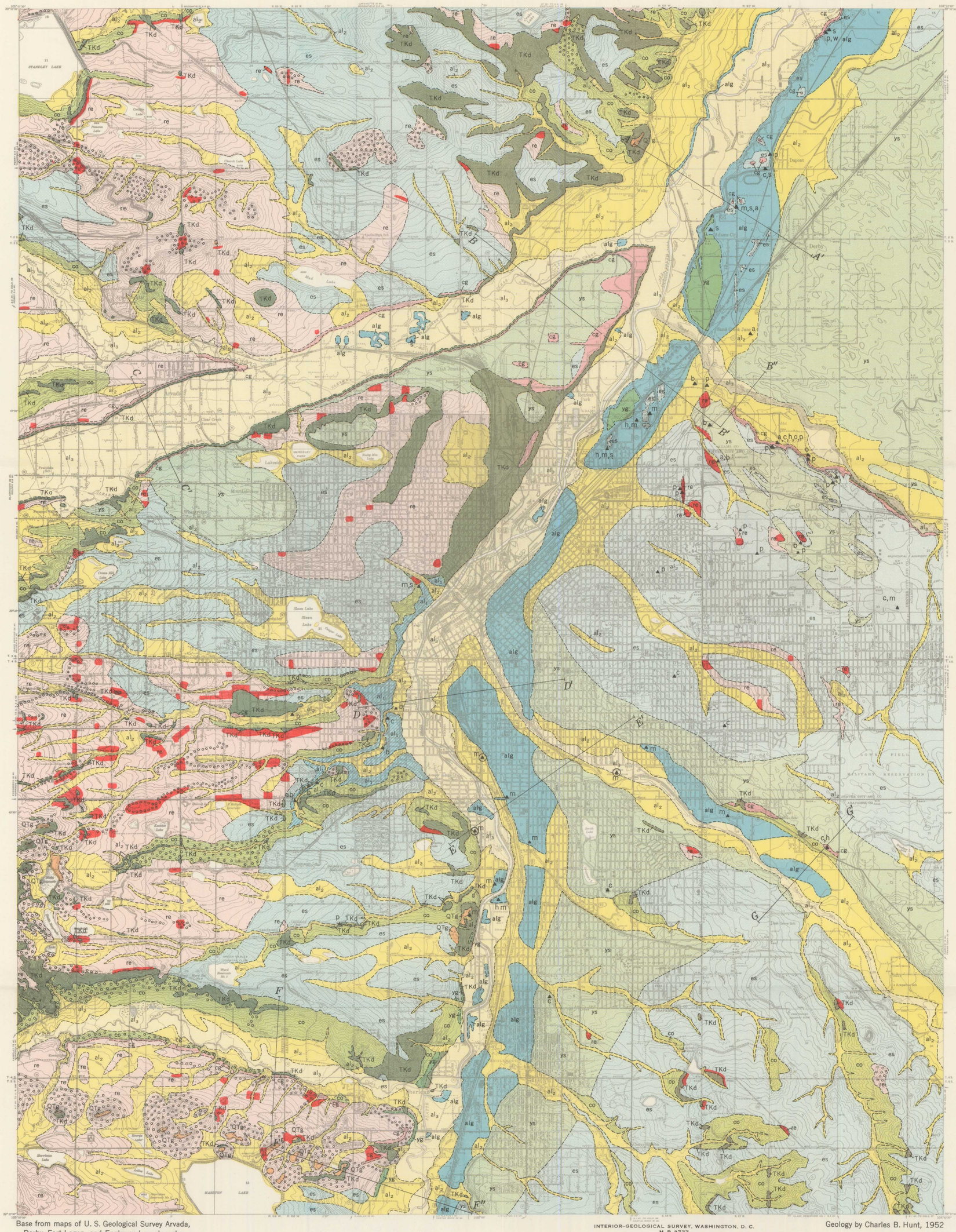

Base from maps of U. S. Geological Survey Arvada, Derby, Fort Logan, and Englewood quadrangles

INTERIOR-GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C.
M R-3777

Geology by Charles B. Hunt, 1952

MAP OF PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT DEPOSITS IN THE DENVER AREA, COLORADO

Scale 1:63,360

1 0 5 Miles

Contour interval 100 feet
Datum is mean sea level

EXPLANATION

QUATERNARY

Recent

al_3 — Protohistoric and historic alluvium in modern flood plains; shown only along main streams. Mostly reworked gravel overlain by a few feet of dark humus-rich sandy silt; sand along Sand Creek

al_2 — Piney Creek alluvium; mostly highly calcareous well-stratified clay, silt, and sand, containing thin lenses of gravel. Thickness generally more than 8 feet, even along small washes

co — Colluvial deposits; mixed sand, silt, and stones; stony facies indicated by pebble pattern; composition variable, sorting poor. Thickness commonly less than 2 feet, locally much thicker along main valleys

yg — Alluvium and cobble gravel on rock-cut terraces; sorting poor, considerable silt. Thickness less than 10 feet, commonly less than 5 feet

Pleistocene or Recent

ys — Eolian sand, some silt; largely reworked from eolian sand of Wisconsin age. Locally more than 10 feet thick

Pleistocene

Wisconsin stage

alg — Gravel fill; mostly granitic gravel; pebbles mostly less than 1 inch in diameter; well-bedded and well-sorted. Thickness generally more than 15 feet

al_1 — Alluvium in lower part of Weir Gulch and Lakewood Gulch; mostly calcareous clay and silt containing little sand or gravel. Thickness about 25 feet

es — Eolian deposits; mostly silt, massive and structureless. Sand facies was source of late Pleistocene or early Recent eolian sand. Thickness generally less than 5 feet

cg — Alluvial gravel, abundant cobbles; thickness ranges from 5 feet to more than 15 feet

re — Residuum on the uplands, deeply weathered lag gravel, reworked alluvial deposits, and loessial material. Stony areas indicated by pebble pattern. Surface layer generally clayey, brownish red, and 2 feet or more thick; underlain by caliche; caliche known to be within 3 feet of surface shown in red. Commonly overlain by Wisconsin eolian deposits; boundary between the two deposits is arbitrary

TERTIARY OR QUATERNARY

Pliocene or Pleistocene

QTg — Gravel capping hilltops west of South Platte River valley; coarse, in part bouldery; considerable weathered granitic and gneissic material; upper layers commonly impregnated with lime carbonate. Northeast of Marston Lake gravel includes 2-foot bed of volcanic ash

CRETACEOUS AND TERTIARY

Upper Cretaceous and Paleocene

TKd — Denver formation. Deeply weathered but compact conglomerate and siltstone and some clay shale. Lenticular bedding; conglomerate commonly forms channel deposits in finer textured beds. Largely conglomeratic in west part of area; silt and clay in east

▲ Fossil localities

a antelope, deer, elk
b bison
c camel
h horse
m mammoth
o musk ox
p prairie dog, ground squirrel
s split bone
w wolf, fox

Circled localities represent buried deposits