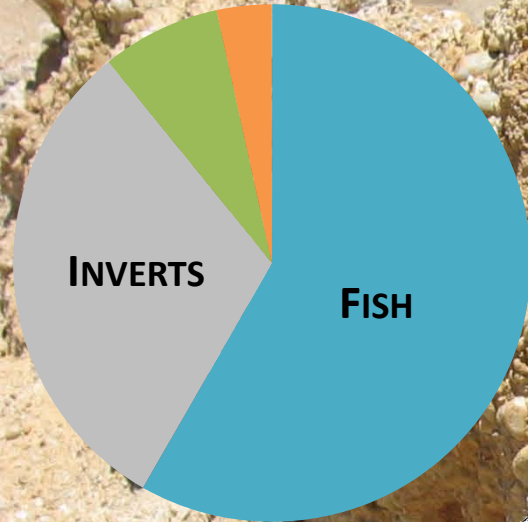
RESULTS: LITHOLOGY



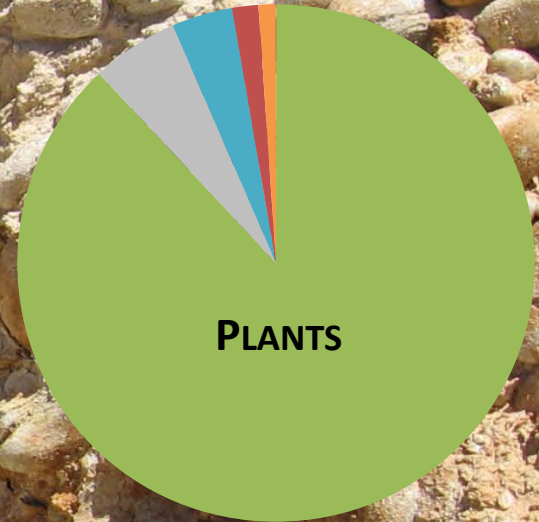
RESULTS: FOSSIL RESOURCES



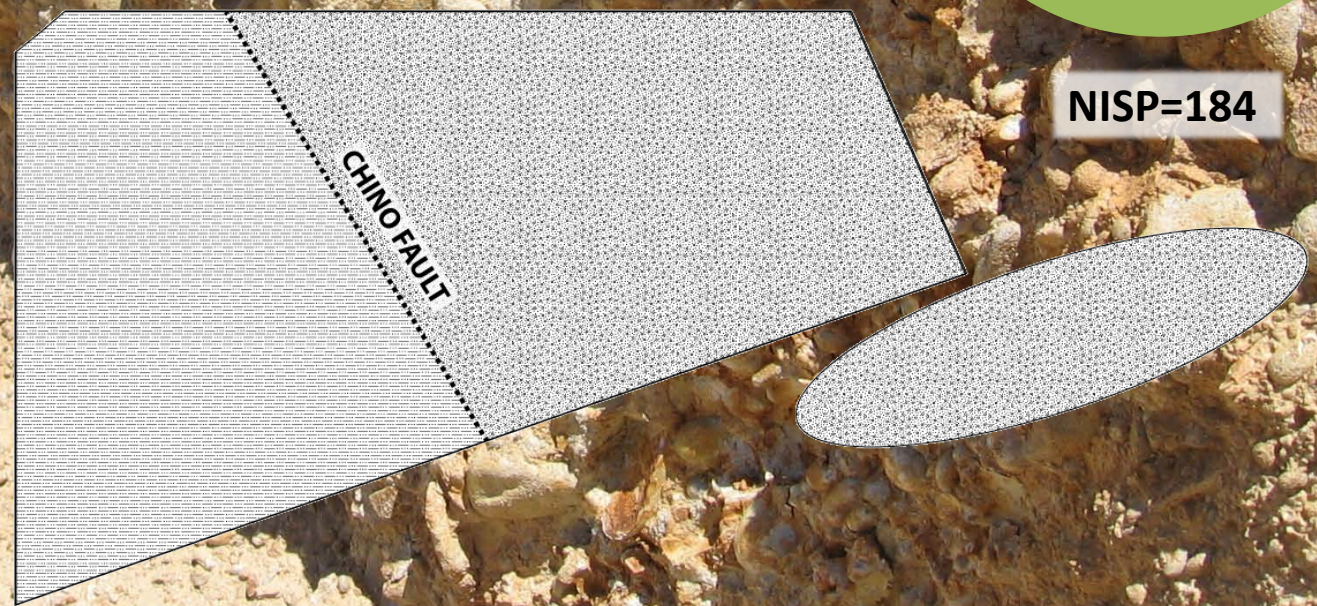
RESULTS: FOSSIL RESOURCES



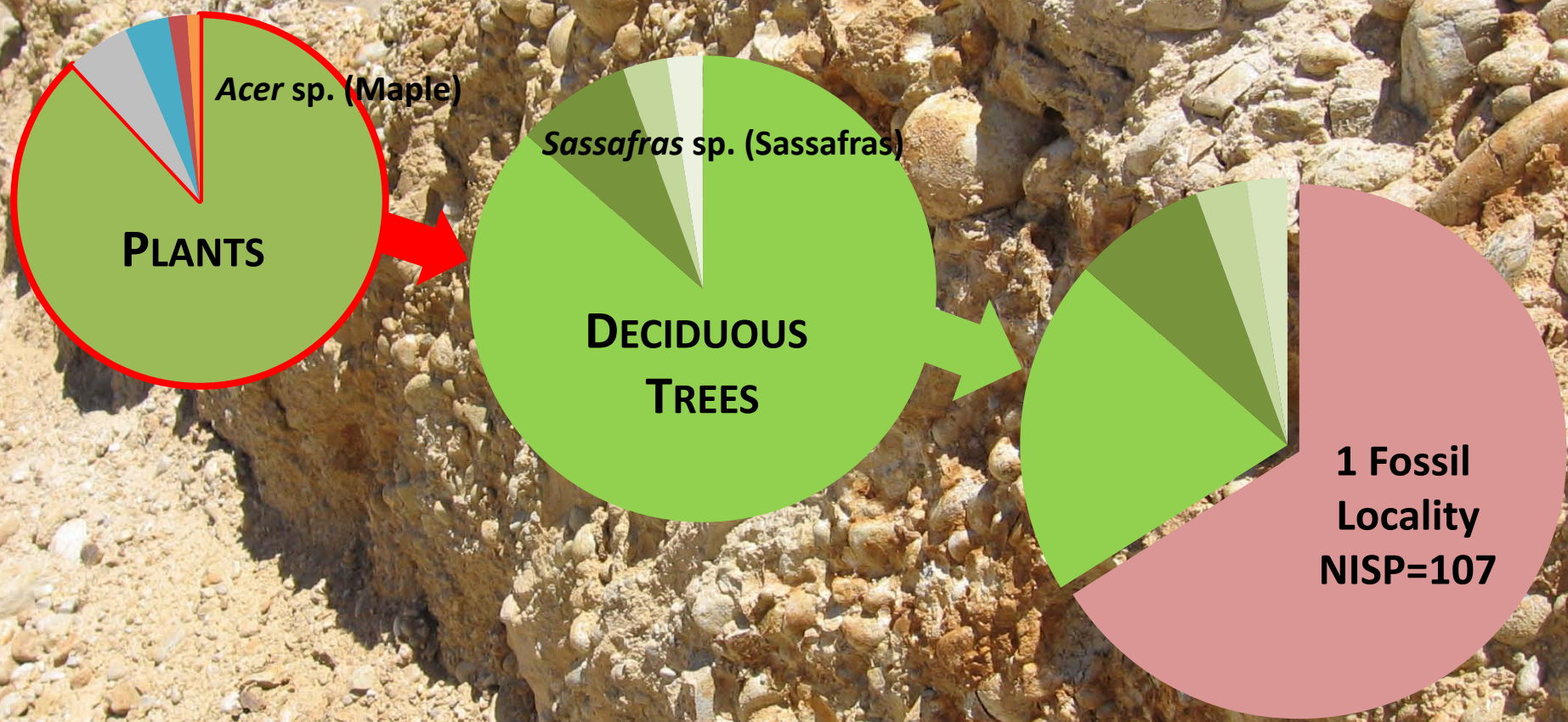
NISP=175



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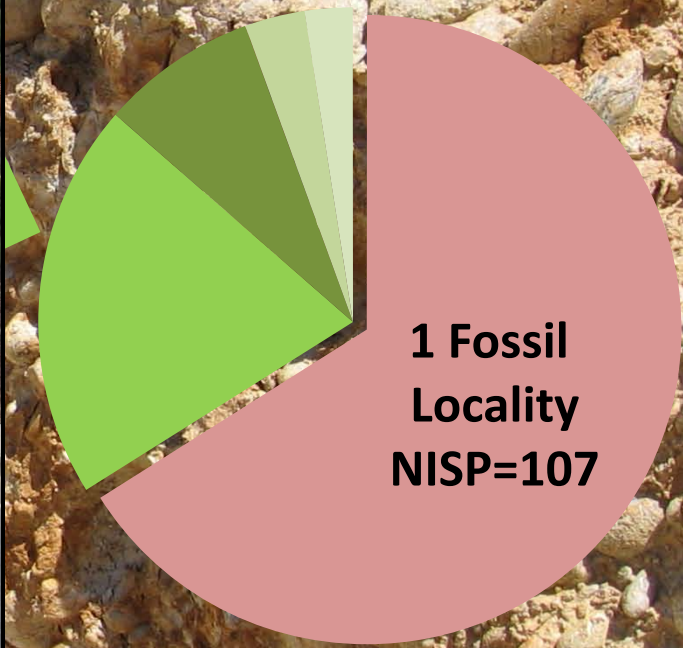
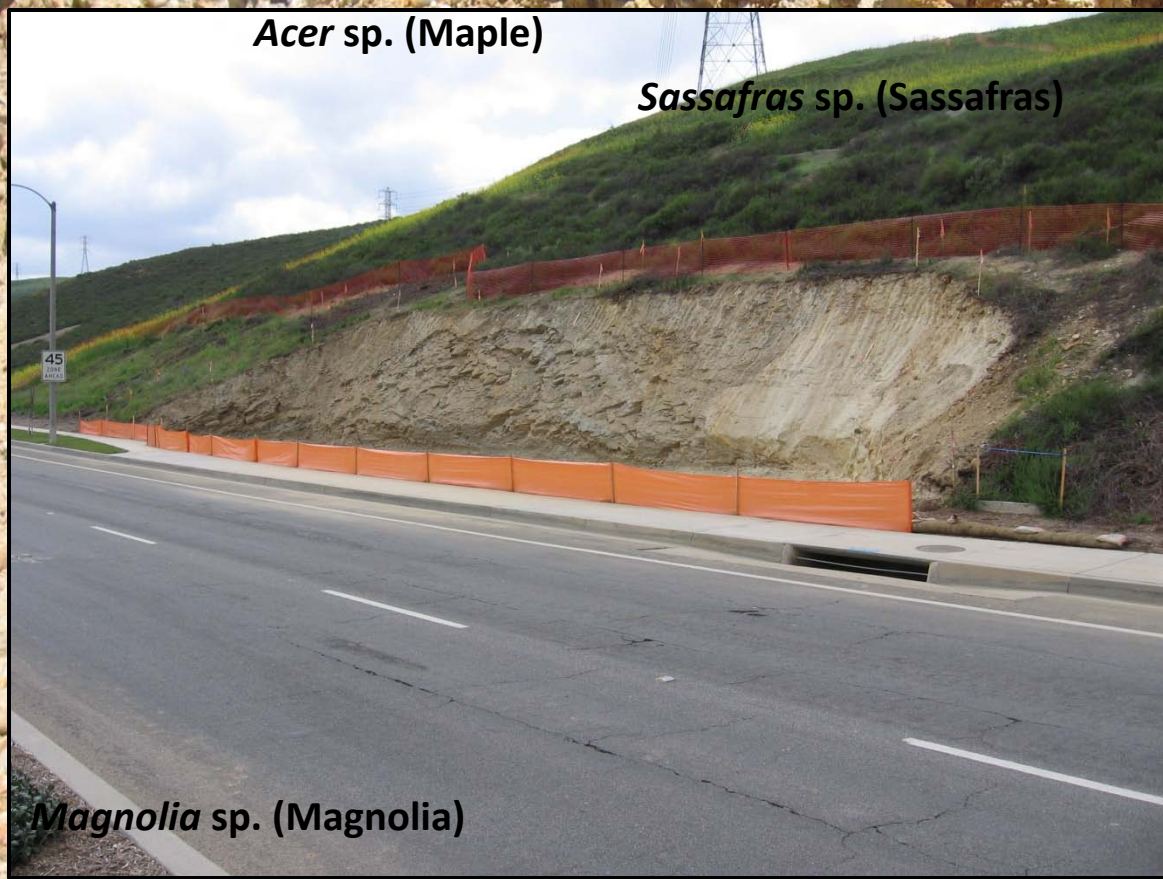


RESULTS: FOSSIL FLORA

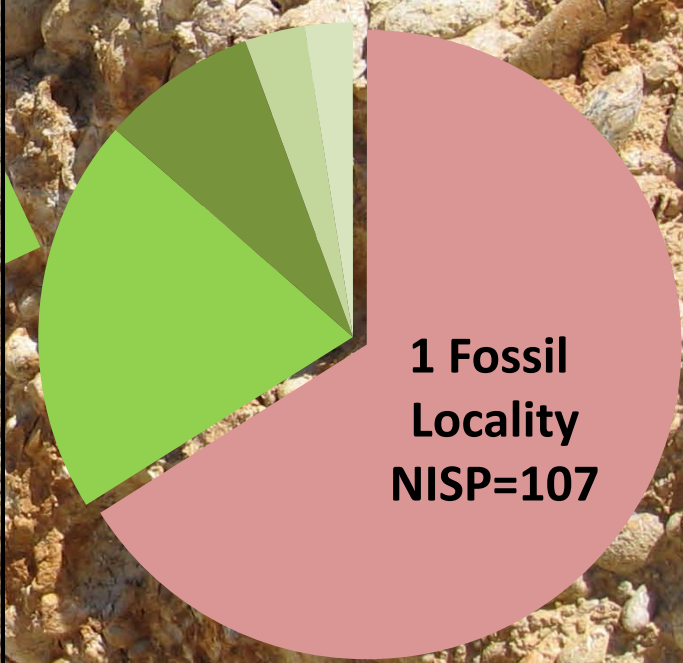
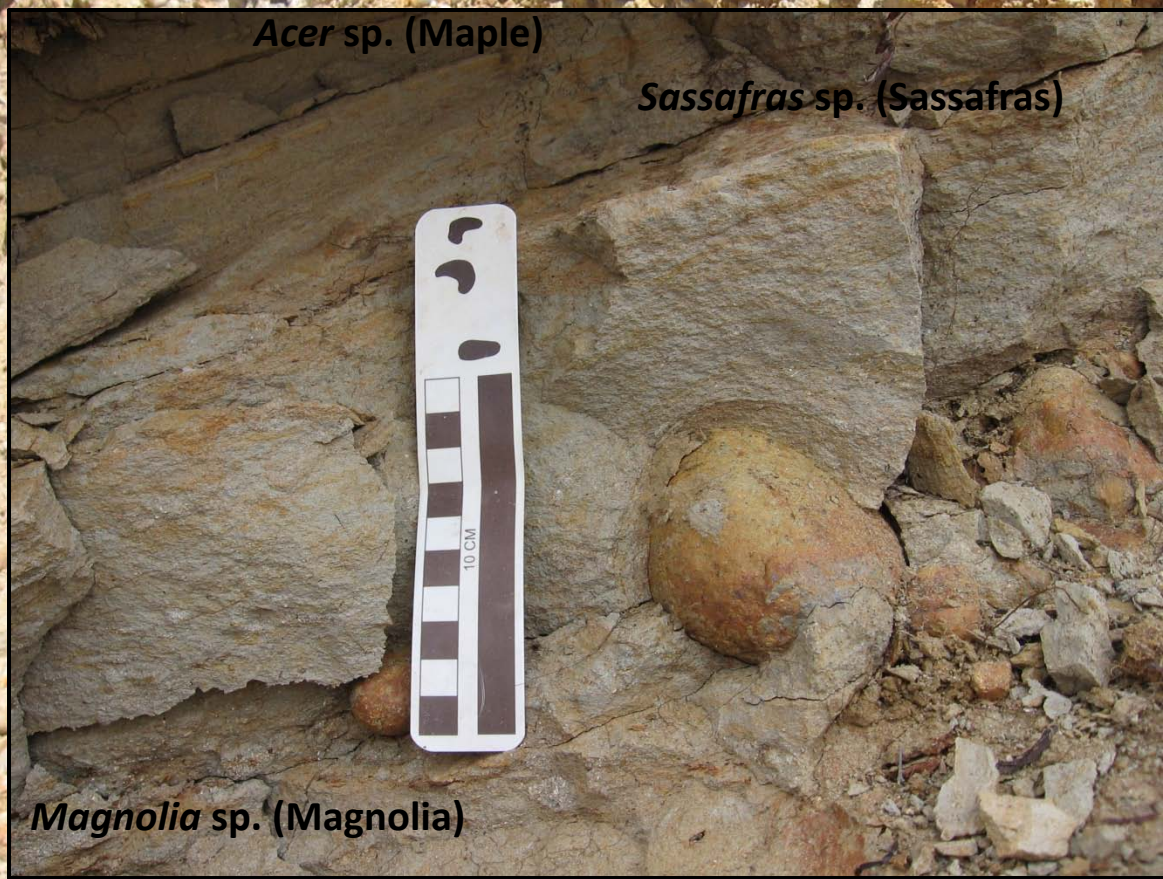


Magnolia sp. (Magnolia)

RESULTS: FOSSIL FLORA



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RESULTS: FOSSIL FLORA

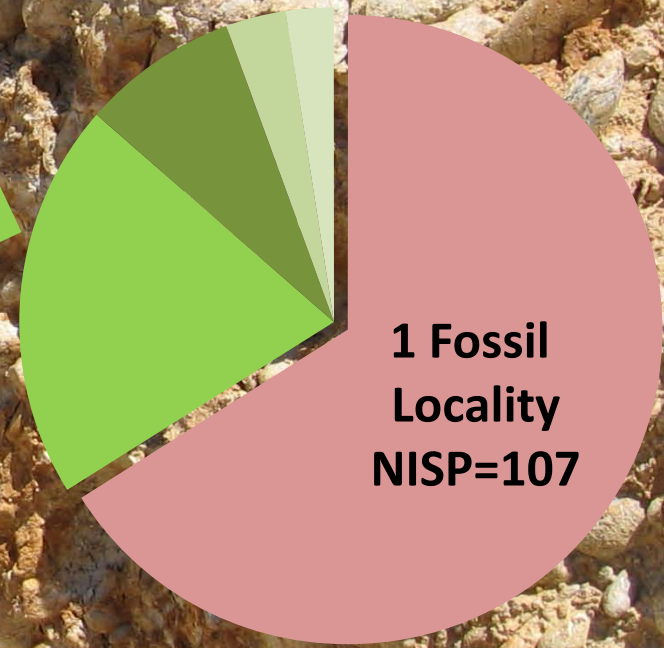
Acer sp. (Maple)



Sassafras sp. (Sassafras)

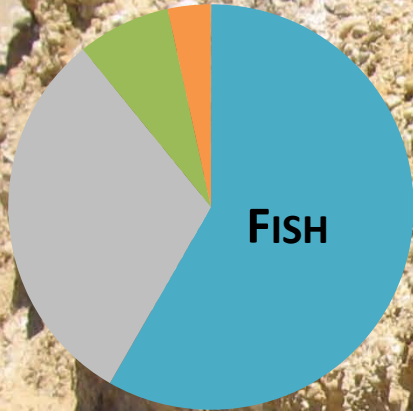


Magnolia sp. (Magnolia)



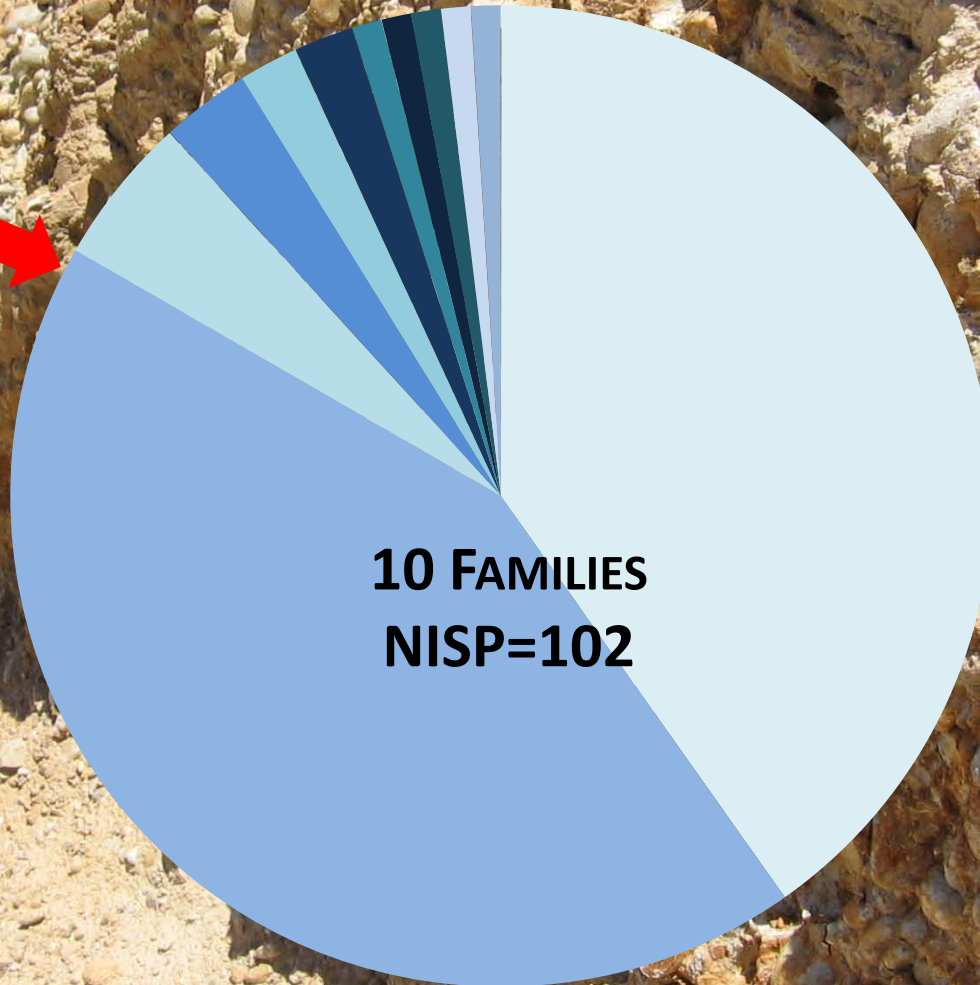
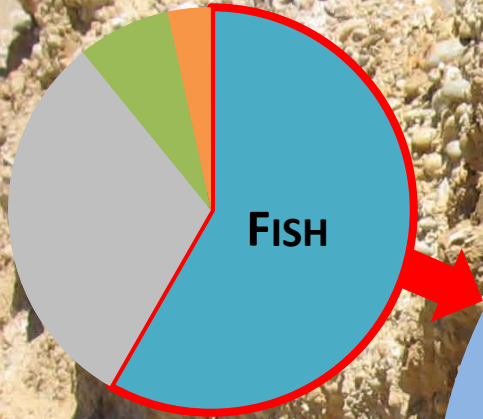
RESULTS: FOSSIL FAUNA

Updates
from
Abstract!



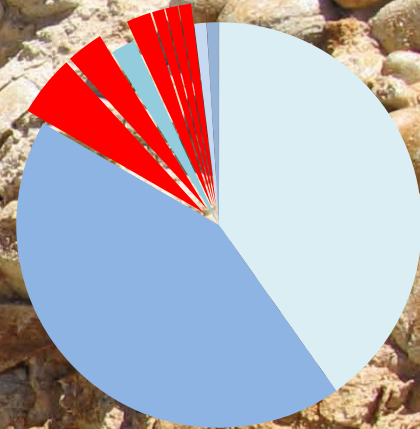
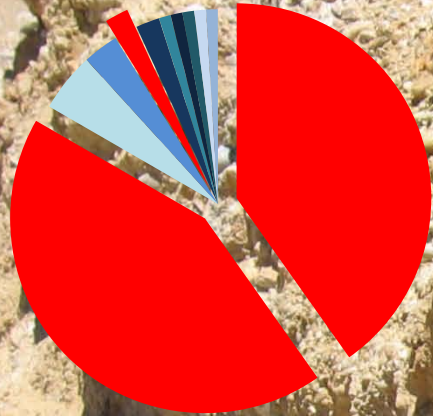
RESULTS: FOSSIL FAUNA

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Abstract!



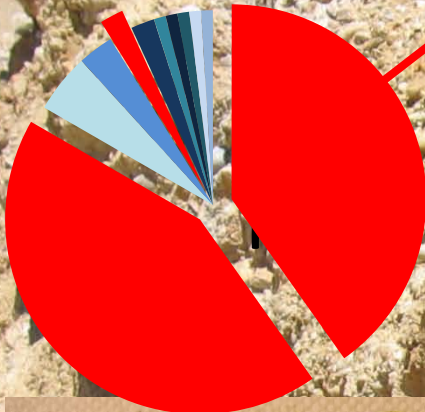
RESULTS: FOSSIL FAUNA

Updates
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Abstract!



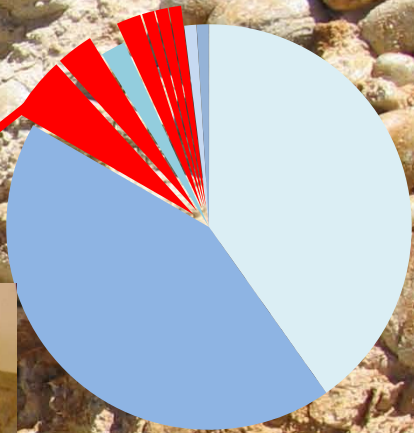
RESULTS: FOSSIL FAUNA

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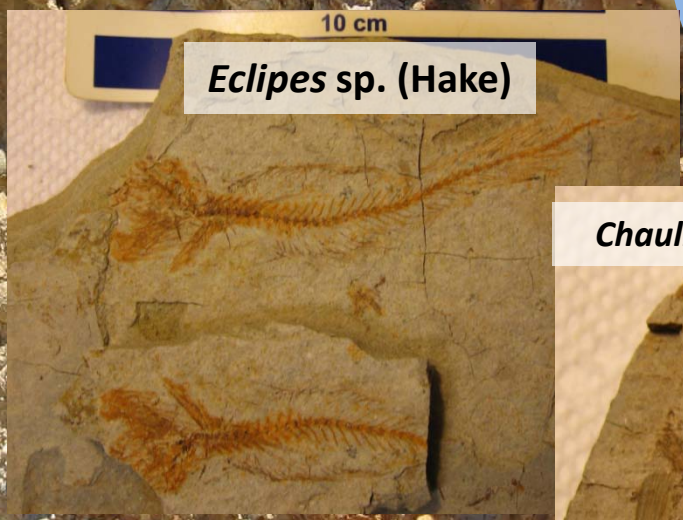


HEMPELAGIC SEDIMENTATION
SLOW FALLOUT

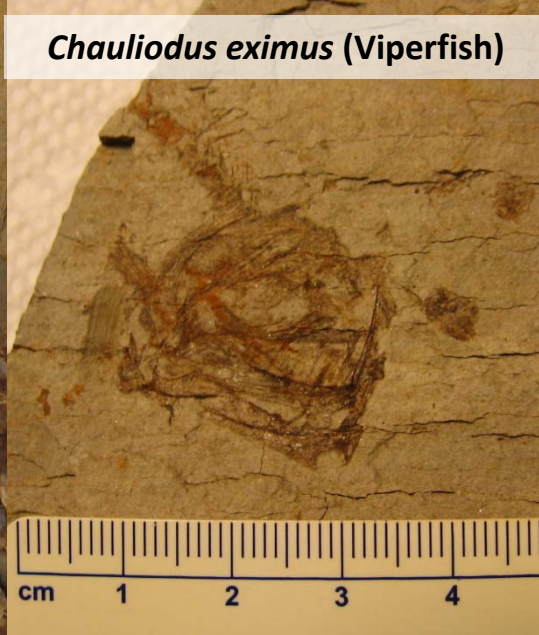
BURIAL THANATOCENOSES



Ganolytes sp. (Sardine), Teleostei

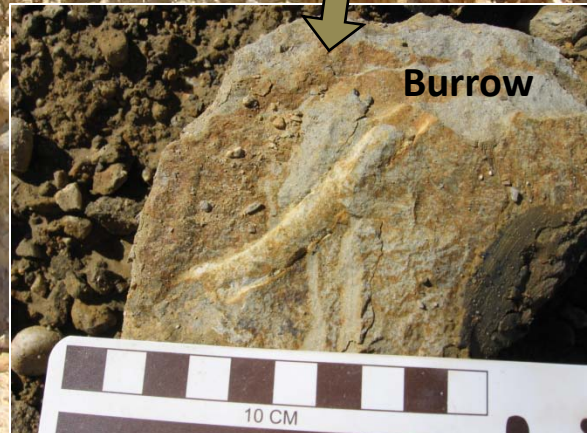
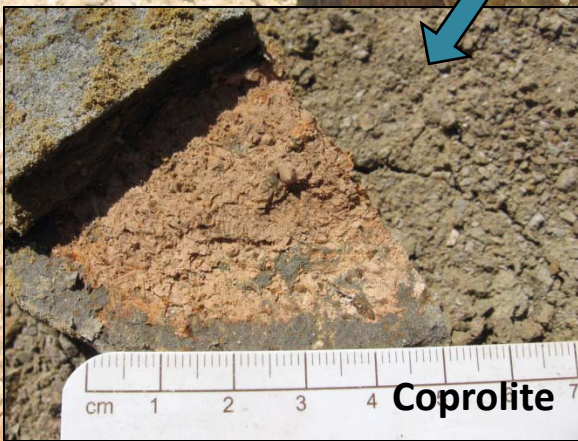
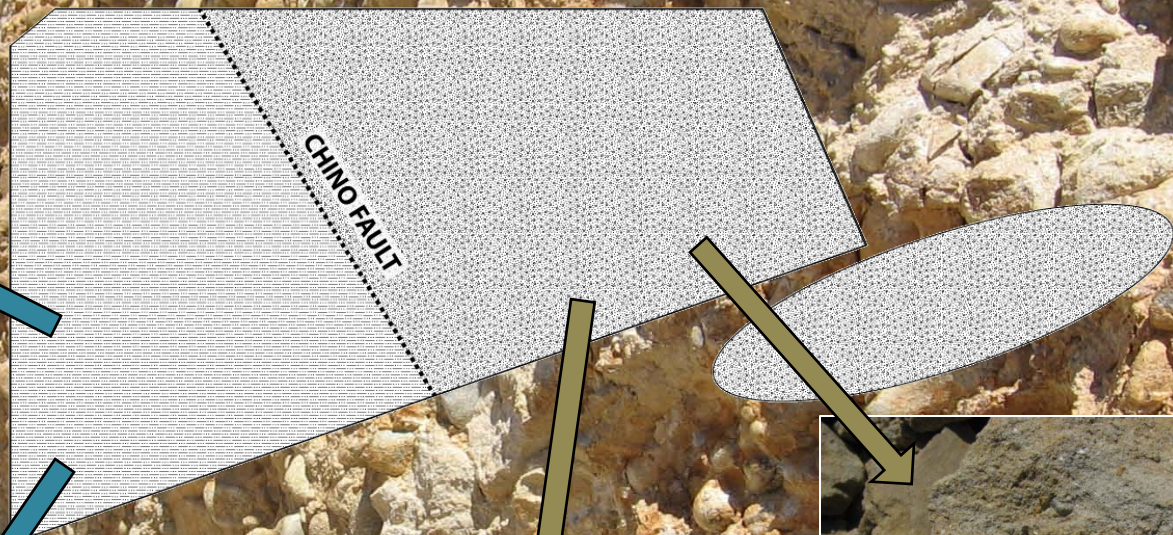
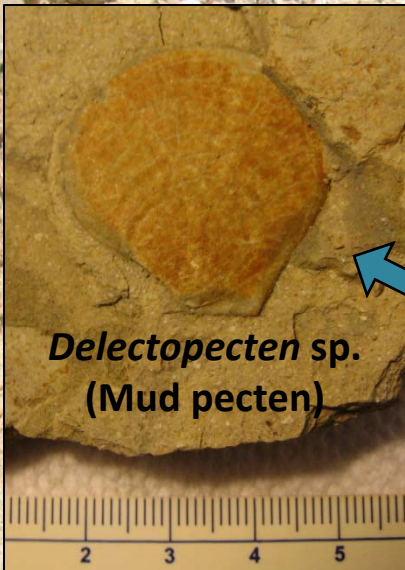


Eclipes sp. (Hake)



Chauliodus eximus (Viperfish)

RESULTS: FOSSIL FAUNA



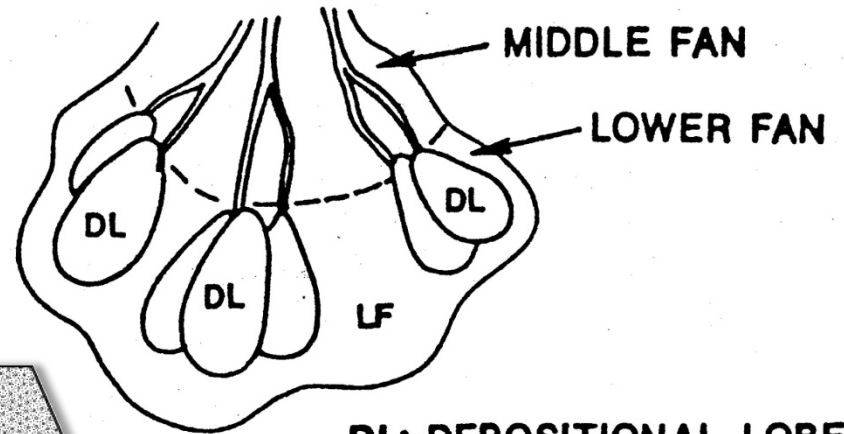
INTERPRETATION

CHINO FAULT

- Interbedded fine-grained sediments (clay/silt to fgr sand)
- Fish and invertebrate fossils
 - Associated to articulated
 - Mass death assemblage
 - Deep-water bivalves
- Algae fossils
- Trace fossils = Coprolites

- Massive sandstone and conglomerate
- Plant fossils
 - Deciduous tree leaves
 - Leaf horizon(s)
- Shallow-water bivalves
- Trace fossils = Burrows
- Marine (?) mammals

INTERPRETATION: LOBE FACIES



DL: DEPOSITIONAL LOBE
LF: LOBE FRINGE

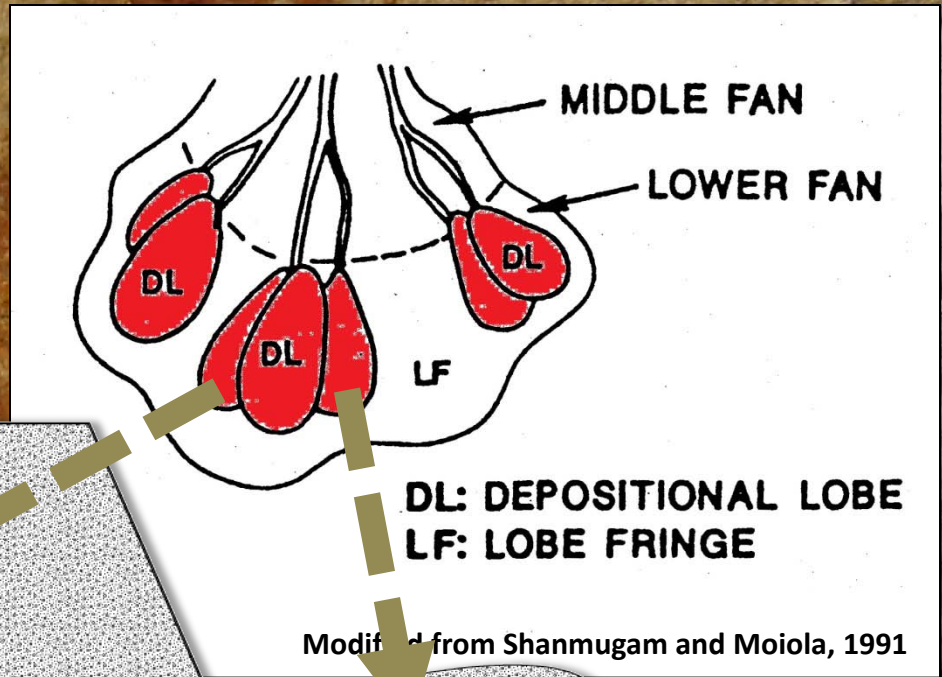
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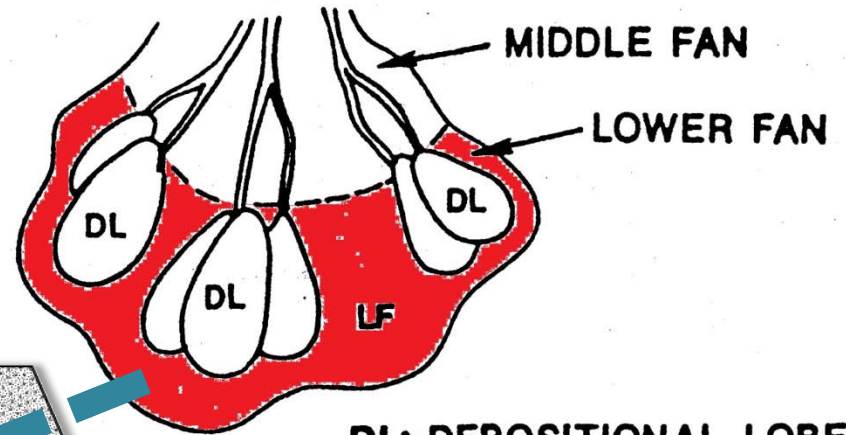
CHINO FAULT

A geological cross-section showing a fault line labeled 'CHINO FAULT'. The fault is represented by a dashed line. The area to the left of the fault is shaded with a fine grid pattern, while the area to the right is unshaded. The fault line is oriented diagonally from the top-left towards the bottom-right.

INTERPRETATION: LOBE FACIES

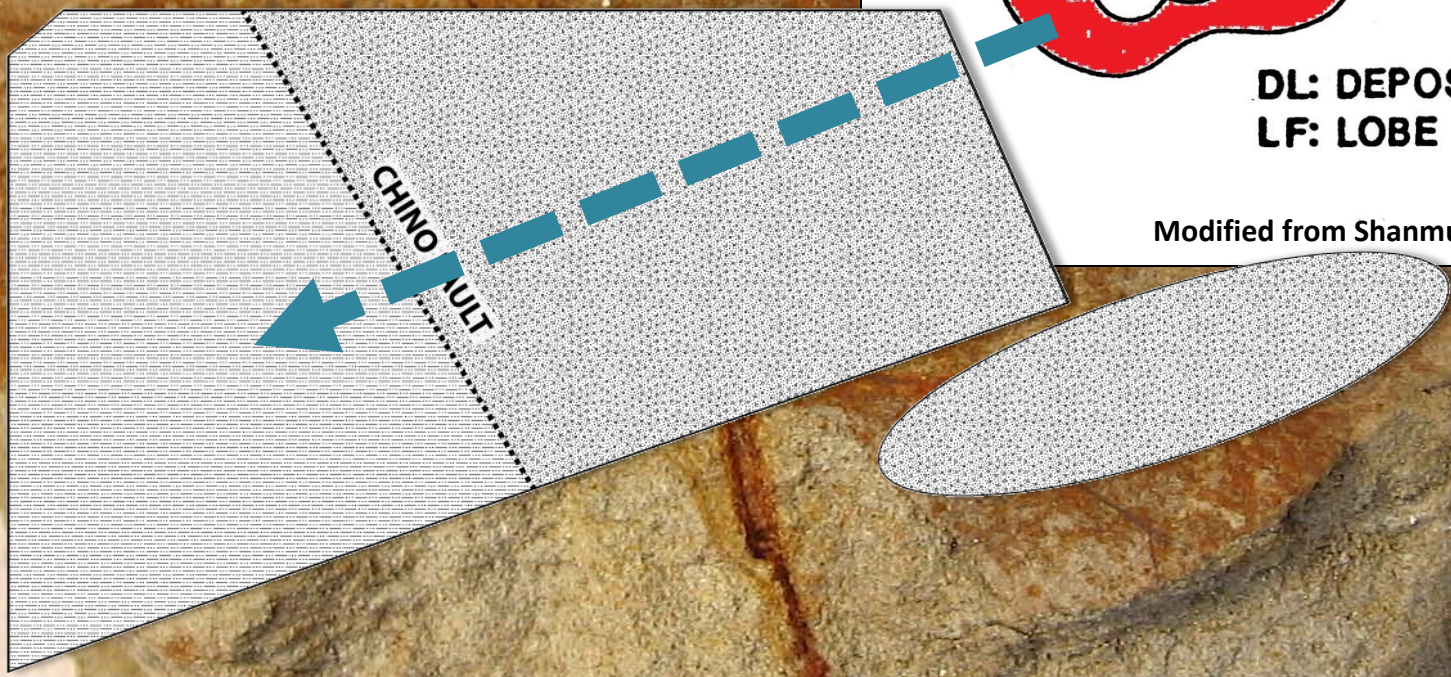


INTERPRETATION: LOBE FACIES



DL: DEPOSITIONAL LOBE
LF: LOBE FRINGE

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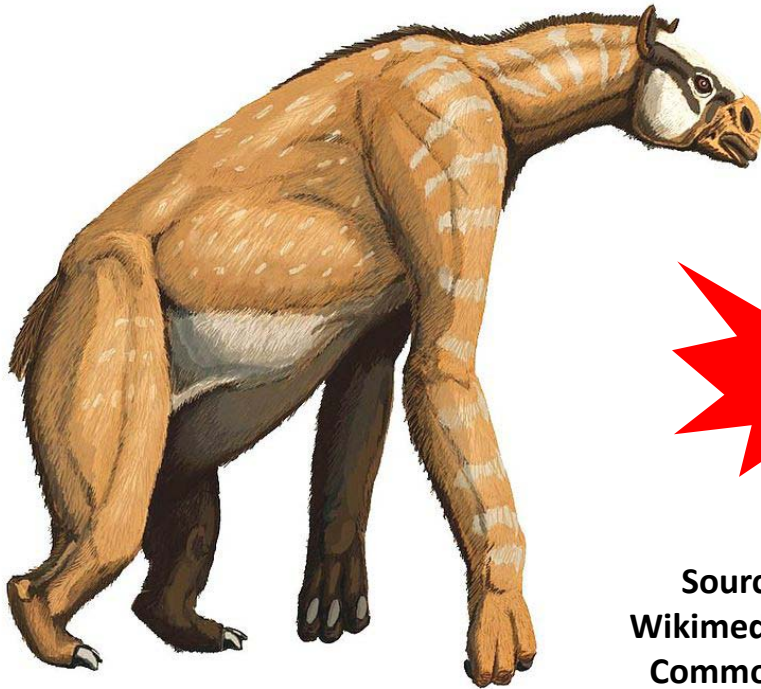
INTERPRETATION: LEAF HORIZONS and "Marine" Mammals?



Source: Wikimedia Commons

“[F]lows resulting from rain storms and **seasonal events** in the source area.”
(Reading and Richards, 1994)

INTERPRETATION: LEAF HORIZONS and "Marine" Mammals?



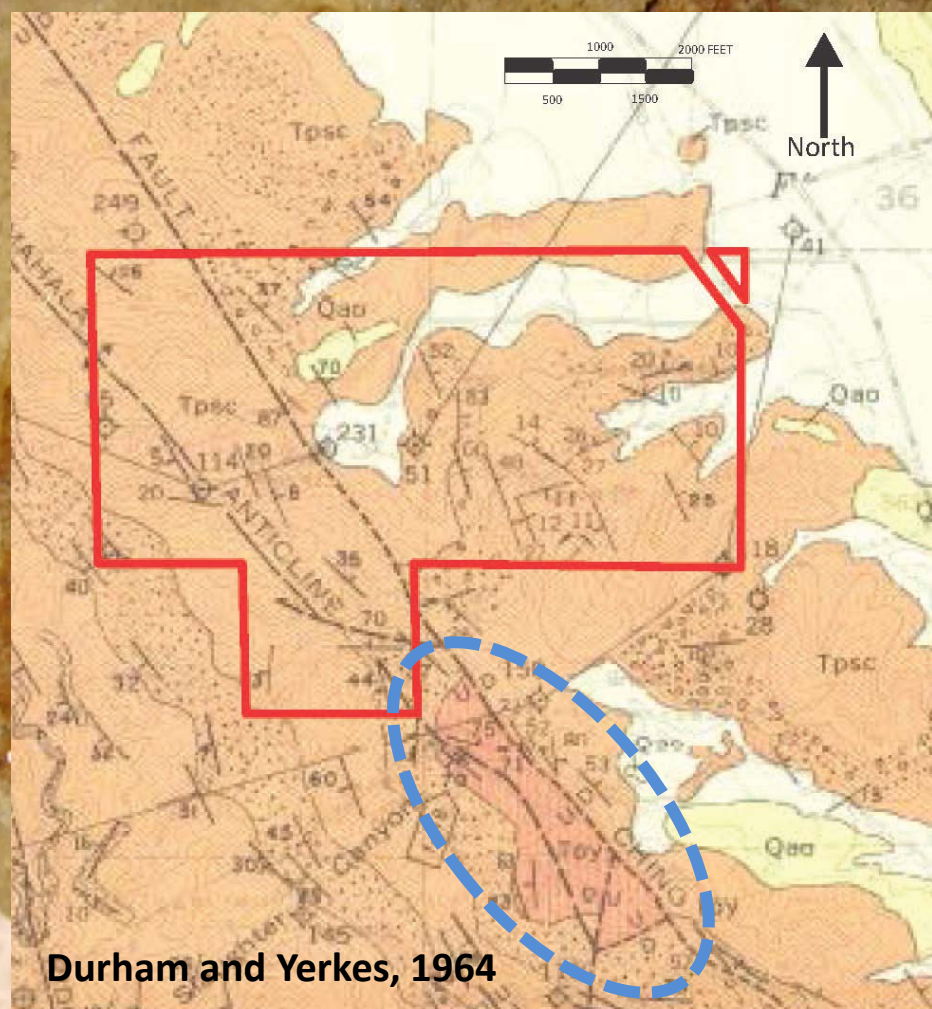
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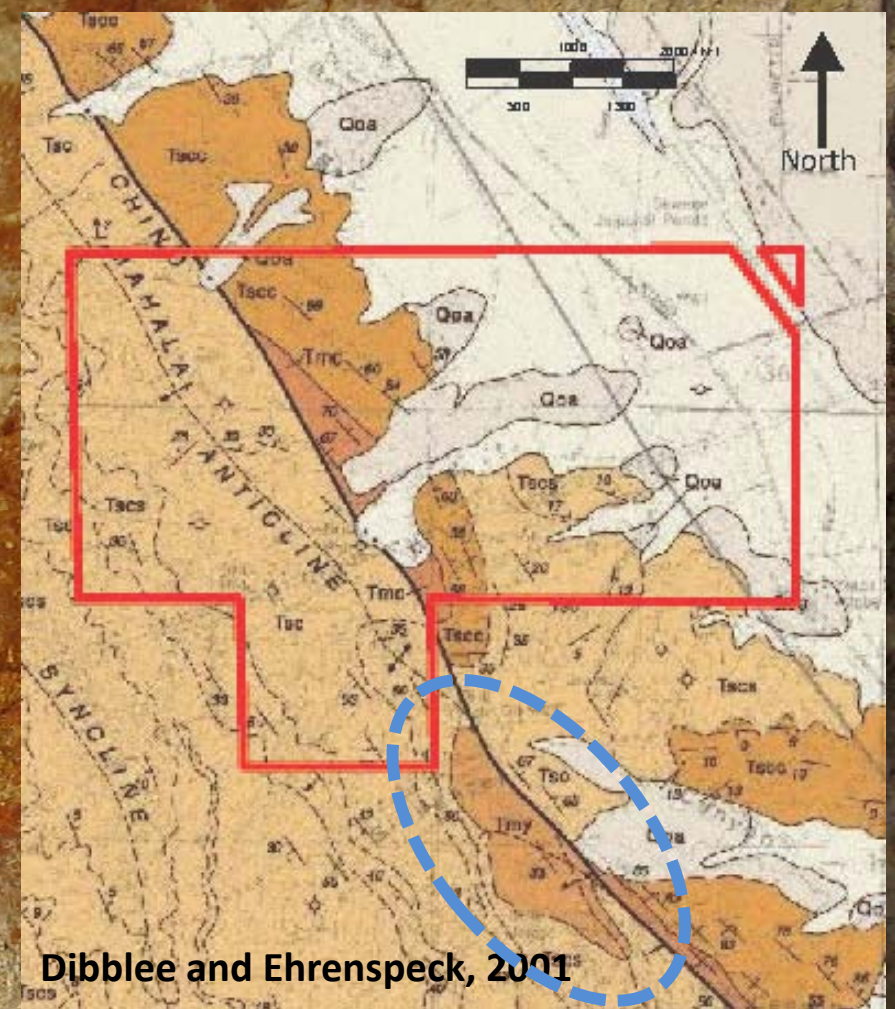


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INTERPRETATION: FORMATIONS

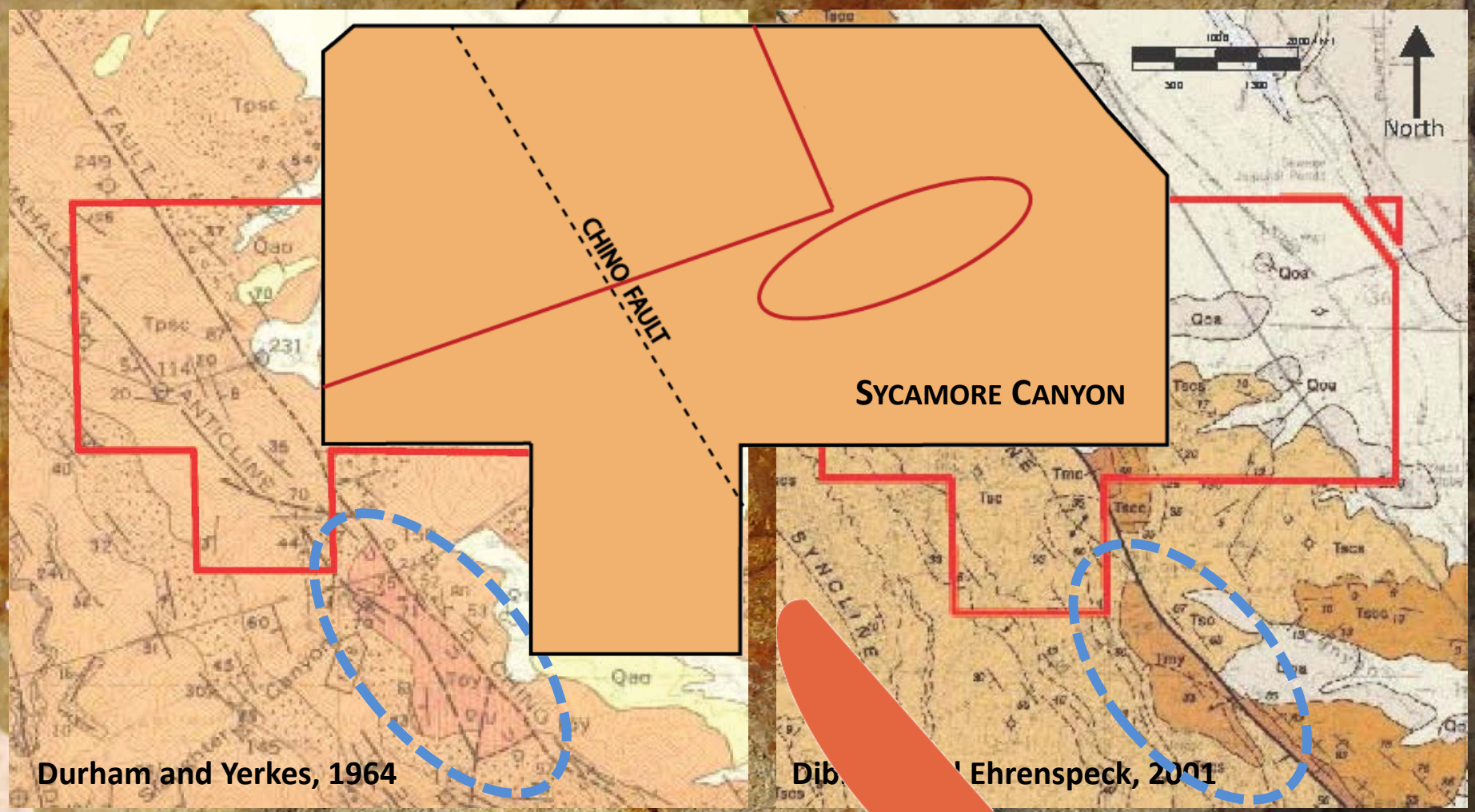


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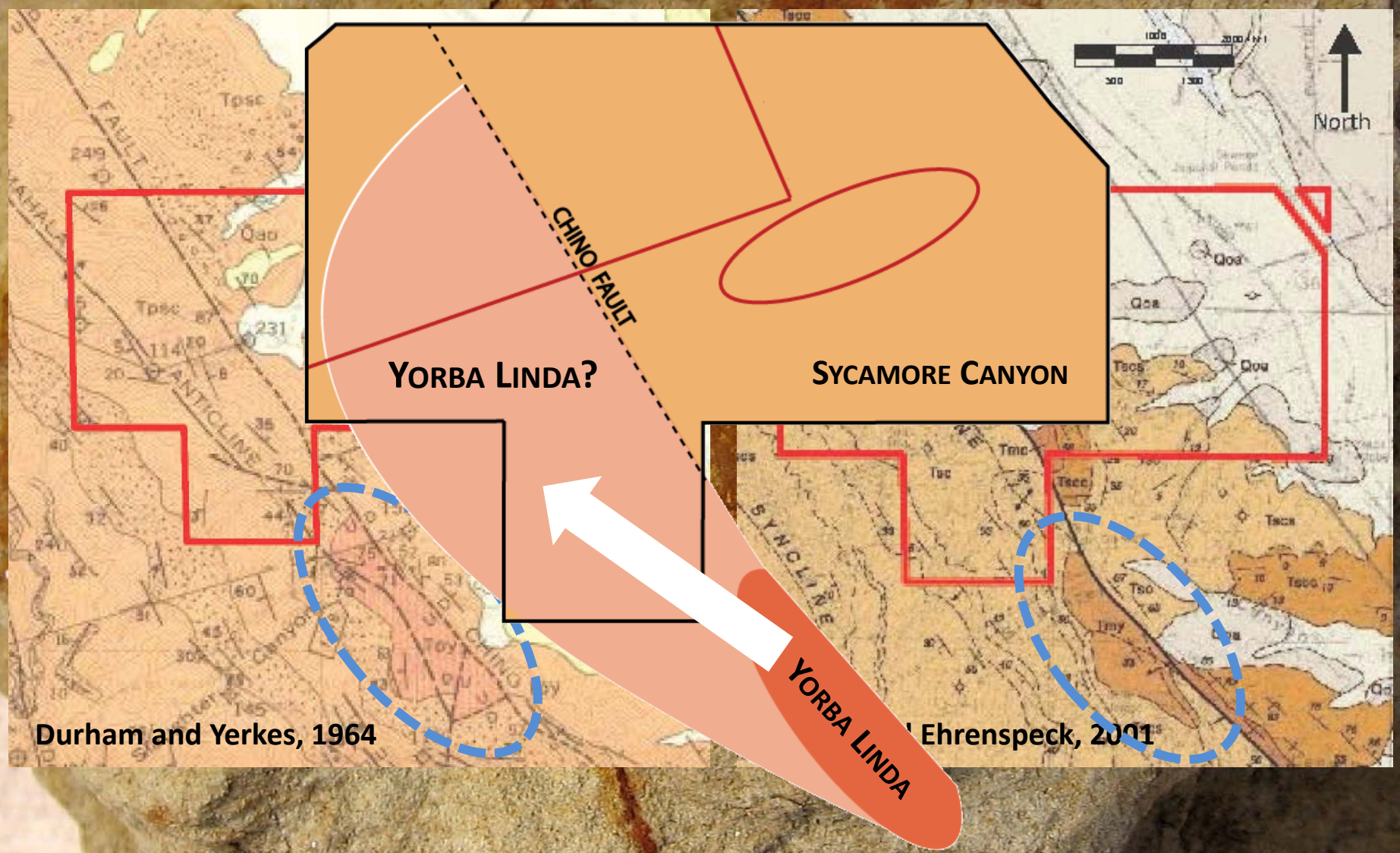
INTERPRETATION: FORMATIONS



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Dibbern and Ehrenspeck, 2001

INTERPRETATION: FORMATIONS



WATCH THIS SPACE!



WATCH THIS SPACE!



REFERENCES

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Vanessa Brierty

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Scientific Research Systems**

