

QUATERNARY RESEARCH

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Cover photo.

Sediments of the Las Vegas Formation, seen here in Tule Springs Fossil Beds National Monument, represent ancient springs and marshes that blanketed the Las Vegas Valley floor from the middle Pleistocene to early Holocene. These deposits record the dynamic response of spring ecosystems to abrupt climate oscillations, including centuries-long megadroughts, and they also entomb a unique vertebrate fauna. In addition, they contain a significant aeolian component that Goldstein et al. have quantified for the first time, the accumulation of which is independent of both time and spring hydrologic environment. Photo: Eric Scott (see article by Goldstein et al., pages 1-13 this issue).

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