

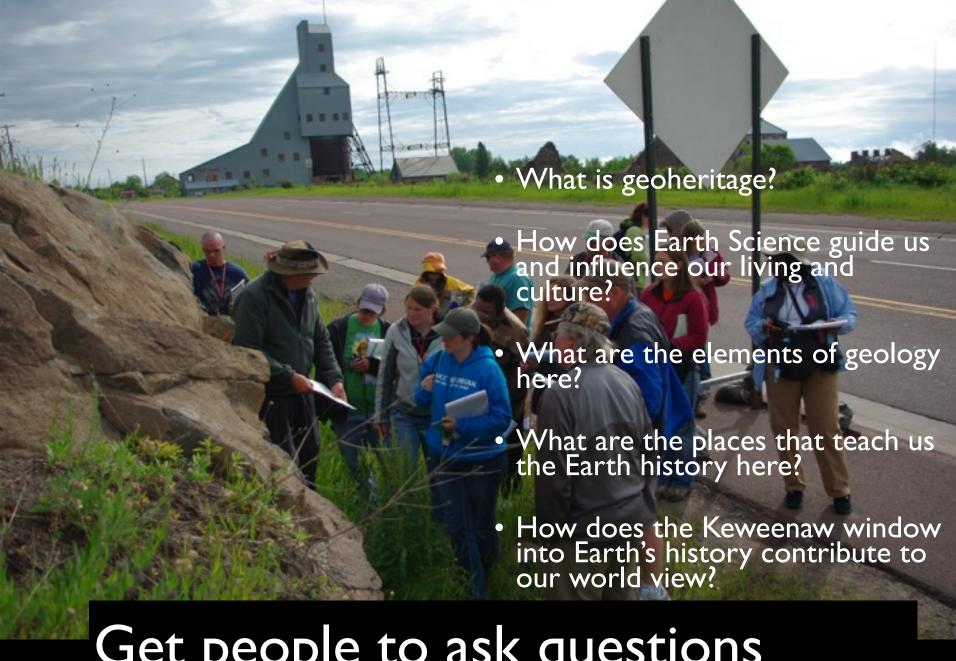
BUILDING LOCAL UNDERSTANDING OF STRONG GEOHERITAGE, MICHIGAN'S KEWEENAW AND ISLE ROYALE

William ROSE

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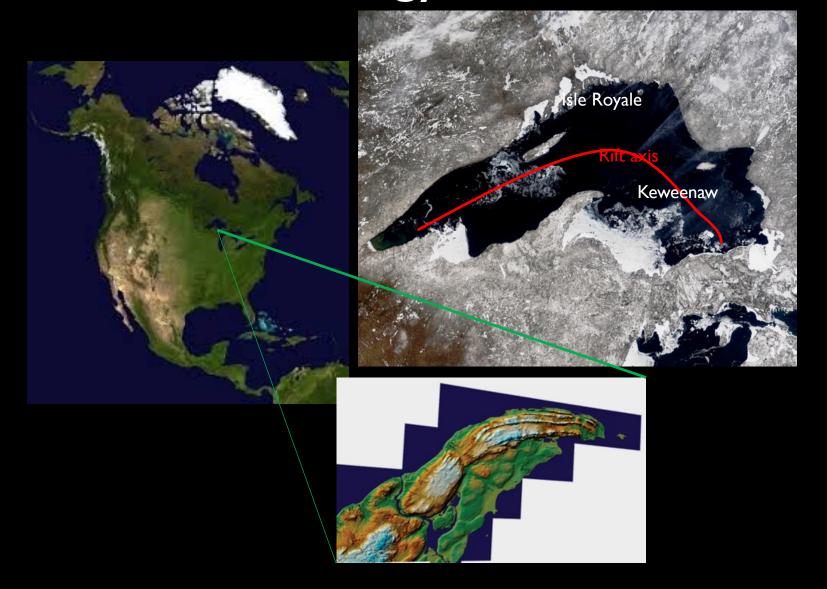
GSA North-Central Meeting, May 19-20th





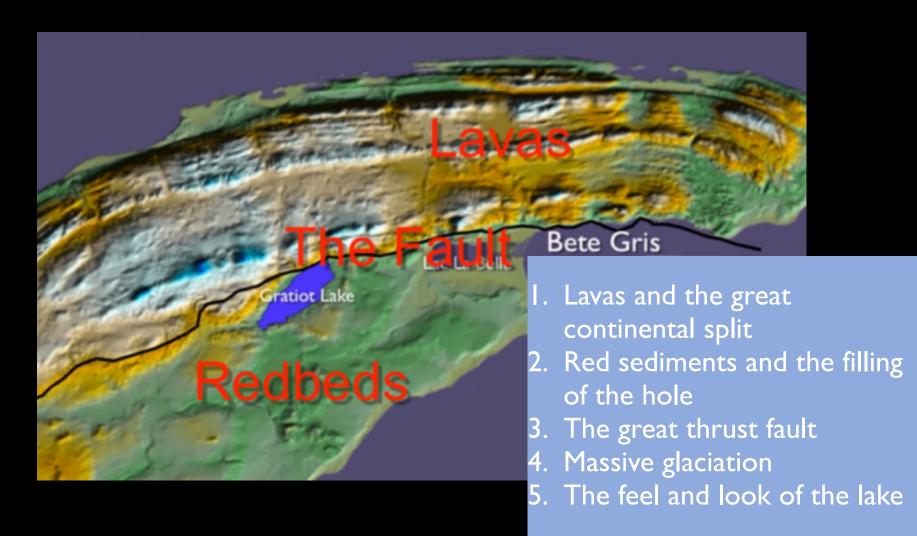
Get people to ask questions

Keweenaw Geology





Five Key Geo-elements of the Keweenaw



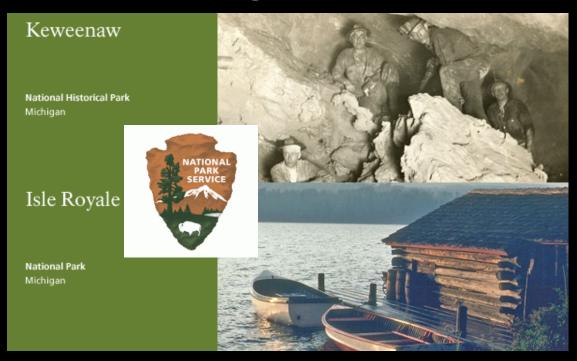
Cultural Importance





- Native American mining history
- Diaspora of European cultures to the Keweenaw
- Corner stone of American economy

Geoheritage Partners



Two NPS core partners



FINLANDIA

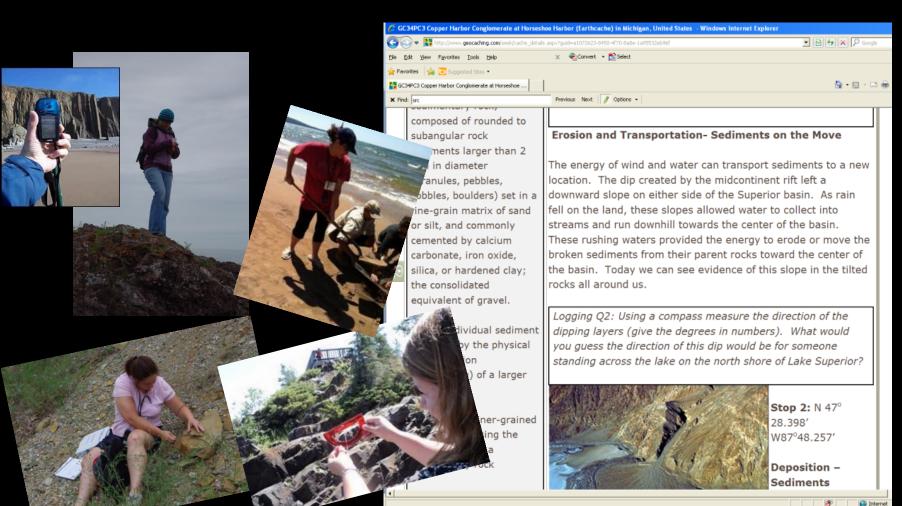
Two University Partners

- Keweenaw Water Trail
- Keweenaw Trails
- Epic Bike Trails
- Cliff Mine
- Caledonia Mine
- Painesdale Mine and Shaft
- Delaware Mine
- Quincy Mine
- Old Victoria
- Adventure Mining Co
- Chassell Heritage Center
- Fort Wilkins State Park
- Le Roche Verte
- Copper Harbor
- Calumet
- Houghton
- Hancock
- Copper Country Trail Scenic Byway
- Copper Range Historical Museum
- Coppertown Mining Museum
- Finnish American Heritage Center
- · Hanka Homestead
- Houghton County Historical Museum
- A.E. Seaman Mineral Museum
- St Annes Church, Calumet
- Keweenaw County Historical Society
- Ontonagon Historical Society
- Old Victoria
- Baraga County Historical Museum
- UP Fire Fighters Museum, Calumet
- Jacobsville Quarries

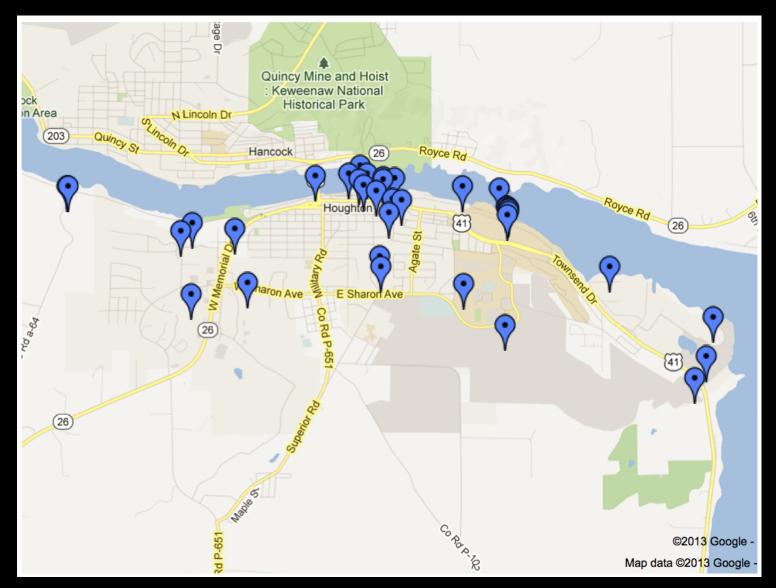
Michigan Teaching Excellence Program







City of Houghton- Geowalk/bike tours



Houghton Geo Walk/Bike Sites Bent trees, slope stability testers





Trees growing on an unstable slope will show indications of slope movements because of geotropism--the growth of plants in a direction opposed to gravity. The degree of bending is indicative of the rate or amount of movement. In the example we have found in Houghton, we note that not all trees are bent. Why would this be? Could these observations be made into a slope stability map?

Questions:

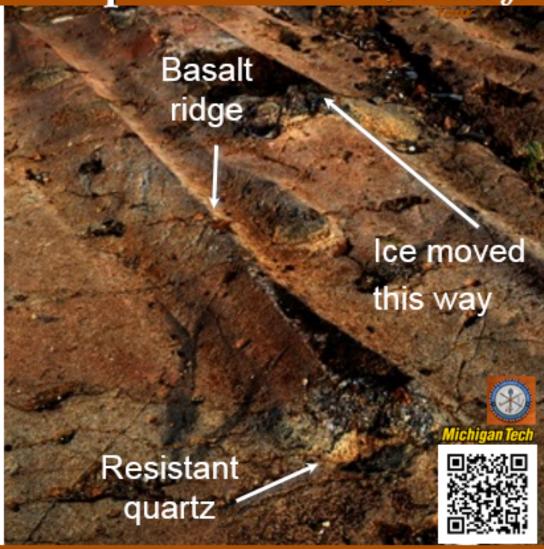
Why are some trees bent a lot and others not at all? Are they all bent in the same direction?

http://www.geo.mtu.edu/~raman/Silverl/HoughtonEC/Bent_trees.html

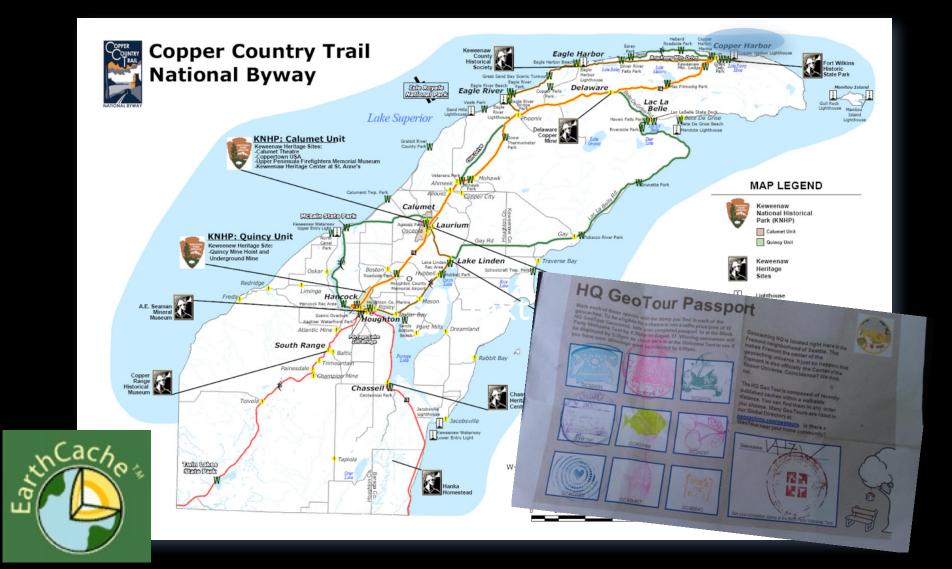
Glacial roadmaps

calumet Geoheritage

Glaciers leave tracks in the rock surface that they move over. In the Keweenaw, grooves are found on many rock surfaces and help us understand directions of glacier movement. Here we use hard minerals as evidence that ice moved from NE to SW. The black rock you see is a basalt lava flow. It contains bubbles, or vesicle cylinders, which were filled with quartz - a very hard mineral. When the glacier slid across this outcrop, the quartz resisted much more than the rest of the lava flow. The vesicle cylinders now protrude with ridges of basalt that are tucked behind these bumps. Run your hand along the rock to feel these differences!



Copper Country Trail National Byway - Geocaching Passport



Isle Royale Field Trip Guide

LIGITUTOUSE OJIDWAY LIDAK KEWEETIAW PETITISUIA TAKE HOTTE LAKE LEVE

RV Agassiz Biblio Acknowledgements Trippers

Isle Royale: Keweenaw Rift Geology

Physical Volcanology of Large Lava Flows

Middle Proterozoic Continental Tholeiitic Flood Basalts of the 1.1 Ba Keweenaw Rift (Rodinia).

Log of field trip from Institute of Lake Superior Geology, May 25-30, 2013

Bill Rose, Justin Olson Michigan Technological University

AWARD: Best Field Trip Guide of 2013!

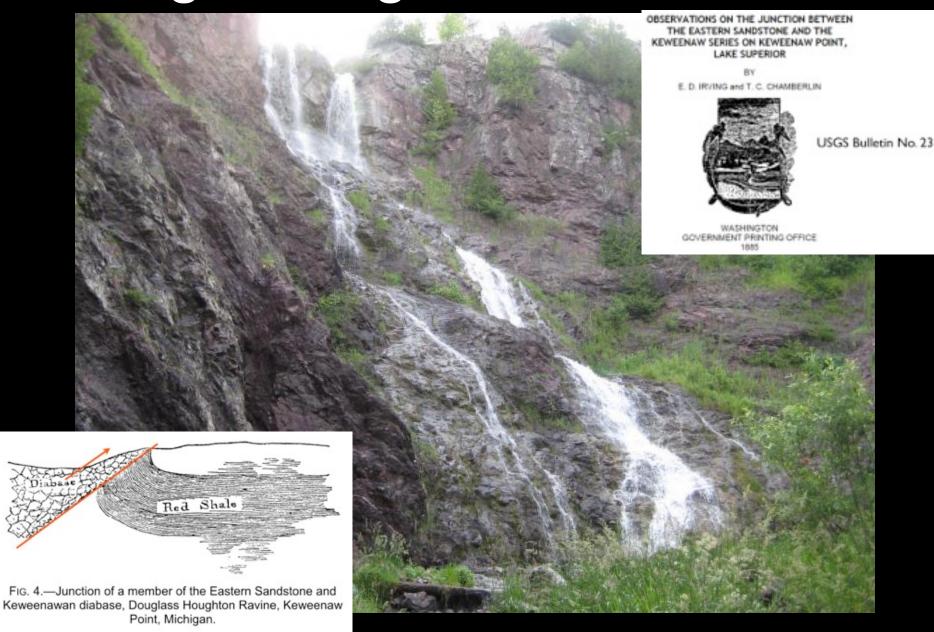


Native copper in a vein on Washington Island, Isle Royale (photo by Justin Olson). This occurrence of copper was found all over the Keweenaw and Isle

Keweenaw Land Trust - Hungarian Falls



Douglas Houghton Falls



Industry and university partners









Carnegie museum Trolley tours



Carnegie Museum Seminar Series for 2014 – 2015 Keweenaw Natural History Heritage

Monthly lecture series about the Keweenaw's Natural History. Held in the Carnegie Museum's Community Room. 6:00 – 7:00 Refreshments and Introductions; 7:00 – 8:00 Lecture and Discussion. Open to the public. Free Admission.



Talking Rocks:

Common Ground – geology in the Lake Superior region and Native Americans.

Tuesday, April 14

6:00 - 8:00

Ron Morton, Professor Emeritus, University of Minnesota-Duluth

Carl Gawboy, Aritst and retired Professor, College of St. Scholastica Join the conversation as an earth scientist and a Native American elder—wise men from two cultures—explore the natural history of the Lake Superior region, examining both the science and the spirit of the land. As the geologist carefully presents a modern scientific perspective, the storyteller eloquently recounts a traditional Native American understanding, passed on through tales, myths, and symbols that illustrate how intimately his people have known and honored the earth and its history for over a hundred centuries. Talking Rocks is not only a story of geological history told from two perspectives, it is also a chronicle of two people from very different cultural and scientific heritages learning to understand and appreciate each other's distinct yet complementary ways of viewing the land we share.

Geothermal potential?



Torch Lake Watershed Discussion

Torch Lake Watershed

PUBLIC MEETING

To address the formation of a comprehensive Torch Lake Watershed Management Plan.

All interested individuals are invited to attend.

Speakers will share their knowledge of the Geology,
History, Impairments, Research and Remediation Efforts
in the Torch Lake Watershed.



Tuesday, May 26th 2015

2:00 - 5:00 p.m.

Great Lakes Research Center 100 Phoenix Drive, Michigan Tech



Everyone welcome!



RSVP is appreciated but not required.

Questions? 906.482.0214 maericks@mtu.edu

Hosted by the Houghton Keweenaw Conservation District

Mining Waste



Websites



WELCOME **GEOPARKS PROPOSAL** Pilgrim/Kew Fault Pilgrim Delta Waterway

Houghton Water Bent trees

Sewage Treatment Iron Formation Impactite



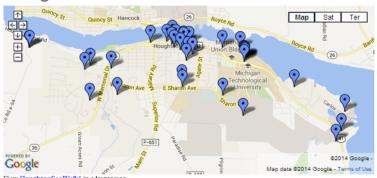
Le Roche Vert

The Green Rock (Le Roche Vert) is the vein of chrysocolla shown by the red lines on the



Houghton Geo Walk/Bike Sites

2012



View HoughtonGeoWalk1 in a larger map

This site is to present a group of around Houghton, Michigan, It is

