DRAFT

74220 Orange Soil 4567 grams



Figure 1: Photo of trench dug into orange soil at rim of Shorty Crater, Apollo 17. NASA AS17-137-20990 (see map and sketch, figures 21, 22).

Introduction

The orange soil samples discovered at Shorty Crater, Apollo 17, consists of three samples of the trench pictured in figure 1 (74220, 74240 and 74260) and an adjacent double drive tube (74002-74001). 74220 and most of the drive tube are nearly pure orange glass, while 74240 and 74260 and the top 5 cm of the drive tube are mixtures of orange glass and local mare soil. A high portion of the orange glass in the drive tube is devitrified, and now black, due to fine olivine needles and ilmenite feathers. This is often referred to as "black

Orange Soil Samples										
	Grams	Is/FeO								
74220	1180	1	surface sample							
74240-4	924	5.1	trench sample							
74260-4	527	5	trench sample							
74002	909.6	0.2 to 3	drive tube, top							
74001	<u>1072</u>	0.2	drive tube, bottom							
total	4567									

Lunar Sample Compendium C Meyer 2004 glass", but compositionally, it is found to be the same as the orange glass.

The orange and black glass samples were identified as a pyroclastic deposit (Heiken et al. 1974, Meyer et al. 1975, Heiken and McKay 1977). Other origins (vapor condensation, impact) have been considered and rejected. Roedder and Weiblen (1973) considered an origin by meteorite impact into a lava lake, but this hypothesis has also been discounted.

Mafic volcanic glasses are found all over the moon (Delano 1986), but the Orange Soil (74220) and the Green Glass Clods (15425-7) are the "type samples" for pyroclastic deposits. The Orange Soil was found to be enriched volatile elements (Zn, Pb, S, Cl etc) and the glass beads were found to have a thin coating of condensed volatiles (Meyer et al 1975, Butler and



Figure 2: Sieved and washed fraction of orange soil, 74220. *Particle size is 100 microns. NASAS73-15085.*

Meyer 1976). The Orange Soil generally contains high levels of endogenous Ni (not due to meteorite contamination), as well as significant amounts of highly-siderophile-elements (Re, Os etc) that seem to be due to meteoritic contamination (Walker et al. 2004).

While the age of the orange glass is known to be about 3.6 b.y. (the same age as the mare basalts), the exact age of Shorty Crater has remained elusive (Eugster et



Figure 3: Grain size distribution of orange soil (74220) and core tube (74001) compared with typical soil (75081) (from Heiken et al. 1974). Mean grain size of 74220 is 40 microns.

al. 1981, Bogard and Hirsch 1978, Crozaz 1979). The cratering event that caused Shorty Crater would surely have modified these samples, as they were collected from the rim of the crater.

Petrography

Although the orange soil is nearly pure orange glass, only about 1/3 of the sample is unbroken spheres and ovoids, while about 2/3 is made up of broken spheres and angular glass fragments (Heiken et al. 1974, Heiken and McKay 1974). None of the glass in this sample is similar to lunar agglutinates, nor contains broken mineral or lithic fragments characteristic of impact glass. The average grain size of 74220 is ~ 40 microns (figure 3). The orange soil samples (as measured by the Is/FeO parameter) are extremely immature (Morris 1978, Morris and Gose 1977). Thus, this soil is not like that of other lunar soils and is interpreted as a pyroclastic deposit (Heiken et al. 1974).

Mineralogical Mode							
	74220	74220	74240	74260	74001	74002toj	o 74002 (90-150 micron)
reference	Heiken a	and McKay	1974			McKay e	t al. 1978
Agglutinates	1.3 %	2.7	8	7.7		13.2	
Basalt	1.6	2	30	23.7		3.6	
Breccia	0.3	1.3	16.9	16.1		1.4	0.1
Anorthosite, Norite			0.6				
Plagioclase		1	4.6	2.7	1.6	0.1	
Pyroxene	0.3	0.3	11.3	13.7	0.3	1.4	
Olivine				0.3			
Ilmenite		0.3	1.3	2.3			
Glass							
Orange	66.3	83.6	4	7.7	8		
Black	29.3	6.7		2	73.3	91.1	99.9
Colorless	0.3		4.6	3.7			
Brown		1.3	2.6	1.7	16.6		
Ropy		0.7	14.3	18.1		0.1	
Other			0.3	0.3		0.3	



Figure 4: Photomicrograph of thin section of 74220 illustrating orange glass beads and broken fragments. The orange glass partially crystallizes olivine needles with fine ilmenite margins. Large bead in this photo is ~ 1 mm. NASA#S79-27295.



Figure 5: Rare vesicle in glass sphere from 74001 (from Heiken and McKay 1978). Diameter of sphere is 140 microns.

The orange soil is mostly orange glass beads and broken fragments of the same (figure 2). Heiken and McKay (1974) and McKay et al. (1978) determined the mineralogical mode and described the shape and crystallinity of the glass beads (see table). The



Figure 6: Scanning-electron-microscope image of ion-etched thin section of "black glass" droplet from 74002 ilustrating minute olivine, ilmenite and chromite quench crystals in glass matrix. Ilmenite feathers are bright in this BSE image, but they cause the black appearence of glass beads. From Heiken and McKay (1977). Black scale bar is 10 microns.

petrography of the core (74002, 74001) is described in McKay et al. (1978). The core varies in its ratio of orange glass to devitrified black glass. Many beads are broken, presumably by the impact that made Shorty Crater. Few glass beads have vesicles (figure 5).

The devitrification features of the orange and black glass spheres in 74220 and 74001 are described by Haggerty (1974), Arndt and Engelhardt (1987) and Heiken and McKay (1978). Quench crystals of olivine and ilmenite (figures 4 and 6) make devitrified orange

Shape and C	rystallinity	y of Glas	s Drople	ts (from Heiken et a	al. 1974, I	Heiken an	d McKay 1978)				
Sample #	depth		droplet shape			crystallinity					
		sphere	ovoid	compound	glass	partly	crystalline				
74002,179	5 cm	47 %	42	11	46 %	30	24				
74002,181	18	46	37	17	15	19	66				
74001,98	32	70	26	4	4	11	86				
74001,113	44	53	34	13	2	9	90				
74001,125	57.5	35	23	41	2	5	93				
		sphere	ovoid	broken fragments							
74220,85A		20 %	5	74							
74220,85B		30	11	58							
74220,85C		20	5	75							
74220.85D		32	2	66							

glass appear opaque (black). These black glass droplets are found to have the same chemical composition as the orange glass (Heiken and McKay 1974). Olivine composition is Fo_{68-82} (Prinz et al. 1973, Taylor and Carter 1974 and Heiken et al. 1974).

The grey samples collected from the ends of the trench (74240 and 74260) also contain ropy glasses of presumed impact origin (Fruland et al. 1977, Korotev and Kremser 1992) as well as a variety of breccias and basalts.

The surfaces of the orange glass spheres are found to have a unique coating of micromounds (100 to 1000 im) (Heiken et al. 1974, Meyer et al. 1975, Clanton et al. 1978). In some places the coating has been scraped off (figure 7). The coatings were found to be made of mixed salts, with ZnS as a main component (figue 8). Very few micrometeorite craters were found on the surfaces of the spheres.

Surface-correlated volatiles

Tatsumoto et al. (1973) was the first to notice that the 74220 contained surface-correlated volatiles (Pb). Gibson and Moore (1973a,b) noted that 74220 was unusual as a lunar soil in that it gave off SO₂ at a low temperature (figure 13). By analyzing different size fractions, Thode and Rees (1976) showed that the sulfur was enriched on the surfaces of the grains, but they found that ³⁴S remained constant over different size fraction (unlike the case for all other lunar soils). Jovanovic et al. (1973) found that 74220 was enriched in Cl and Te and suggested that the source of high halogens was "fumarolic activity". Jovanovic and Reed (1974) and Wanke et al. (1973) found 74220 to be enriched in halogens (table 6) and Goldberg et al. (1976) showed the F to be a surface deposit (figure 9).

Meyer et al. (1975) and Wasson et al. (1976) hypothesized that halogens were in the vapor of the lava fountain, because of the increased volatility of various metals as chlorides and because some Cl and F was found on the surface of the glass. Cirlin and Housley (1977) used a technique that involved HF treatment to enhance thermal release of Pb, to show that the Pb was indeed present as $PbCl_2$ on the surface of the orange glass. Bell et al. (1974) reported evidence of $FeCl_2$.

Reed et al. (1977) and others have carefully studied the behavior of Zn, Pb and other elements during various kinds of leaching and conclude that although



Figure 7: ZnS rich coating on glass sphere from 74001 (from Clanton et al. 1978).



Figure 8: Ion microprobe mass scans of surface and ion-etched surface of orange glass sphere from 74220 showing that Zn, Cu and Ga were present in the surface deposit, but etched away after 2 hrs. of ion bombardment (Meyer et al. 1975).



Figure 9: Flourine depth profile for samples of 74220 (from Goldberg et al. 1976)



Figure 10: Orange glass compositions from 74220 (data from Reid et al. 1973, Delano and Lindsey 1983). Analyses of individual orange glass beads from other orange soil samples are variable (data from Hughes et al. 1990).

these elements are present in surface coating, they are not easily released. Krahenbuhl (1980) showed convincingly that Zn, Hg, Ge, Au and Ir were on the surfaces of the particles by carefully analyzing different grain sizes of the core tube 74002/1. Eugster et al. (1981) also showed that Br, and I were "anti-correlated" with grain size and thus on the surfaces of the glass beads. Meyer et al. (1975) used the ion microprobe to show that Zn, Cu, Ga, Pb and other elements were on the surfaces of glass beads from 74220. (figure 8). Butler and Meyer (1976) showed that the prevalent coating material (micromounds) contained sulfur. Nearly everyone agrees that the volatile element deposit on the glass beads was due to condensation of gas from volcanic eruption (figure 12).

Double Drive Tube 74002 – 74001

A 67 cm long double drive tube was collected from close to the trench at Shorty Crater. Nagel (1978), McKay et al. (1978), Morris et al. (1978), Bogard and Hirsch (1978), Blanchard and Budahn (1978), Crozaz (1978) and Heiken and McKay (1978) studied the double drive tube. Eugster et al. (1979, 1980, 1981) determined the age and exposure history of this important sample. Clanton et al. (1978) and Cirlin et al. (1979) studied the surface coatings on the particles.

Chemistry

There are at least three important, variable, chemical components to consider in understanding the orange soil (endogenous volcanic melt, volcanic exhalation,



Figure 11: Normalized rare-earth-element pattern for composite of orange glass spheres from 74220 (data from Philpotts et al. 1974).

and meteoritic contamination). The volcanic exhalation is seemingly coupled to the endogenous component in time (Tera and Wasserburg 1976). Morgan and Wandless (1979) used volatile and siderophile element data from the core tube to unravel the contributions from meteorites and volcanic exhalations. Recently, Walker et al. (2004) have shown that the highlysiderophile-elements (namely Os) are greatly depleted in the orange glass.

Table 1 and figure 11 give the chemical composition of the bulk samples. Portions of the orange soil (74220) and the core (74002/1) are relatively uncontaminated by lunar regolith, and closely match the composition of the glass beads. However, in the bulk trench samples (74240 and 74260) and the top 5 cm of the core (74002), there is also a variable amount of mixing (by gardening) with lunar regolith.

Numerous investigators analyzed a large number of orange and black glass beads from Apollo 17 (table 5). Delano and Lindsey (1983) and Delano (1986) have identified several (~25) groups of volcanic glass, but found that the orange glass from 74220 was very constant in composition (figure 10). Hughes et al. (1990) analyzed some of the individual glass particles for a long list of elements (table 2).

Delano (1986) found that mafic volcanic glasses always have relatively high Ni, so Ni, at least, is not an indicator of meteoritic contamination in these samples.

The special feature of the orange glass samples is that they are found to be enriched in Zn, Cu, Ag, Cd, Tl, Br (and other metal halides) when compared to other lunar



Figure 12: Sketch of hypothetical lava fountain that could have produced the features seen in the volcanic glass beads in 74220 (from Meyer et al. 1975).

samples (Morgan et al. 1974, Duncan et al. 1974) and this has been much discussed (see section of surfacecorrelated volatiles). Table 6 tabulates some of the analytical results for halogens and sulfur in the orange glass samples. While sulfur is not high in the bulk sample, it is an important component in the surface deposits (see Butler and Meyer 1976).

Various investigators (Walker et al. 2004, Krahenbuhl 1980, Wasson et al. 1976) have etched or leached the surfaces of the glass beads in an effort to separate the components (figure 14).

Radiogenic age dating

Husain and Schaeffer (1973), Huneke et al. (1973), Eberhardt et al. (1975), Alexander et al. (1978) and Huneke (1978) determined the age of the orange glass spheres by ³⁹Ar-⁴⁰Ar plateau (figures 15, 16 and table). In a "tour-de-force", Huneke dated individual glass beads at about 3.6 b.y. (figure 18). Tera and Wasserburg (1976) used the lead isotopes leached from the surface, along with the residue, to date the age of formation of the orange soil (figure 17). U, Th and Pd data for 74220, 74240, 74260 and 74001 are also given in Nunes et al. (1974), Silver (1974) and Tatsumoto et al. (1987). They note that ²⁰⁴Pb is relatively high and easily released by mild thermal heating, or leaching.



Figure 13: Gas release profile of 74220 showing low temperature release of carbon and sulfur species (from Gibson and Moore 1973).

Cosmogenic isotopes and exposure ages

Keith et al. (1974), Fruchter et al. (1978) and Murrell et al. (1979) determined the radioactivity of 74220 and 74002/1, due to cosmic ray interaction (table 4). Based on ²²Na, ²⁶Al activity, Fruchter et al. (1978) found that the top 2-3 cm of the core has been actively mixed with mare components (gardened) and about 2 cm of soil might be missing from the top of the core. Murrell et al. (1979) found the top of the core was undersaturated in ⁵³Mn.

Kirsten et al. (1973), Fleischer and Hart (1974), Hutcheon et al. (1974) and Crozaz (1978) reported nuclear track ages for orange soil samples (~10 m.y.).

Kirsten et al. (1973), Schaeffer and Husain (1973) and Hintenberger et al. (1974) reported the exposure age of 74220 as 30 m.y., 32 m.y. and 27 m.y., respectively. However, Bogard and Hirsch (1978) found that the data for the nearby core required a two-stage cosmic-ray exposure – 20 m.y. initially, followed by 10 m.y. (the presumed age of Shorty Crater). Eugster et al. (1977 and 1981) offer a different irradiation model based on an age of ~17 m.y. for Shorty Crater. The sample may have also been irradiated for up to 35 m.y., right after it erupted !

Another interesting discovery was that the Apollo 17 orange soil sample is unique among all lunar soils, in that it shows no surface ¹⁸O, ³⁰Si or ³⁴S enrichment, which means it could not have been exposed to the lunar surface for any length of time (Taylor and Epstein 1974, Thode and Rees 1976).



Figure 14: Concentration of highly-siderophile-element (HSE) elements in etchates and residue of hand-picked orange glass spheres (large and small), from 74220 and 74001 (core). Data and figure from Walker et al. (2004). See table 3.

Processing

The location of the trench and core tube on the rim of Shorty Crater are discussed in Muehlberger et al. (1973) and Wolf et al. (1981) (figure 20 and 21) and the samples were described in Apollo 17 PET (1973).

Only a portion of 74220 was sieved. In the sieving that was done, there were some orange glass clods that were found, but these remain unstudied. There also remain unsieved portions of 74240 and 74260 (figure 22).

Various investigators (e.g. Krahenbuhl 1980) sieved the samples to obtain results on different size fractions.



Figure 15: Argon release diagram for composite of orange glass spheres from 74220 (from Huneke et al. 1973).



Figure 16: K/Ar data for orange glass from 74220 (from Alexander et al. 1978).

Summary of Age Data for 74220 and 74001

Ar/Ar

 3.71 ± 0.06 b.y.

 3.67 ± 0.04

 3.54 ± 0.05

ORANGE SOIL	LEACHES OF BALLS (3 TO 15 mg	1200 μm +100 μm
74220	-60 µm BALLS (TOTA (T) TOTAL SOII	•BALL 3, LEACH •BALL 1, 10 LEACH
1.0-		●BALL 2, LEACH
		◎BALL 1,2≝ LEACH
207 Pb		L.B.
0.6-		 INDIVIDUAL BALLS (UNCORRECTED FOR BLANK)
0.4- +200 μπ +100 μπ	OF BALLS	 MACROSCOPIC SAMPLES (CORRECTED FOR BLANK)
	204 Pb/206 Pb	L.B LOADING BLANK M.T MACRO-CHEMISTRY BLANK
0.20 0.01 0.02	0.03 0.04	0.05 0.06 0.0

Figure 17: Pb/Pb diagram for orange glass spheres and composites from 74220 (from Tera and Wasserburg 1976).



Figure 18: Argon release patterns for individual orange glass beads from 74220 (from Huneke 1978).

74001 Ar/Ar

3.66

3.7

 3.60 ± 0.04 3.66 ± 0.03 3.63 3.48 ± 0.03 ~3.7 (fission track age)

Pb/Pb

Lunar Sample Compendium C Meyer 2004

Husain and Schaeffer 1973

Eberhardt et al. 1973

Eberhardt et al. 1975

Alexander et al. 1978 Saito and Alenxander 1979

Tatsumoto et al. 1973

Tera and Wasserburg 1976 Hutcheon et al. 1974

Note: Beware decay constant.

Huneke et al. 1973

Huneke 1978

Other Measurements for Orange Soil

Viscosity and heat capacity Uhlmann et al. (1973)

Magnetics

Brecher A. and Morash K.R. (1973) Brecher et al. (1974) Olhoeft G.R. and Stangway D.W. (1973) Stone et al. (1982)

Isotopes

Epstein S. and Taylor H.P. (1973) Taylor H.P. and Epstein S. (1973) Thode H.G. and Rees C.E. (1976) Silver (1974) Tatsumoto et al. (1973, 1978) Tera and Wasserburg (1976)

Rare Gasses

Eberhardt et al. (1975) Eugster et al. (1977, 1979, 1980, 1981) Bogard and Hirsch (1978) Hintenberger et al. (1974) Kirsten et al. (1973)

Gas release

Epstein S. and Taylor H.P. (1973) Gibson E.K. and Moore G. (1973) Gibson E.K. and Moore G. (1974) Jovanovic S., Jensen K. and Reed G.W. (1973)

Nuclear Tracks

Crozaz (1978, 1979) Kirsten et al. (1973) Fleischer and Hart (1974) Hutcheon et al. (1974)

Experimental Petrology Green et al. (1975) Sato (1979)

Adsorption Isotherms Cadenhead and Stetter (1974) Cadenhead and Buerget (1974)

Depth Profile

Murrell et al. (1979) Fruchter et al. (1978)

Surface features

Carter et al. (1973) Holmes et al. (1974) Butler (1978) Grant et al. (1974)

Spectra

Pieters et al. (1980) Mao et al. (1973) Vaughan and Burns (1973)



Figure 19: Experimental crystallization of 74220 orange glass at high pressure (from Green et al. 1975).



Figure 20: Clods of orange soil, sample number 74220,8. Scale in mm. NASA photo# S75-34259.

Table 1a. Chemical composition of Shorty Trench.

reference weight SiO2 % TiO2	Kieth 74 74220	Rhodes 74 74220 (b) 38.57 8.81 6 22	Wiesmann 74220 (a) 8.5	Rhodes 74240 40.78 8.61	Rhodes 74241 41.55 7.45	Wiesmann 74241 (a)	Rhodes 74260 41.22 7.68	Nava 74 74220 38.9 8.96	Nava 74 74241 42.3 7.33	Rose 74 74241 42 7.9	Rose 74 74261 42.08 7.45	core ave. Blanchard 78 74001/2 8.9
FeO MnO MgO CaO Na2O K2O P2O5 S % sum	0.082	0.32 22.04 0.3 14.44 7.68 0.36 0.09 0.04 0.07	0.084	12:34 15:84 0.24 9.15 11:36 0.38 0.12 0.09 0.14	13.33 14.89 0.22 9.19 11.54 0.48 0.12 0.1 0.12	0.12	15.25 15.31 0.23 9.47 11.37 0.38 0.12 0.09 0.12	22.34 0.255 14.76 7.01 0.43 0.076 0.097	14.66 0.202 9.88 10.89 0.48 0.123 0.124	14.84 0.2 9.17 11.56 0.43 0.14 0.1	13.7 14.96 0.19 9.56 11.25 0.42 0.13 0.09	23.7 0.27 15 7.6 0.42
Sc ppm V										59 75	57 70	48
Cr Co			4650			2676				2874 28	3284 38	5200 66
Ni Cu		83		80	101		99			126 28	133 32	
Zn Ga Ge ppb As		292		96	96		109			37 10	35 10	
Se Rb		1.2	1.107	2.3	2.5	2.423	2			1.8	2	
Sr Y Zr		205 49 182	209	163 80 235	154 74 232	159	167 75 230			144 90 352	151 74 286	
Nb Mo		15	105	19	19	210	19			14	23	
Ru Rh												
Pd ppb Ag ppb												
Cd ppb In ppb												
Sn ppb Sb ppb												
Cs ppm			70.4			110				0.4	140	
La Ce			76.4 6.25 19			9.95 28.8				84	140	5.9 21
Pr Nd			17.8			20.0						21
Sm Eu			6.53 1.8			8.55 1.6						6.9 1.88
Gd Tb			8.52			12.6						1.6
Dy Ho			9.4			13.7						
Er Tm			5.1			8.07						
Yb Lu Hf Ta			4.43 0.611			7.45				10	7.2	4.2 0.59 6.3 1.2
W ppb Re ppb Os ppb												
Ir ppb Pt ppb												
Au ppb Th ppm	0.65		0.16			1.32						0.4
technique	(a) IDMS	s, (b) XRF, (d	c) INAA			0.37						

	spheres							bulk	500-62 micron						
reference weight SiO2 % TiO2 Al2O3	Philpoti 74220	ts 74 (a) 74220S	74241	Korotev 74220 38.3 8.8 6.8	v 92 74241A 40.8 8.7 12.9	74241B 41.3 7.6 13.8	74261 41.3 7.5 13	Wasson 74220	n 76 Ieach	etch	residue	total	(c) (c) (c)	Wanke 74220 39.36 8.09 6.52	73 74242 42.36 6.49 13.9
FeO MnO MgO				22.4 14.28	16.2 8.8	9.02	9.68	23.8 0.275	0.68 0.01	2.56 0.03	20.97 0.23	24.19 0.272	(C) (C) (C)	21.87 0.25 14	15.18 0.19 9.27
CaO Na2O K2O P2O5 S % sum	0.078	0.064	0.124	7.8 0.366	11.1 0.457	11.4 0.471	11.1 0.476	6.16 0.274	0.18 0.01	0.01 0.03	6.16 0.206	6.43 0.247	(c) (c)	7.4 0.4 0.076 0.048	11.4 0.45 0.1 0.1
Sc ppm				48.3	61	57.3	53.9	37	1	0.18	35	36	(c)	42.5	50.2
Cr Co Ni				4650 61.5 113	2780 26.3 90	2800 26.7 140	2950 30.2 120	5030 68 110	136 2.4 3.6	456 6.7 8.9	4460 60 71	5050 69 83	(c) (c) (c)	4030 55.5 67 25	2320 24.5 82 21
Zn Ga Ge ppb As								194 16.1 401	43 2.9 80	5.3 0.79 20	17 2.5 143	65 6.2 243	(b) (b) (b)	270 16.5 260 15	88 13.4 210 22
Se Rb Sr V	1.11 206	0.644 205	2.55 155	235	170	210	140							1.86 160	140 61
Zr Nb Mo Ru Rh Pd ppb	184	194	565	175	270	200	250							162 13	204 15.1
Ag ppb Cd ppb In ppb Sn ppb Sb ppb Te ppb Cs pom								314 29	122 6.6	7.2 0.41	28 0.71	157 7.7	(b) (b)	0.078	
Ba La	78.4	73.9	116	78 5.94	120 9.72	109 9.93	127 9.37	5.4	0.35	0.06	5.2	5.6	(c) (c)	130 6.5	120 10.9
Ce Pr	19.9	17.7	29.6	18.1	29	29.5	27	19	0.9	0.2	19	20	(c)	18 2.5	34 4.4
Na Sm Eu Gd Th	17.9 6.5 1.84 8.46	17.4 6.4 1.83 8.5	24.8 8.8 1.64 12.2	17 6.71 1.79	22 9.05 1.68 2.19	24 8.72 1.55 2.1	17 8.21 1.63	5.2 1.7	0.29 0.05	0.06 0.02	5.3 1.6	5.6 1.67	(c) (c) (c)	16 6.7 1.83 9.3	31 8.7 1.65 11.1
Dy Ho	9.16	8.82	14	1.40	2.10	2.1	1.01						(0)	9.5 1 9	14 2.8
Er Tm	4.82	4.59	7.85											5.4	2.0
Yb Lu Hf Ta W ppb Re ppb Os ppb	4.2 0.627	3.96 0.608	7.6 1.14	4.31 0.59 5.79 1	7.78 1.12 7.59 1.26	7.52 1.09 7.21 1.19	6.95 0.96 6.98 1.18	4.1 0.5 5.4 0.9	0.16 0.02 0.16 0.02	0.05 0.01 0.65 0.11	3.7 0.51 5 0.75	3.9 0.54 5.8 0.88	(c) (c) (c) (c)	4.24 0.58 5.3 1.1 83	7.3 1 6.4 1.3 200 0.2
Ir ppb Pt ppb				<6	3.5	4	4.5	0.35	0.03	0.04	0.19	0.06	(b)		7.9
Au ppb Th ppm U ppm <i>technique</i>	(a) IDN	1S, (b) RI	VAA, (c	<4 0.42 0.13) INAA	3.5 0.99 0.4	4 1.24 0.26	<6 1.1 0.23	1.01 0.61	0.08 0.02	0.02 0.09	0.244 0.58	0.34 0.7	(b) (c) (c)	1.5 0.15	2.6 0.37

Table 1b. Chemical composition of Shorty Trench.

	D	bulk	sphere	s				70			/			N411 7 4
reterence weiaht	Duncan 74 74220	74220	dark	organ 74 orange	74001	74241	74001	74001 79	74001	r 74002	74002	<u>uni 80</u> 74001	74001	74220
Weight SiO2 % TiO2 Al2O3 FeO MnO MgO CaO Na2O K2O P2O5 S % Sum	74220 39.03 8.72 6.47 22.13 0.273 14.44 7.62 0.34 0.077 0.043 0.073	74220	UAIK	orange	74001	74241	74001	74001	74001	7.45	7.66	7.52	7.52	74220 39.58 10 6.6 21.23 0.27 15.1 9.23 0.47
Sc ppm	100									47.9	47	47.6	45.7	46.9
V Cr Co	132 4680 62									62.8	63.6	62.3	60.3	3790 63
Ni Cu	74.7 26.3	67	70	72	68	64	66	51	53					
Zn	253	230	45	141	148	86	178	185	151	196	103	140	134	
Ge ppb As		250	41	191	105	155	144	179	122	193	170	170	119	
Se Rb Sr Y Zr Nb Mo Ru	1.5 200 43.8 186 13.6	640 0.95	129 0.66	460 0.77	350 0.76	340 2.3	380	490	353					
Rh Pd ppb Ag ppb Cd ppb In ppb Sn ppb		111 320 29	320 92	75 260	72 25	25 210	1.1 82 59 10	1.3 116 18 14	1.7 75 9 6.3	178 35.4	35.5 19.3	45.9 10	11.4 8.3	
Sb ppb Te ppb Cs ppm		0.65 62 0.053	1 10 0.03	25 49 0.045	1.16 38 0.037	0.55 24 0.107	1.25	0.73	0.77	79.3	50.8	105	61.9	
Ba La Ce Pr Nd	82									6.11 29	5.85 26.7	6 31.4	5.64 26.6	7
Sm Eu Gd Tb Dy														1.9
Er Tm Yb Lu Hf Ta														
vv ppb Re ppb		0.052	0.014	0.055	0.213	0.296	0.014	0.016	0.024					
Os ppb Ir ppb		0.411	0.114	0.214	0.021	2.78	0.045 0.042	0.049 0.048	0.035 0.016	0.024	0.019			
Pt ppb Au ppb Th ppm		0.99	0.23	1.07	0.705	1.01	0.67	1.04	0.73	1.1	0.88	0.8	1.03	
U ppm <i>technique</i>	(a) IDMS, (k	0.168 b) RNAA	0.13 , (c) IN	0.115 AA	0.141	0.33	0.143	0.15	0.151	0.138	0.126	0.16	0.148	

Table 1c. Chemical composition of Shorty Trench (cont.).

	74221,8	36			74,241,	143		74,241,1	71
weight (a) SiO2 % TiO2 Al2O3 FeO MnO MgO CaO Na2O K2O P2O5 S % sum	15.5 39.2 9.2 5.9 22.3 0.29 14.5 7.4 0.44 0.06	12.6 39.1 9.3 5.8 22.5 0.26 14.7 7.2 0.47 0.03	2.8 38.8 8.7 5.8 22.9 0.26 14.9 7.4 0.44 0.07	3 39 8.7 5.8 22.8 0.27 15 7.3 0.46 0.08	3.7 38.7 9.8 6.5 23.1 0.28 12.2 8.3 0.5 0.08	16 38.3 8.8 5.9 22.9 0.28 15.1 7.6 0.17 0.08	1.8 40.4 8.6 7.8 21.3 0.3 12.2 8.4 0.52 0.1	2.3 39.1 9.6 6.3 22.6 0.31 12.8 8.1 0.49 0.08	(c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (b) (b)
Sc ppm	45.4	46.3	47.6	46.7	49.8	48.2	47.8	49.2	(b)
v Cr Co Ni Cu Zn Ga Ge ppb As Se	4310 58 27	4379 59 96	4516 61 75	4447 60 18	4584 59 123	4516 61 108	4310 51 68	4516 51 69	(b) (b) (b)
RD Sr	230	280	220	220	230	190	270	140	(b)
Zr Nb Mo Ru Rh Pd ppb Ag ppb Cd ppb In ppb Sn ppb Sb ppb Te ppb	160	170	150	190	280	150	220	210	(b)
Cs ppm Ba La Ce	0.04 120 5.3 16.7	0.05 59 5.6 15.2	0.15 161 5.7 16.2	0.19 31 6.2 18.4	80 5.2 18.6	0.06 129 6.6 18.7	0.05 79 7.9 21.2	0.14 124 6.3 18.4	(b) (b) (b) (b)
Pr Nd	14.9	16.8	17.5	15.4	21.7	19.5	17.2	19.5	(b)
Sm Eu	6.9 1.72	6.7 1.74	6.9 1.83	6.8 2.04	7.4 2.14	6.8 1.91	7.5 1.81	7.8 2.18	(b) (b)
Gd Tb Dy Ho Er Tm	1.42	1.49	1.42	1.65	2.02	1.77	1.5	1.89	(b)
Yb Lu Hf Ta W ppb Re ppb Os ppb Ir ppb Pt ppb	3.5 0.39 5.5 0.96	3.4 0.48 5.9 1.1	3.6 0.5 5.8 1.2	3.6 0.47 5.5	4.1 0.49 6.5 1.3	3.7 0.54 5.8 1.2	4.4 0.46 6.3 1.3	4.4 0.6 6.5 1.3	(b) (b) (b) (b)
Th ppm U ppm <i>technique</i>	0.3 0.12 (a) micro	0.3 ograms, (k	0.35 0.22)) INAA, (0.04 0.22 (c) elec. Probe	0.48 0.34	0.22 0.28	0.65 0.12	0.77	(b) (b)

Table 2. Chemical composition of Individual Glass Beads.

Table 3: Highly Siderophile Elements in 74220 and 74001.

	74220		74220) 74001			74001		74001		74001		
	44 - 74	micron	74 - 150	micron	44 - 80	micron	80 - 200	micron	> 200 n	nicron	> 80 mic	ron	
	etchate	residue	etchate	residue	etchate	residue	etchate	residue	etchate	residue	leachate	residue	
Ru	-	-	-	-	0.26	0.17	0.51	0.017	0.04	-	-	0.241	(a)
Pd	-	1.528	-	0.127	0.97	0.79	0.328	0.037	0.825	0.044	0.064	0.253	(a)
Re	0.0106	0.067	0.0264	0.002	0.013	0.023	0.046	0.003	0.0058	0.0008	0.0025	0.0372	(C)
Os	0.158	0.0245	0.189	0.009	0.116	0.167	0.0074	0.0068	0.0363	0.0026	0.0067	0.352	(b)
lr	-	-	-	0.015	0.17	0.134	0.0046	0.0096	-	0.024	0.0058	0.205	(a)
Pt	-	0.265	-	0.346	0.83	0.712	0.706	0.0028	2.75	0.016	0.05	0.62	(a)
	ppb by ((a) ICP-M	IS, (b) IDI	MS neg.	(c) calcu	lated fror	n Os isot	ope (Wal	ker et al.	2004)			

	74220	74241	74001
Ru	<1	3	<1
Os	0.7	0.8	20

s 0.7 0.8 20 ppb by Jovanovic and Reed 1974

	74220		74220	size fra	ctions (microns)			
	500 - 6	2 microns	500	62	20			
	l+e	residue	to 62	to 20	to 0.1			
Au	0.86	0.274	0.34	0.605	1.7			
Ir	0.65	0.21	0.06	0.28	0.38			
	ppb by RNAA (Wasson et al. 1976)							

Table 4: Comic ray induced activity Orange Soil.

	ref:	depth (cm)	26AI dpm/kg	22Na	54Mn	56Co	46Sc	48V
74220	Kieth 74	~ 6.5	45	51	50	31	19.1	13
74002	Fruchter 78	0.3	78	125				
		0.75	85	142				
		1.25	75	135				
		1.75	71	110				
		2.75	54	103				
74001		7	48	74				
		37	33	38				
		57	33	29				

Table 5. Microprobe analysis of Orange Glass (groups).

	74220	74220	74240	74220				74001	74220	74220	74220	A 17
reference # beads	Delano 81 140	Reid 73 47	Reid 73 80	Prinz 73	Carter 73	Glass 73 19	Roedder 73	Heiken 74 inc. black	Mao 73	Philpotts red	73 black	Warner 79 47
SiO2 %	38.5	38.55	38.63	39.2	38	39.4	39.5	38.73	38.88	38	40.1	39.2
TiO2	9.12	8.87	8.96	9.4	8.87	9.3	8.56	9.46	8.7	9.6	9.9	8.9
AI2O3	5.79	5.85	5.87	5.8	5.51	6.02	6.41	5.98	5.76	5.4	6.3	5.9
FeO	22.9	21.96	22	22.4	22.4	22.7	22.2	22.6	22.21	23.4	23.8	22.4
MnO						0.3	0.32		0.24			0.28
MgO	14.9	14.99	14.79	14.1	14.5	15.5	14.4	14.2	15.81	17.3	15.1	14.6
CaO	7.4	7.16	7.31	7.6	6.99	6.42	7.13	7.73	7.17	6	7	7.2
Na2O	0.38	0.33	0.37	0.31	0.39	0.69	0.51	0.35	0.42	0.4	0.38	0.36
K2O			0.08	0.04	0.06		0.08	0.07	0.06			0.09
P2O5				0.04			0.05					0.04
S % sum												
Sc ppm V												
Cr	4721	3762	3762	4174	4789		3558	4037	5063			4584

Table 6: Halogens and sulfur in Orange Soil.

	Jovanovic 74					Wanke 73			Thode 76		Gibson 74		Gibson 78		
	74220	74220	74241	74001		74220	74241		74220	74241	74220	74220	74260	74001 - 2	74220
F ppm	102	61	230	<2	(a)	69	210	(b)							
CI ppm	72	103	59	40		20									
Br ppb	1580	420	800	180											
l ppb	14	13	13	6											
S ppm									420	940	560	750	1080	548	820



Figure 21: Map of Shorty Crater showing locations of samples. Figure 1 was taken from the position marked W. Pan.



74260 367 g 74261

112 g

Figure 22: Sketch of trench and core tube on rim of Shorty Crater (from Muehlberger et al. 1973). The orange soil (74220) and the core (74002/1) were taken from the middle of the trench and the grey soils (74240 and 74260) from either end. The core was from just behind the trench.



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