



FIGURE 11.28. (A) Hot springs/geysers from Fly Ranch, Nevada, USA, showing typical travertine features, including mounds around spring orifices and rimmed pools. The largest mounds are  $\sim 3$  m tall. Photograph courtesy of Tim Lowenstein. (B) Sheets of travertine/tufa coating bedrock (exposed at the white arrow) around Walker Lake, Nevada, USA. A person (indicated by the black arrow) is shown for scale. (C) Tufa composed of vertical calcite tubes that grew around moss filaments from Sitting Bull Falls, New Mexico, USA. The scale bar is 5 cm. (D) Deep-sea travertines from "Lost City Hydrothermal Field" located  $\sim 15$  km from the main axial valley of the Mid-Atlantic Ridge on the Atlantis Massif. (1) A 10-m-tall chimney venting fluids. (2) A pinnacle vent  $\sim 4$  m across. (3) A base of carbonate travertine built around a vent 30 m wide and 60 m tall. (4) Detail of carbonate growth at the end of a vent; the towers are  $\sim 1$  m high. (5) The layer of carbonate overlying serpentine basement. From Kelly *et al.* (2005).