



EXPLANATION

SEDIMENTARY ROCKS

TUFFACEOUS-ROCKS TERRANE

Alluvium along Arkansas River, dune sand, and terrace deposits of Recent age; Meade formation of Pleistocene age; Ogallala and Laverne formations of Pliocene age; and overlying alluvium

SHALE TERRANE

Pierre shale, Niobrara and Carlile formations, and Greenhorn limestone, all of Late Cretaceous age; Graneros shale of Late and Early Cretaceous age; and overlying alluvium

SANDSTONE TERRANE

Dakota sandstone and Purgatoire formation of Early Cretaceous age, and overlying alluvium

IGNEOUS ROCKS

Extrusive flows of Pleistocene or Pliocene age and, in Prowers County, Colo., the Two Buttes intrusive of Miocene(?) age

PERMIAN, TRIASSIC, AND JURASSIC

Morrison formation and Entrada sandstone of Jurassic age; Dockum group of Triassic age; Lykins formation of Triassic(?) and Permian(?) age; Cloud Chief formation, Taloga formation of Cragin (1897), Day Creek dolomite, and Whitehorse sandstone of Permian age; and overlying alluvium

TERTIARY AND QUATERNARY

Contact

Source of samples

- Spring
- Well
- Stream
- Reservoir or lake

Number is uranium content in parts per billion

GENERALIZED GEOLOGIC MAP SHOWING URANIUM CONTENT OF GROUND AND SURFACE WATERS IN PARTS OF KANSAS, COLORADO, NEW MEXICO, AND OKLAHOMA

10 0 10 20 30 40 MILES