

Figure A1. Isopach map showing thickness of the proximal airfall deposits from the latest eruption of the Mono Craters. This blanket of tephra is called the North Mono Tephra, since it was erupted principally from vents underlying Northern Coulee (NC). Upper Dome is labelled "UD".

Figure A2. Isopach map showing data for distal portion of Beds 3-6.

Figure A3. Isopach map showing data for distal portion of Gray Glassy Beds.

Figure A4. Isopach map of the white basal bed (Bed 8) of the Gray Glassy Beds indicates a source between Upper Dome and North Coulee. This bed does not outcrop in exposure "jv", which is shown in Figure 2.

Figure A5. Map of known extent of pyroclastic-flow and surge deposits. Geomorphically distinct flows are labelled "West flow", "Panum Dune flow", and "Panum Block-and-Ash flow". Dune flow and block-and-ash flow have been eroded along Rush Creek, and the northern half of the block-and-ash flow has been eroded and buried during recent high stands of Mono Lake. Dots indicate natural outcrops or excavations in which massive flow deposits are exposed. Half-open dots represent outcrops containing surge and flow deposits. X's denote outcrops in which bioturbation is so great that flow deposits cannot be identified with certainty. Numerals alongside symbols indicate total thickness (in meters) of flow deposits (first) and surge deposits (second). Numerals alongside X's indicate thickness of massive bioturbated surficial unit that may or may not represent pyroclastic flow deposits.

Figure A6. Concentric dune crests of the Dune Flow deposit, which emanated from Panum Crater.











