



(and scurfpeas)

What is it?

- calcium sulfate dihydrate $CaSo_4 \cdot 2H_2O$
- crystalline forms selenite and satin spar
- soft, fairly water-solube



What is it?

when exposed, usually occurs as gypseous clay with occasional masses of selenite or satin spar; less often as gypsum sand





How does it form?

- evaporite!
- evaporation of salt-rich water leads to deposition of soluble minerals



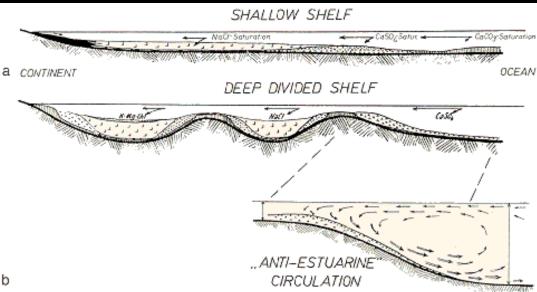
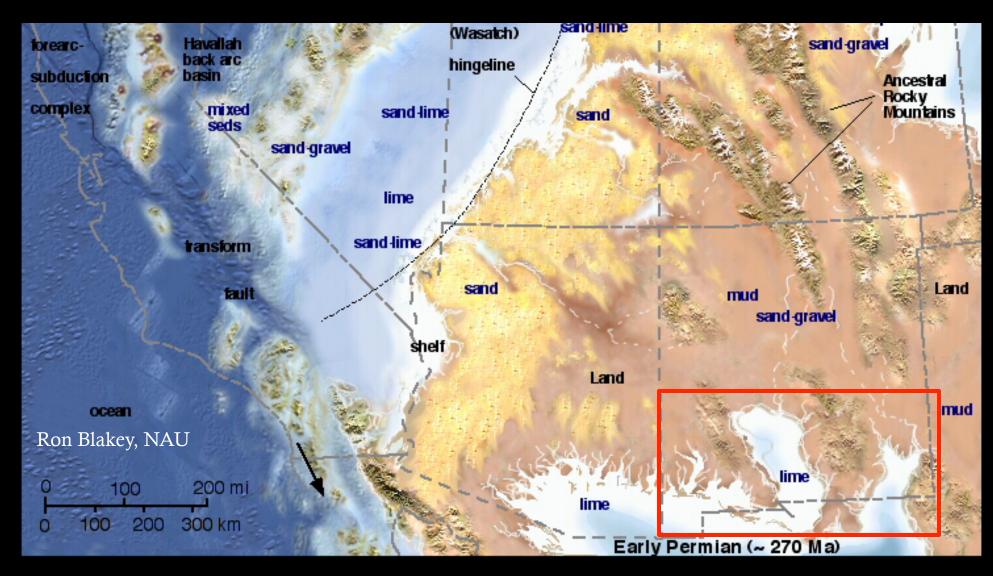


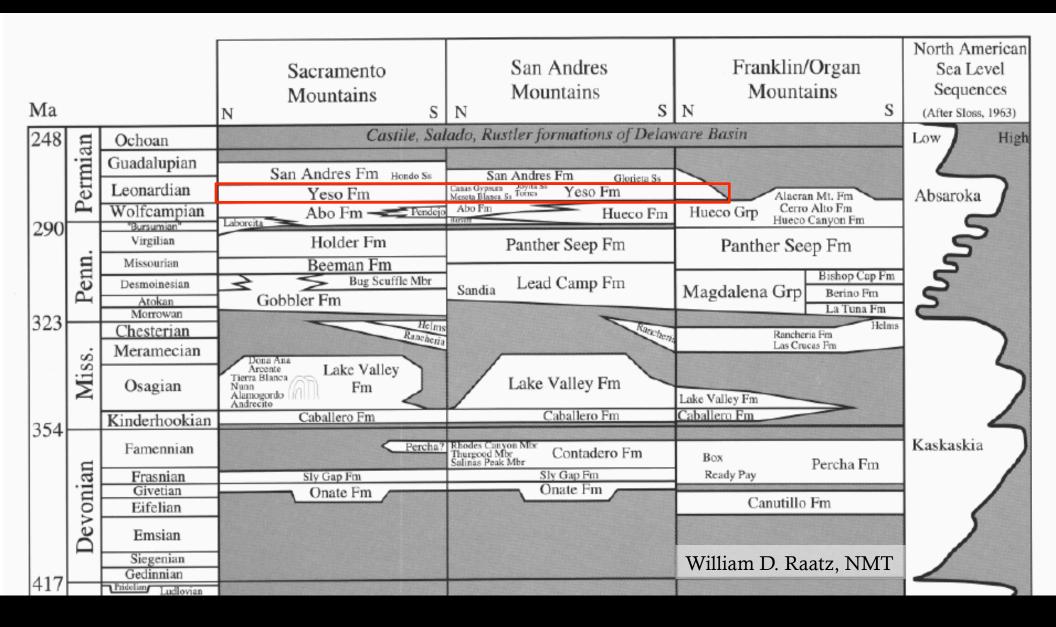
Fig. 3.11. Possible models for marine evaporite formation, a Scrial fractionation in very shallow and extended basins. Saturation of different salts is reached in a series ocean to land. Terrigenous particles may be supplied from land. Recent example: Adshi-darja Lagoon attached to the Caspian Sea by Kara Bogaz Inlet (chemical conditions there are not fully comparable with open sea). b Serial fractionation and differential preservation in deeper basins divided by sills. Saturation of differents salts is reached in a series shallow to deep water. *Detail* Only gypsum is precipitated near the sill. Halite saturation is not reached, because brine sinks down to the basin escaping further evaporation. Sill depths can be considerably reduced by carbonate and/or gypsum precipitation. No Recent example known. [G. Richter-Bernburg, 1955, Dtsch. Geol. Ges. 105 [4]: 59]

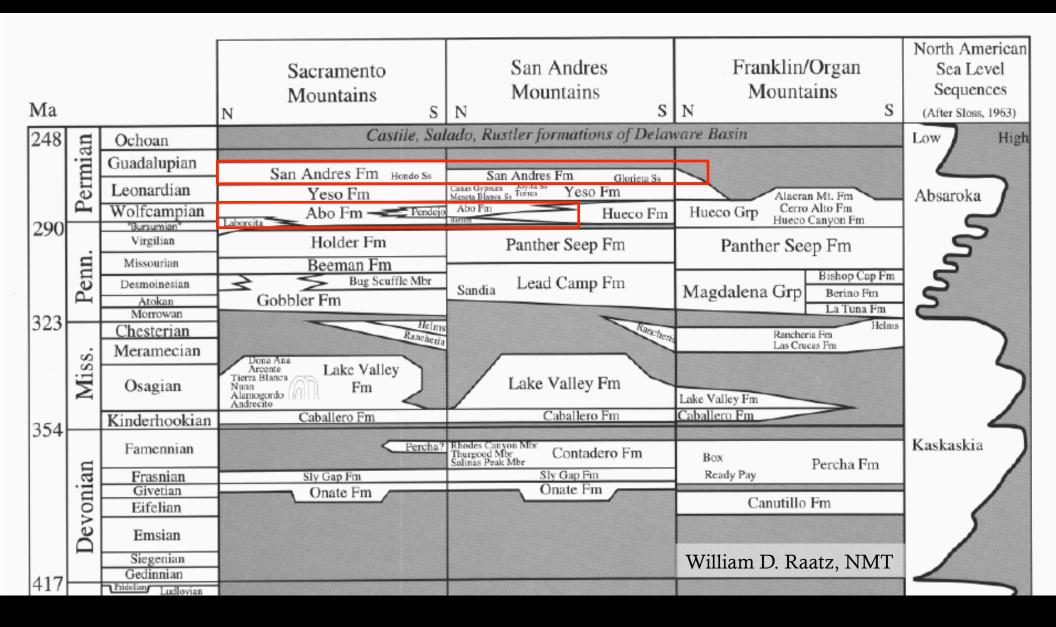
How does it form?

- in southern New Mexico, gypsum is mostly in the Yeso Formation;
- shallow coastal ocean waters ca. 280-270 million years ago (Permian)

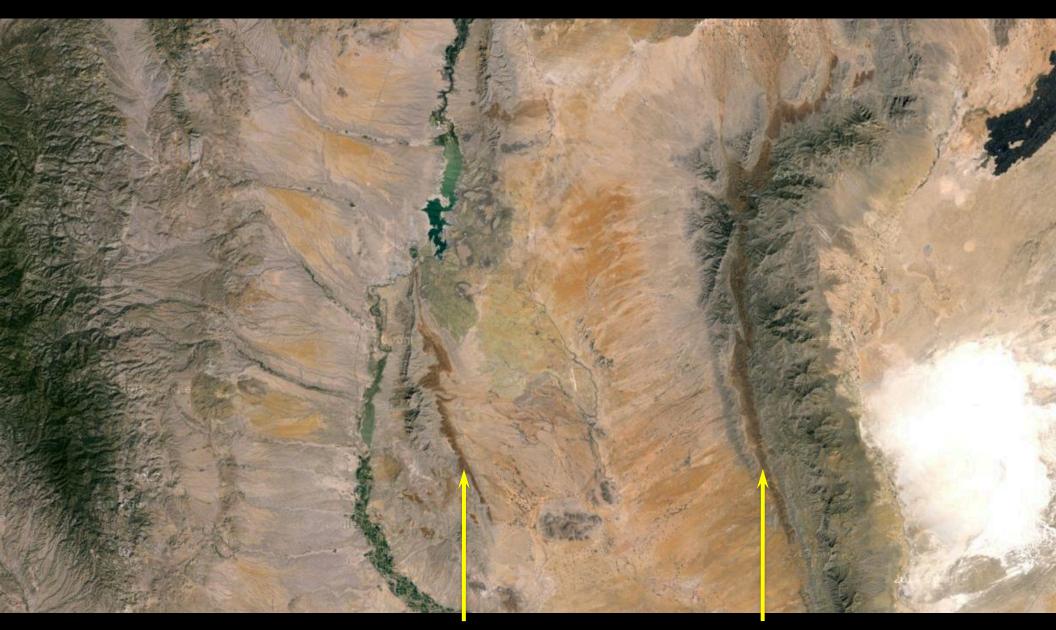


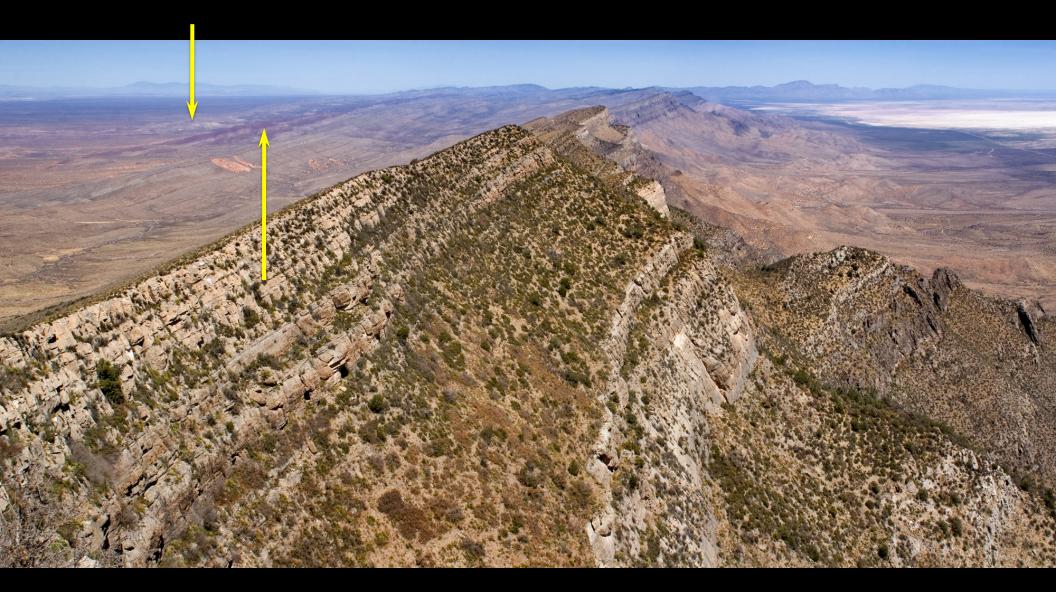
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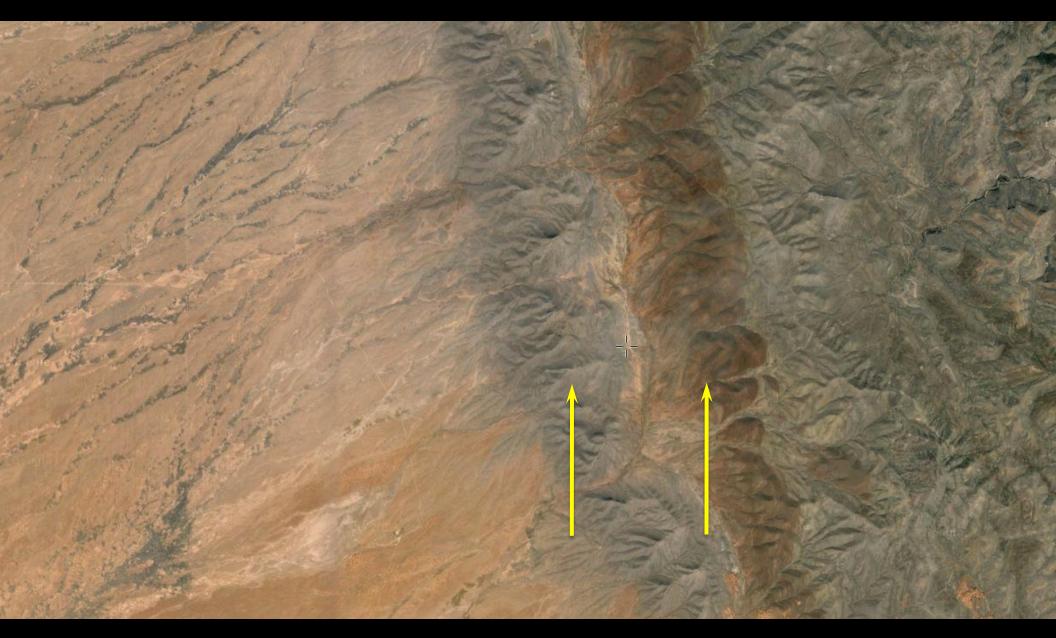




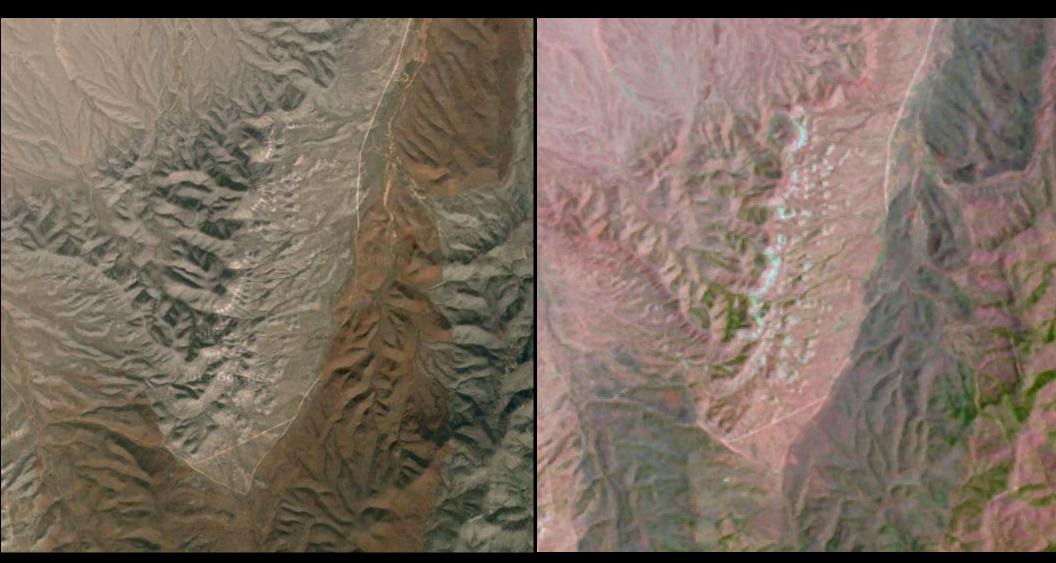








• gypsum shows up nicely on shortwave infrared satellite imagery



shortware infrared (7 4 3)

visible light

• because it is water-soluble, gypsum is often dissolved and carried away, sometimes accumulating in closed basins



• gypsum sand dunes are uncommon worldwide, but we have the big one!



• gypsum sand dunes are uncommon worldwide, but we have the big one!



• we also have one of the smaller ones (OK, it's actually in Occupied New Mexico, a.k.a. western Texas)



• Salt Basin gypsum dunes



• gypseous clay (Caballo Mountains)



• gypseous clay (Guadalupe Mountains)



• gypseous clay (Phillips Hills)



• gypseous clay (interdune at White Sands)



Why is gypsum challenging for plants?• physical soil properties: impermeable soil crusts



Why is gypsum challenging for plants?

• physical soil properties: or soil movement...



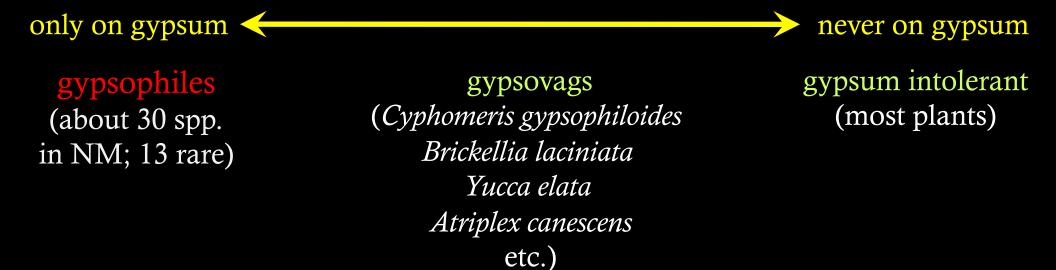
Why is gypsum challenging for plants?

- chemical soil properties CaSO₄•2H₂O:
 - low nutrient availability
 - sulfate ions SO_4^{2-} are toxic in high concentrations
 - various salts (NaCl, KCl, etc.) usually also present in/near evaporites



Gypsum endemism

- many plants have evolved to tolerate gypsum
- because gypsum occurs in small, isolated patches, these plants are often rare!



Gypsum endemism

• of the ca. 30 gypsophiles in NM - 8 were named in the last 25 years!

Sivinski, R.C. and M.O. Howard. 2011. A new species of *Linum* from the northern Chihuahuan Desert. Phytoneuron 2011-33: 1–7. Mailed 28 June.

A NEW SPECIES OF LINUM (LINACEAE) FROM THE NORTHERN CHIHUAHUAN DESERT

ROBERT C. SIVINSKI New Mexico Forestry Division P.O. Box 1948 Santa Fe, New Mexico 87504

MICHAEL O. HOWARD Bureau of Land Management 1800 Marquess Street Las Cruces, New Mexico 88005-3370

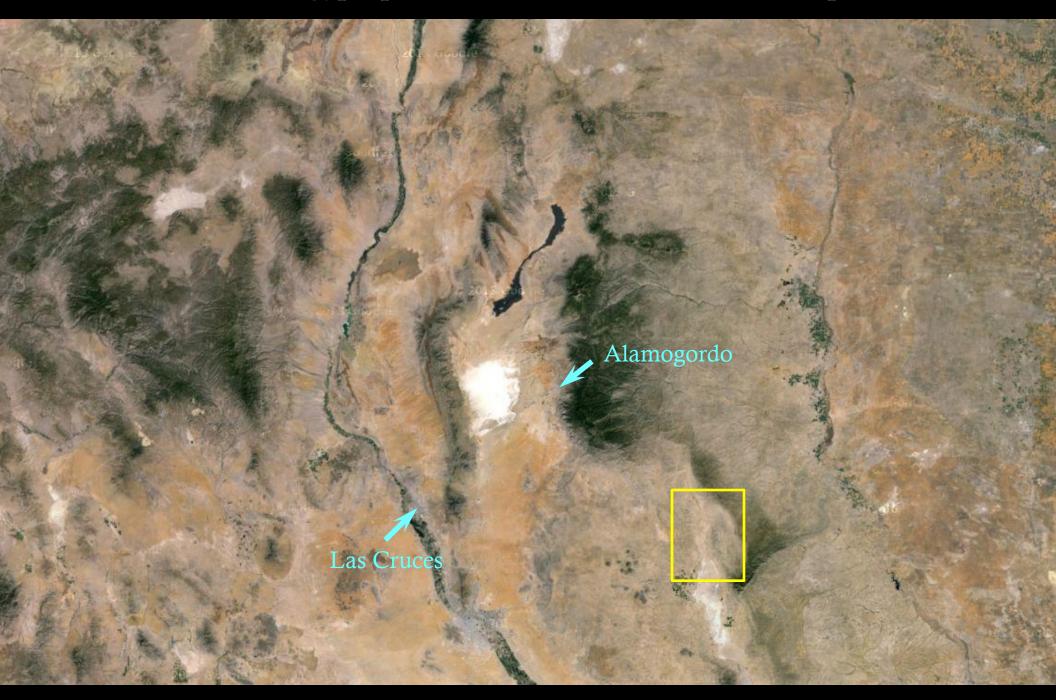
ABSTRACT

A new species, Linum allredii R.C. Sivinski & M.O. Howard, is described from gypsum substrates in the Yeso Hills of the northern Chihuahuan Desert in New Mexico and Texas. It is distinguished from its closest relative, *Linum puberulum*, by its suffrutescent habit, glabrous upper stems and upper leaves, and yellow petal bases.

KEY WORDS: Linaceae, Linum, Chihuahuan Desert, gypsophile.

Gypsum endemism

• a local center of gypsophilia: the west base of the Guadalupe Mountains



West base of the Guadalupe Mountains near Pup Canyon



West base of the Guadalupe Mountains near Pup Canyon



Alkali Lakes, basin west of the Guadalupes



Senecio warnockii (Warnock's ragwort), Asteraceae



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Lepidospartum burgessii (gypsum scalebroom), Asteraceae



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Mentzelia humilis var. guadalupensis (Guadalupe stickleaf), Loasaceae



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Homo sapiens (Rich Spellenberg), Hominidae



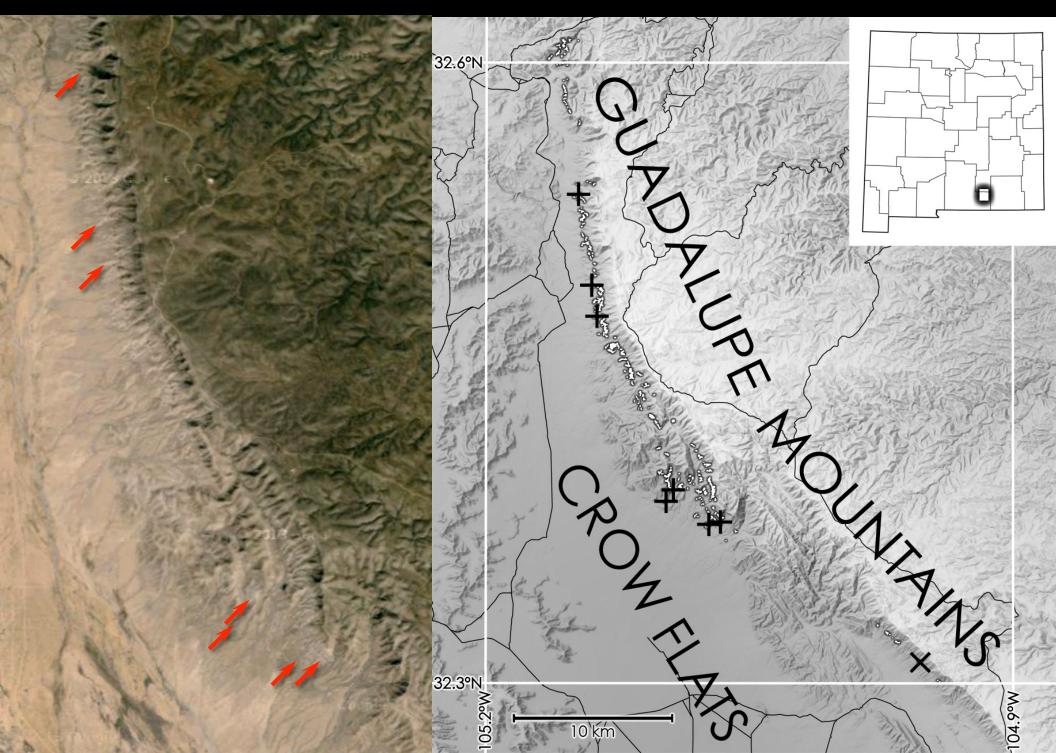
Recent excitement at Pup Canyon











Want to see more gypsum?

• go outside!

• also, watch Plants Are Cool, Too! (episodes 4 & 5)

http://www.youtube.com/user/PlantsAreCoolToo



A digression: Pediomelum pentaphyllum (Chihuahua scurfpea), Fabaceae



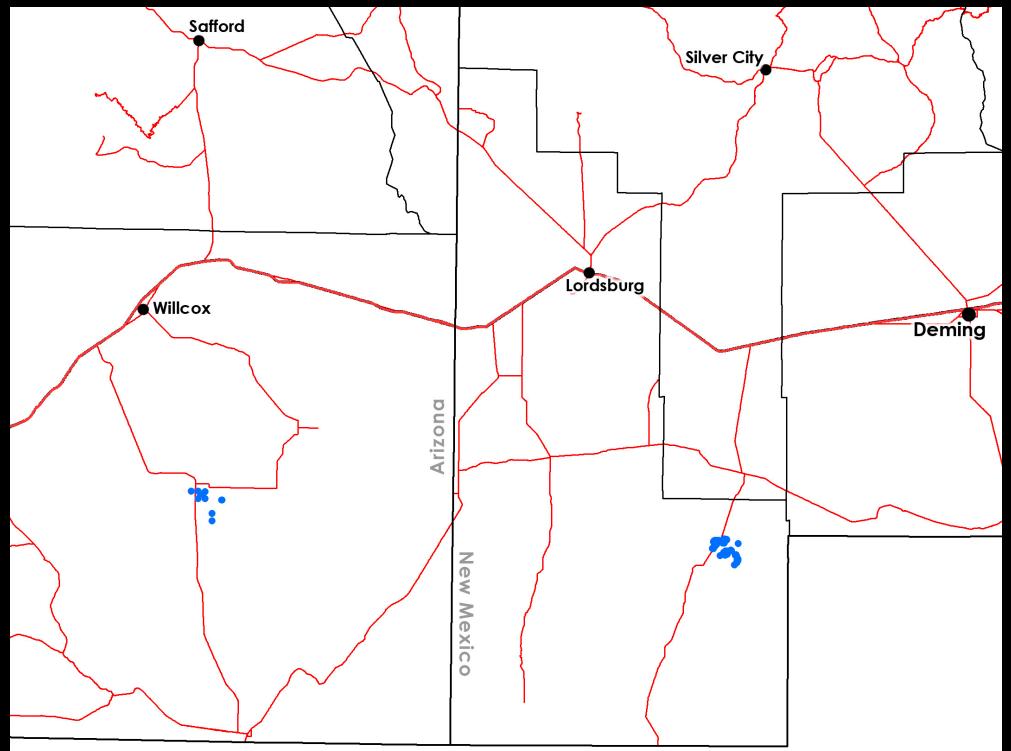




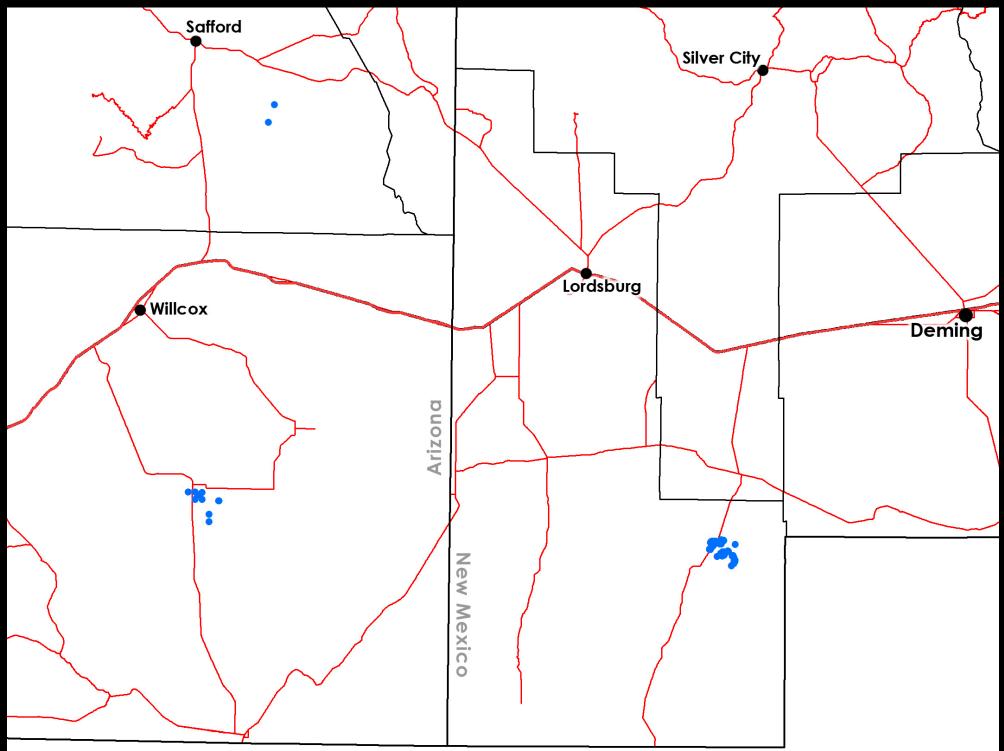




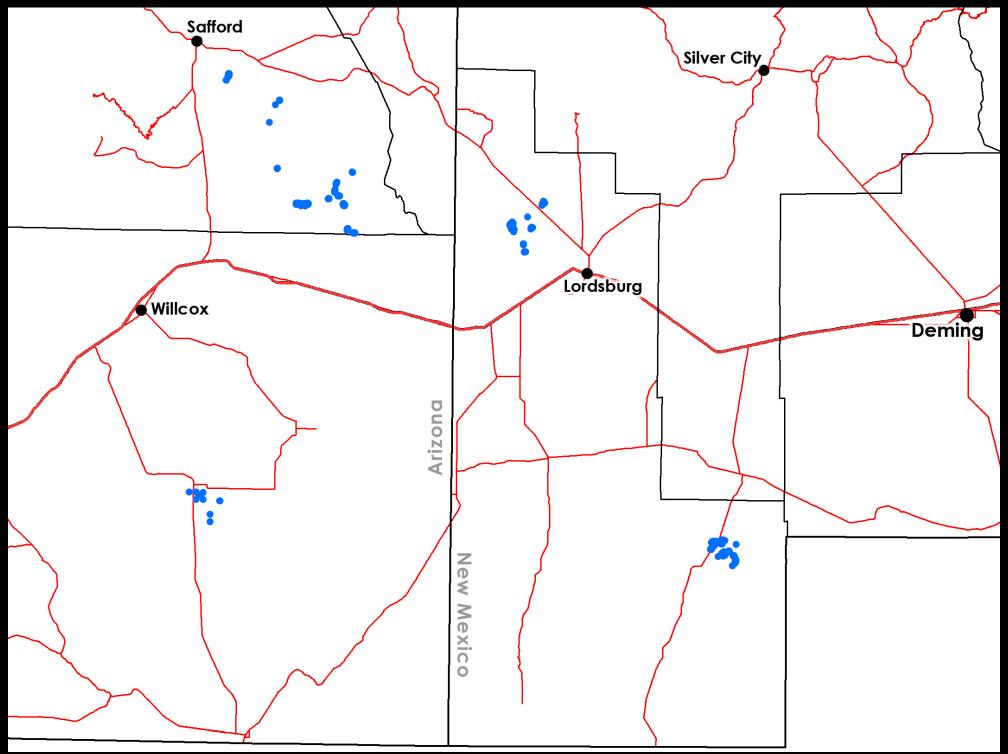
As of 2008: 2 known populations, petitioned for listing as an endangered species.



As of 2010: Multiple surveys, two new, small populations found.



As of 2014: Not as rare as we thought?

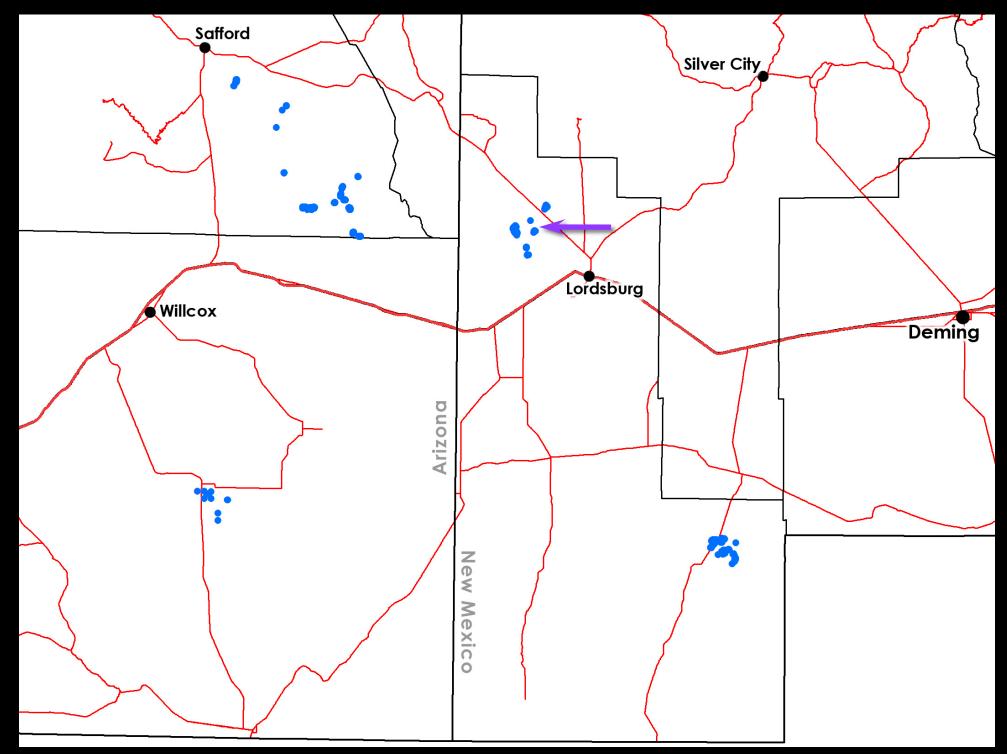


Why *Pediomelum pentaphyllum* can be hard to find...



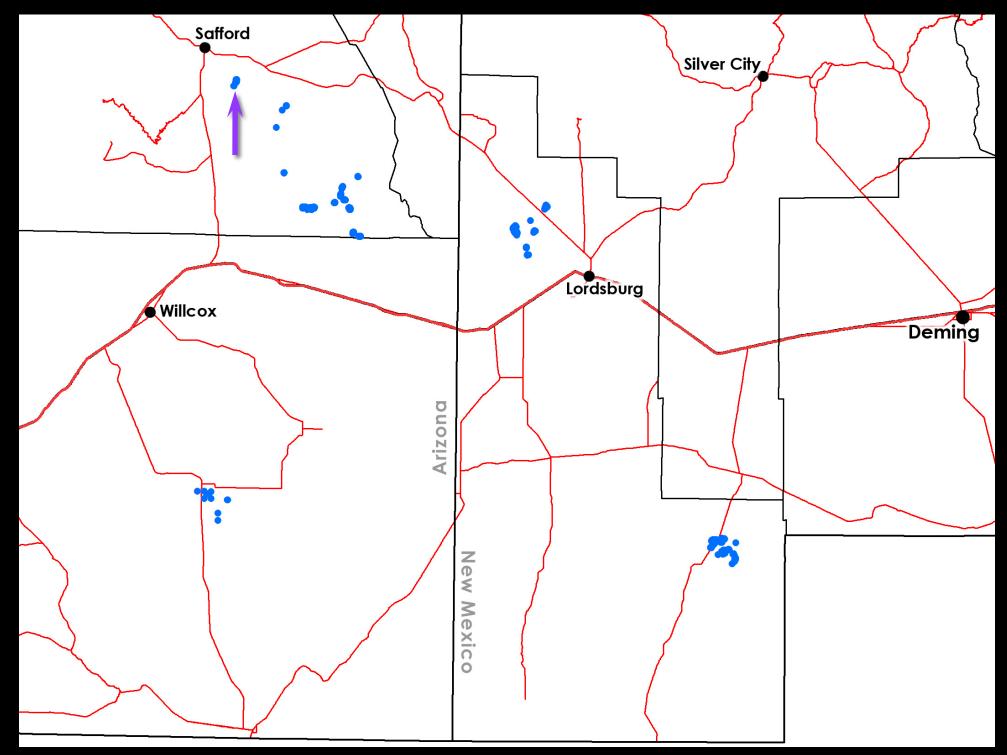
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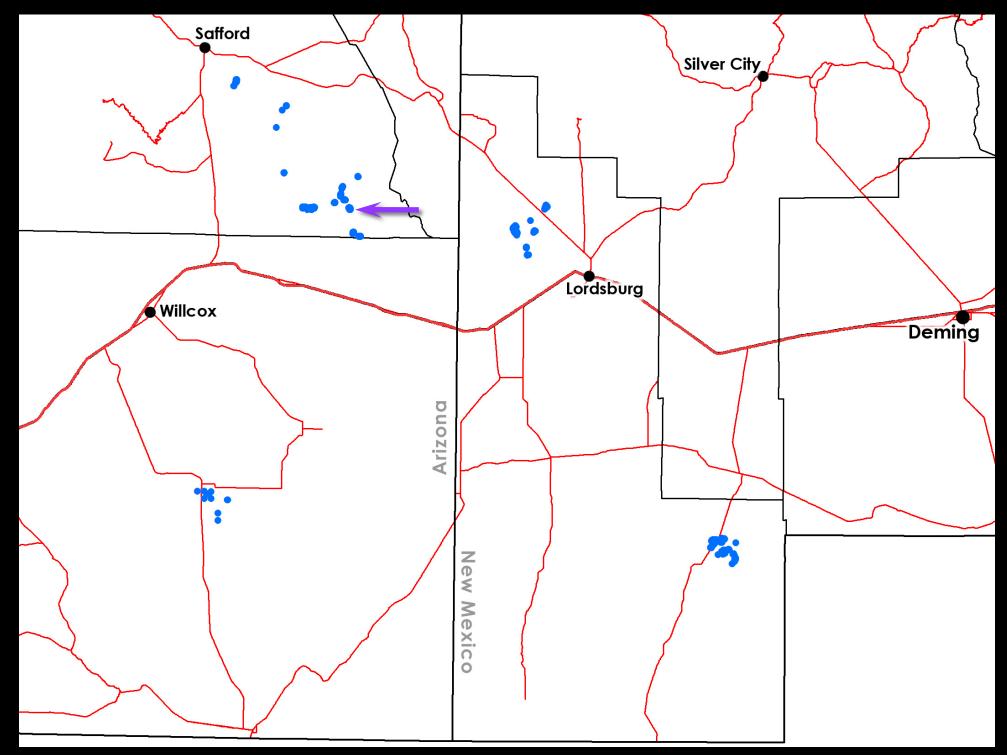




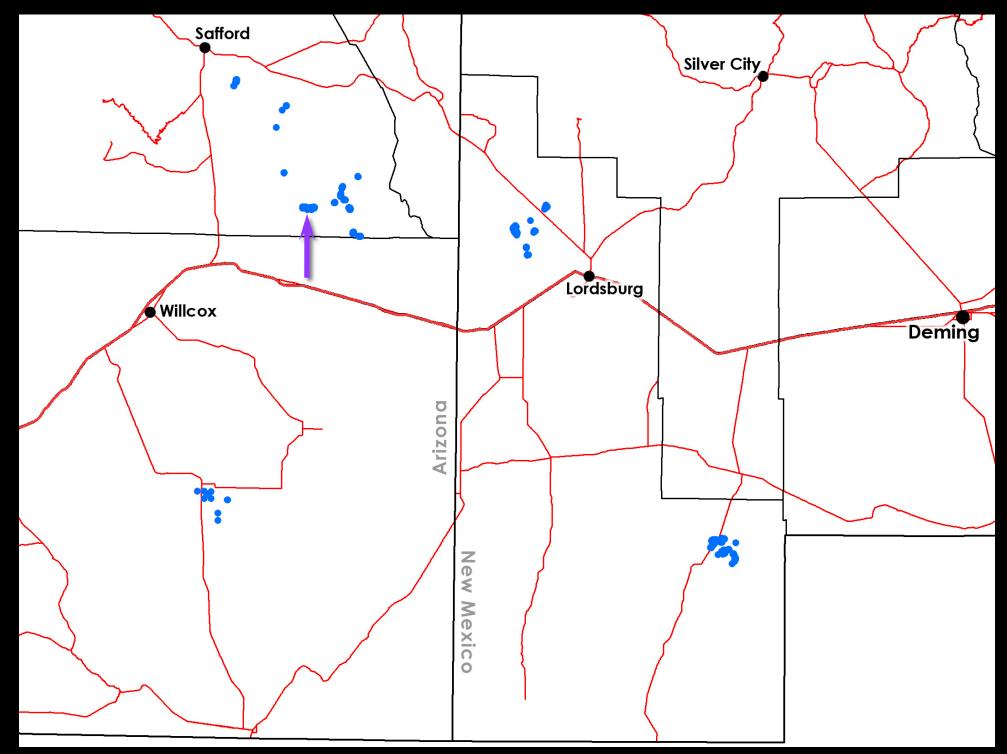




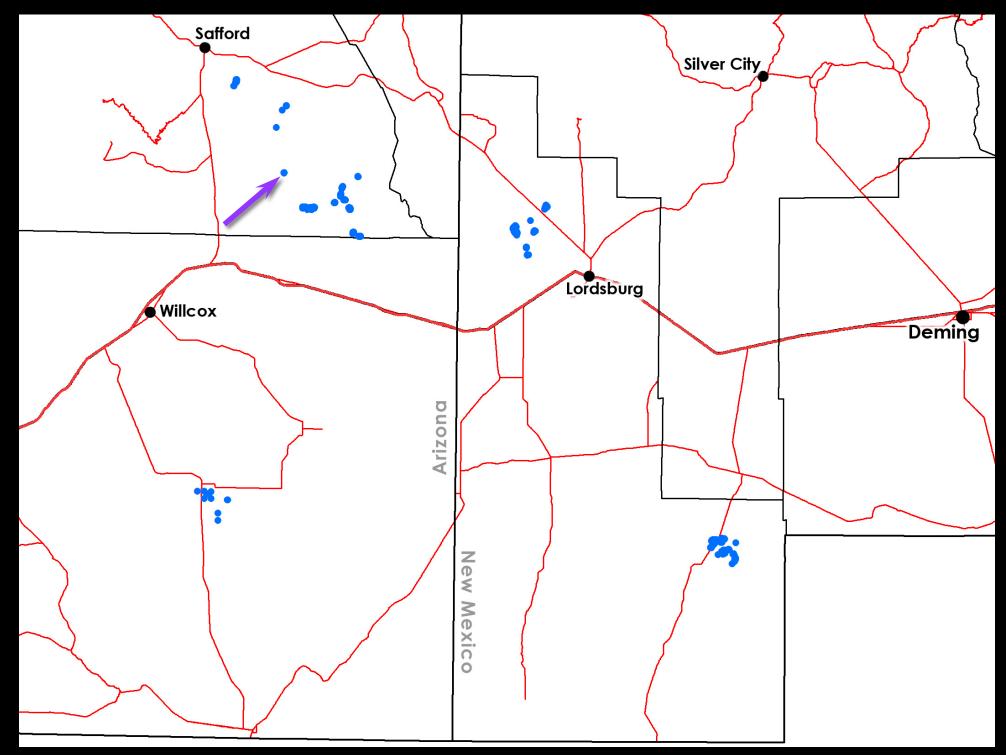














When is it growing?



When is it growing?



