

Gypsophilia

### What is it?

- calcium sulfate dihydrate CaSo<sub>4</sub>•2H<sub>2</sub>O
- 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



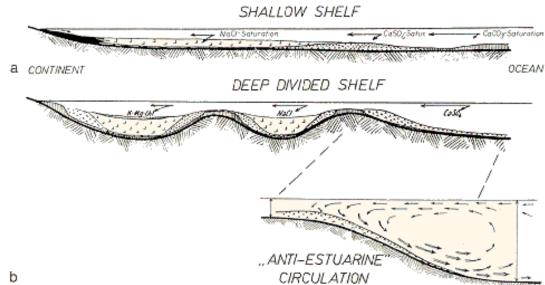
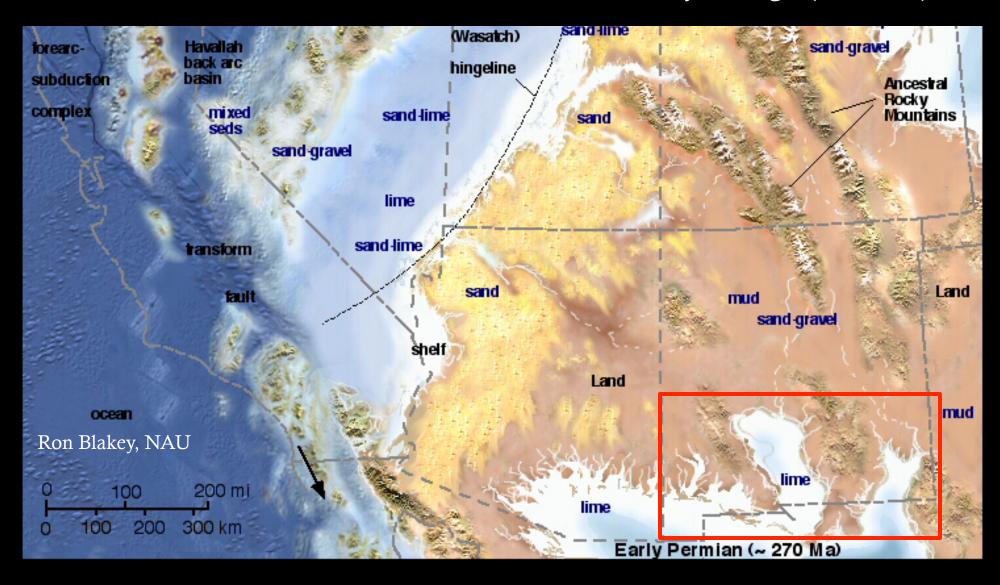


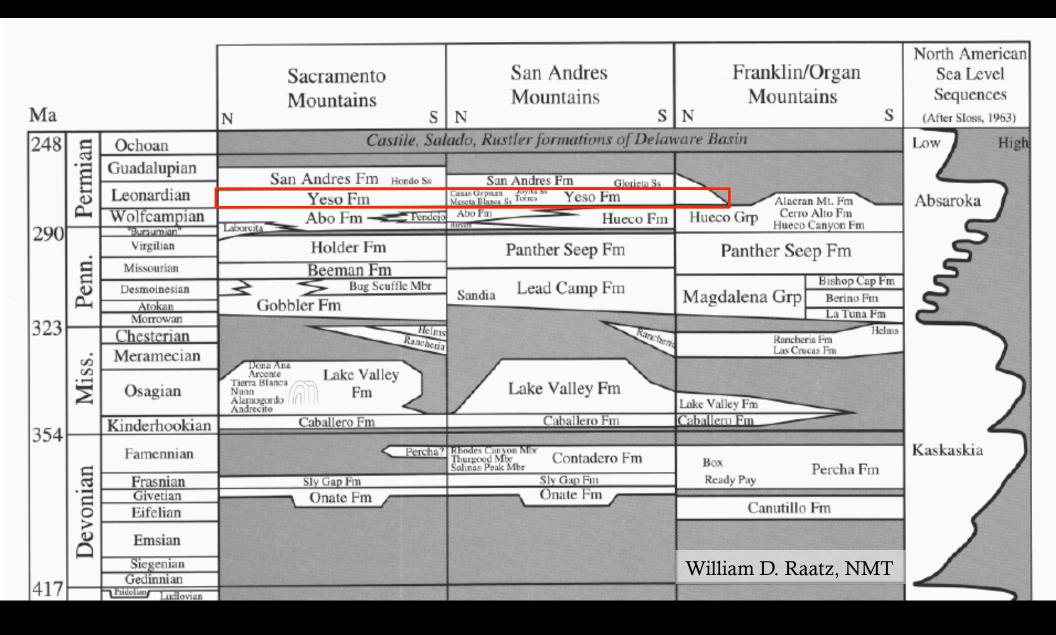
Fig. 3.11. Possible models for marine evaporite formation, a Scrial fractionation in very shallow and extended basins. Saturation of different salts is reached in a series ocean to land. Terrigenous particles may be supplied from land. Recent example: Adshi-darja Lagoon attached to the Caspian Sea by 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]

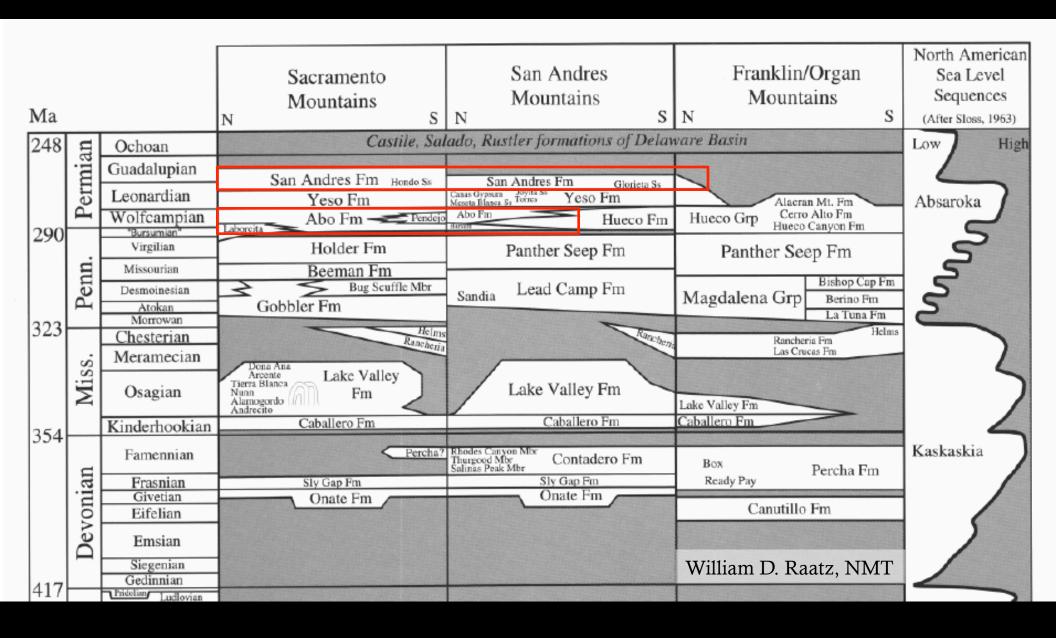
#### How does it form?

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

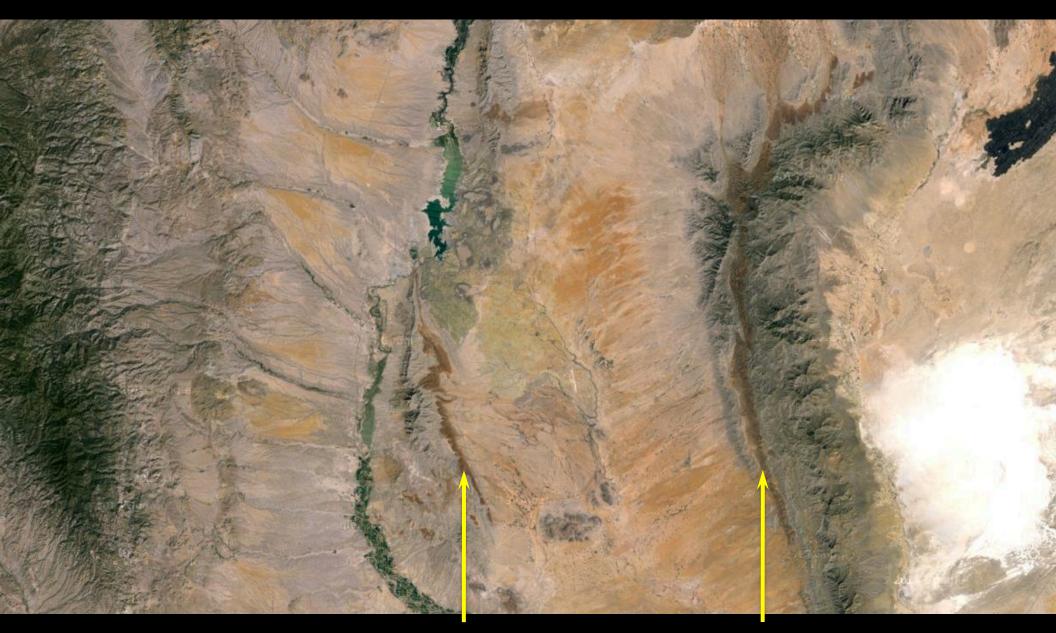


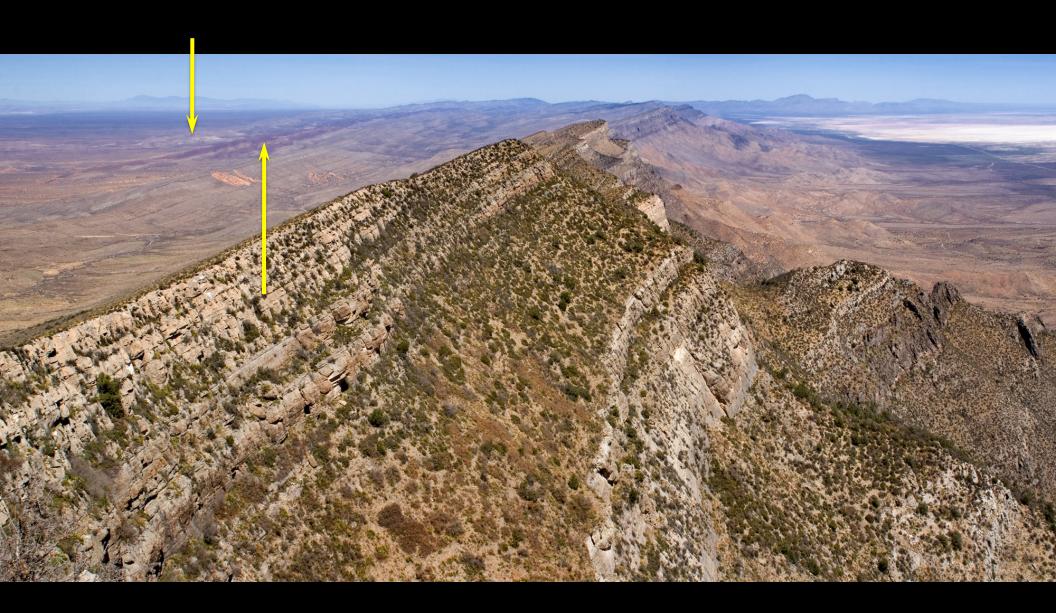
• in southern New Mexico, gypsum is in the Yeso Formation

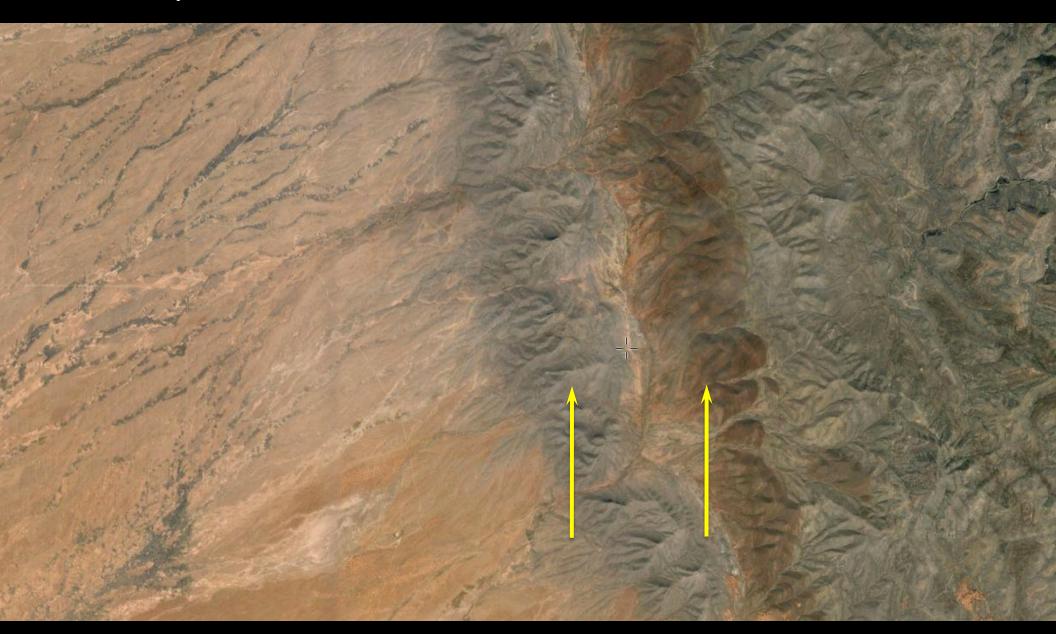




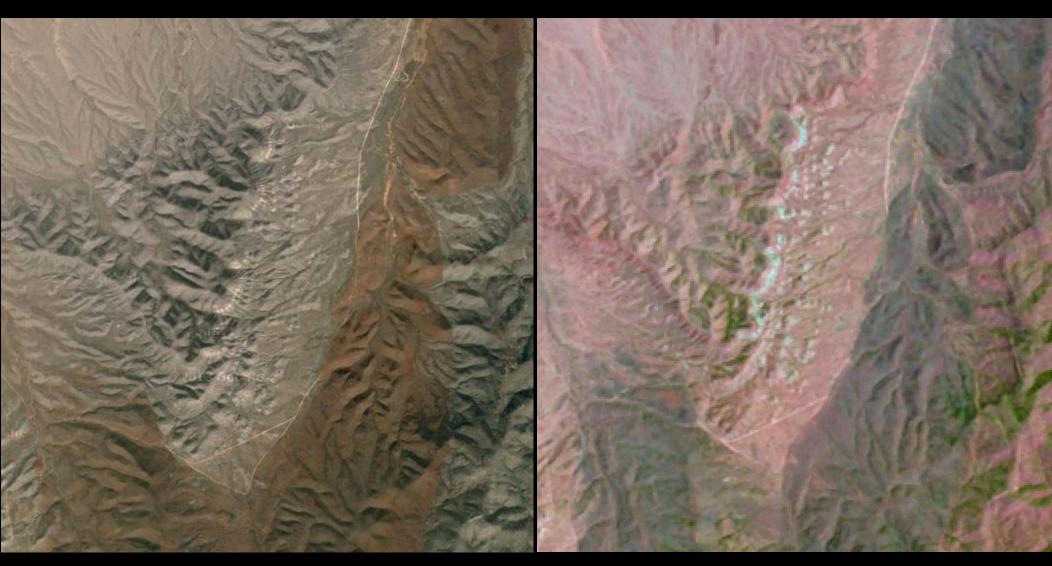








• gypsum shows up nicely on shortwave infrared satellite imagery



visible light

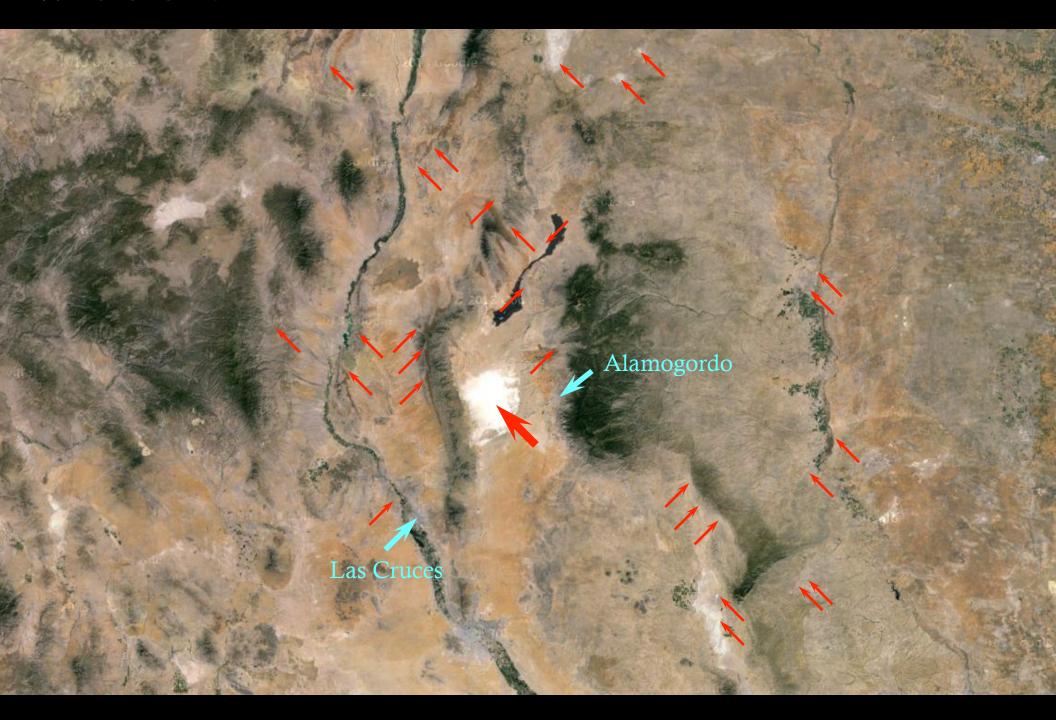
shortware infrared (7 4 3)

• here, anything below the Yeso Fm. is buried under sediment...



• 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 Texas; west side of Guadalupe Mts. Nat. Park)



• Salt Basin gypsum dunes



• Salt Basin gypsum dunes



• gypseous clay (Caballo Mountains)



• gypseous clay (Guadalupe 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 CaSo<sub>4</sub>•2H<sub>2</sub>O:
  - 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 are often narrowly distributed & rare!

only on gypsum <del><</del>

gypsophiles

(about 30 spp. in NM; 12 rare)

gypsovags

(Cyphomeris gypsophiloides
Brickellia laciniata
Yucca elata
Atriplex canescens
etc.)

never on gypsum

gypsum intolerant (most plants)

### 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

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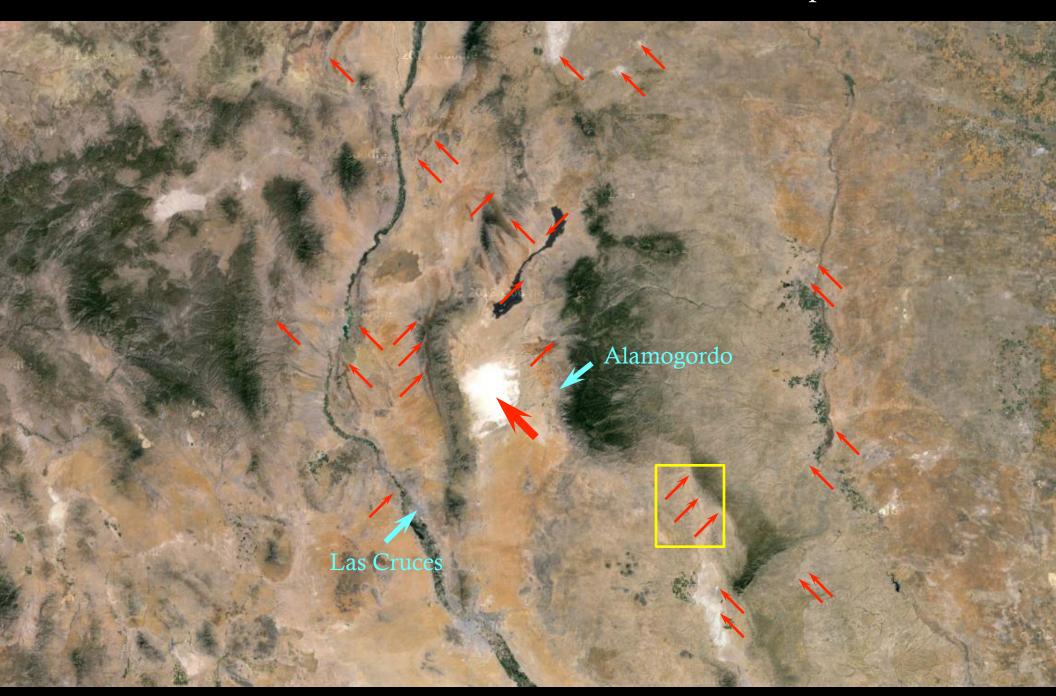
#### ABSTRACT

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

• two of these were found on the west base of the Guadalupe Mountains



### West base of the Guadalupe Mountains near Pup Canyon



Mentzelia humilis var. guadalupensis (Guadalupe stickleaf), Loasaceae



Mentzelia humilis var. guadalupensis (Guadalupe stickleaf), Loasaceae



### Mentzelia humilis var. guadalupensis (Guadalupe stickleaf), Loasaceae



Anulocaulis leiosolenus var. howardii (Howard's gyp ringstem), Nyctaginaceae



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Homo sapiens (Rich Spellenberg), Hominidae











#### Compared to Nerisyrenia linearifolia...



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#### Compared to Nerisyrenia camporum...

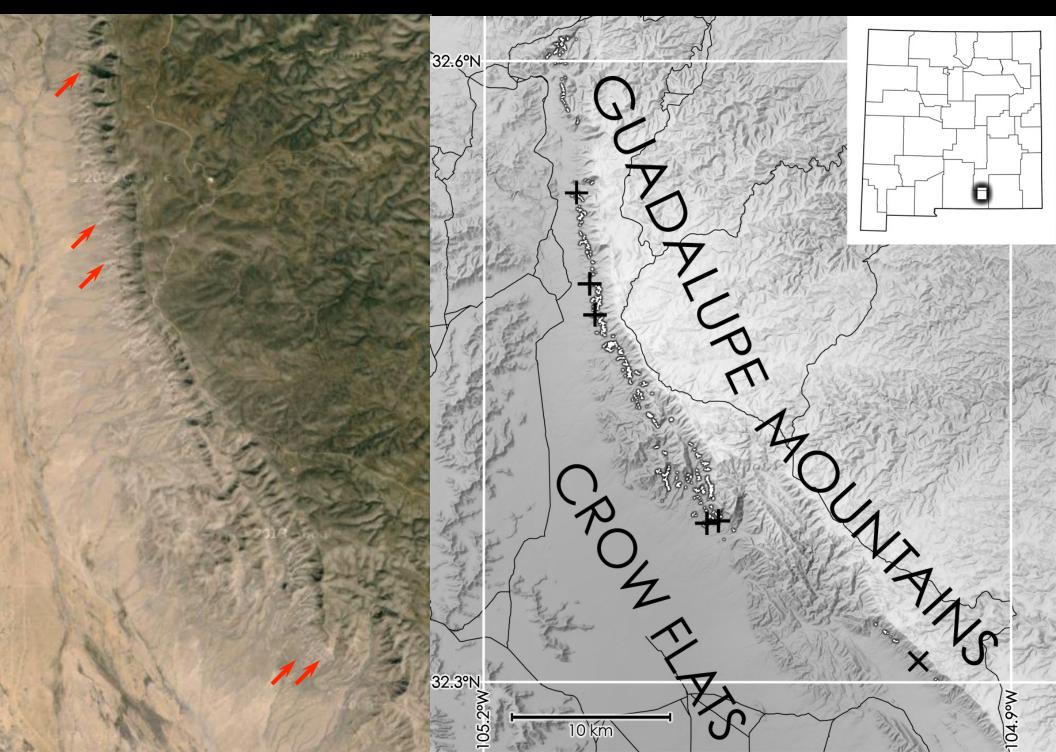


### Compared to Nerisyrenia camporum...



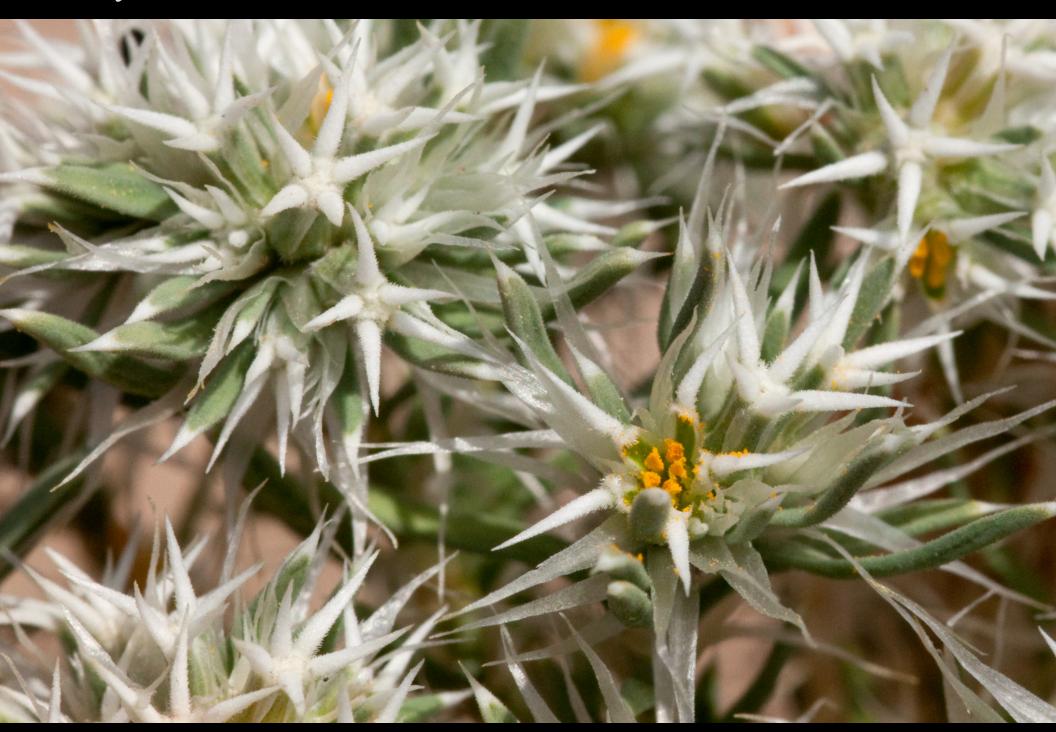
### Compared to Nerisyrenia camporum...











### Compared to Paronychia jamesii...



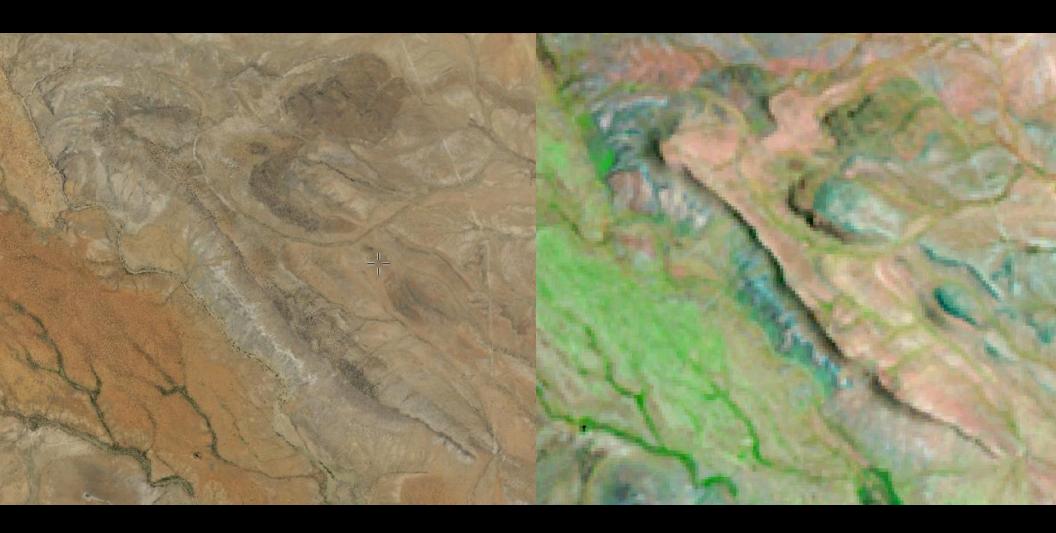
### Compared to Paronychia jamesii...







A lot of gypsum in New Mexico remains unexplored... about 20 miles west-northwest of Deming



A lot of gypsum in New Mexico remains unexplored... about 25 miles west-northwest of Truth or Consequences



#### Want to see more gypsum?

- go outside!
- also, watch Plants Are Cool, Too! (episode 4 & upcoming episode 5) http://www.youtube.com/user/PlantsAreCoolToo



