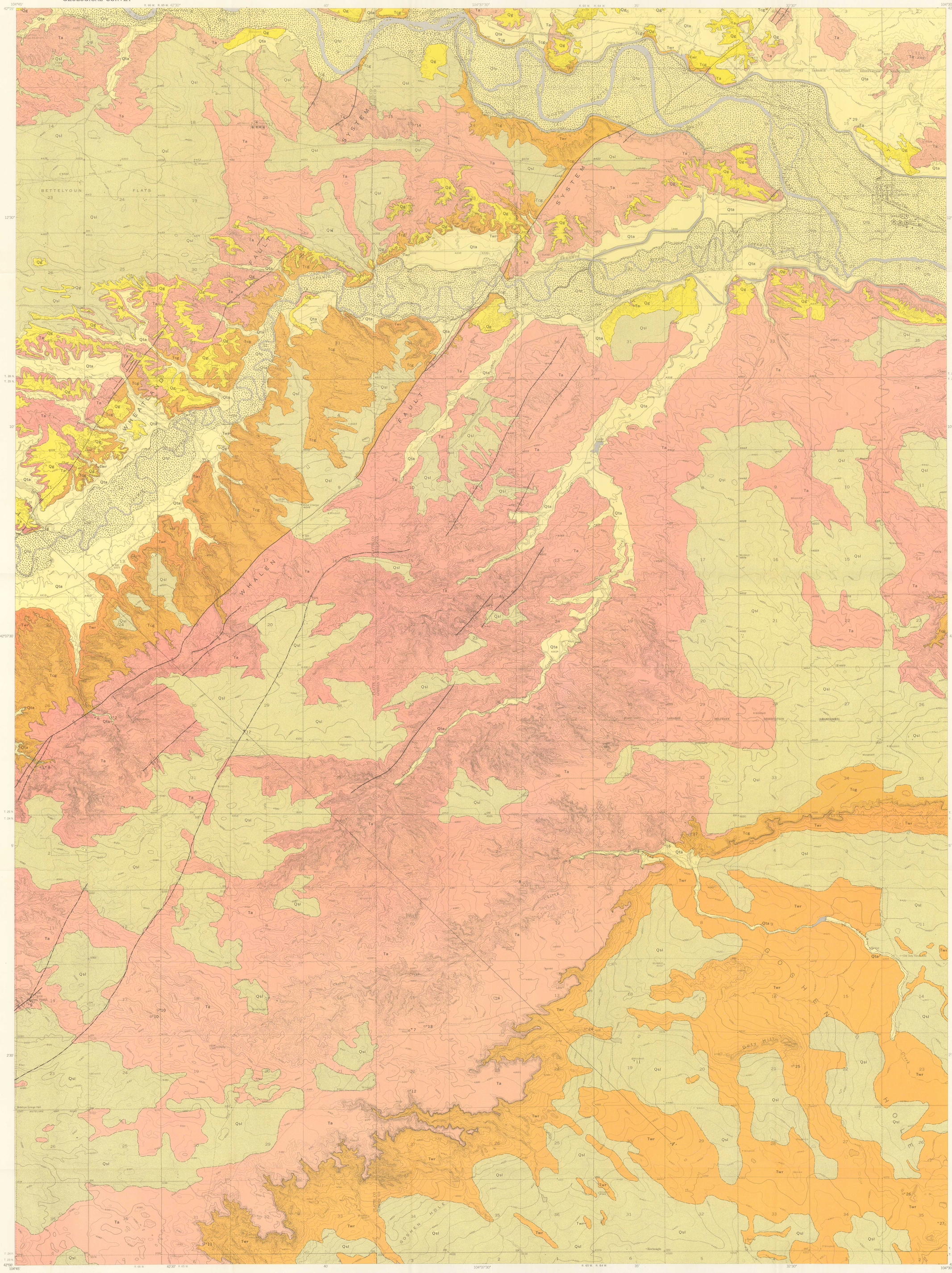


Base from U.S. Geological Survey topographic quadrangles

Geology mapped by L. W. McGrew in 1950–51 and 1955; assisted by D. T. Sandberg in 1955

EXPLANATION

MAP

Qfp — Flood plain deposits
Silt, fine-grained sand, and some gravel in the present flood plains, bars, and islands of the North Platte and Laramie Rivers

Qta — Tributary valley alluvium
Mostly silt and sand with gravel lenses, but also includes some unstratified silt, sand, and talus veneer on slopes

Qsl — Sand and loess
Loess and fine sand which form soil mantle on drainage divides

Qg — Gravel
Gravel and boulder deposits containing some silt, fine sand, and bentonitic clay lenses capping hills above present flood plain of North Platte and Laramie Rivers

(QUATERNARY — Recent, Pleistocene)

Ta — Arikaree formation
Chiefly light-gray medium- to fine-grained loosely cemented sandstone containing many hard calcareous sandstone concretions and siliceous root casts

Tcg — Unnamed conglomerate
Chiefly gray coarse-grained sandstone and conglomerate interbedded with conglomerate, gray fine-grained sandstone, and grayish-orange siltstone

Twr — White River formation
Chiefly orange-gray siltstone and silty claystone in upper 300–500 feet and variegated gray, green, white, pink, and maroon bentonitic claystone in lower 80–100 feet. Gray coarse-grained channel sandstone and conglomerate lenses are present throughout the formation and become more abundant in the lower 100 feet

(TERTIARY — Miocene, Oligocene)

Contact
Dashed where approximately located or gradational

High-angle fault, showing dip
Dashed where approximately located; dotted where concealed. U, upthrown side; D, downthrown side

Possible fault or fracture zone
Indicated by prominent lines on aerial photographs but not specifically identified on ground. Not shown on section

Strike and dip of beds

Apparent dip of beds

Dry hole — Dry hole with show of oil
Test wells for oil and gas
Number refers to table 1

Water sample locality
Number shows parts per billion uranium

Vertebrate fossil locality
Number refers to table 3

Gravel pit

SECTION

Quaternary deposits too thin to be shown at this scale

Ta — Arikaree formation
Tcg — Unnamed conglomerate
Twr — White River formation
(TERTIARY)

Km — Mowry shale
Kt — Thermopolis shale
Kcv — Cloverly formation
(CRETACEOUS)

Jm — Morrison formation
Js — Sundance formation
(JURASSIC)

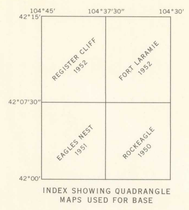
ŦP — Chugwater formation and Permian gypsum and red shale sequence undivided
(PERMIAN AND TRIASSIC)

PIPM — Minnekahta limestone, Opeche shale, and Hartville formation undivided
(MISSISSIPPIAN(?), PENNSYLVANIAN AND PERMIAN)

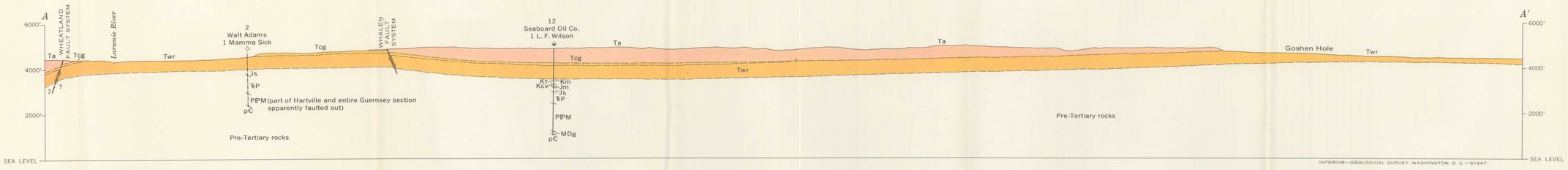
MDg — Guernsey formation
(DEVONIAN AND MISSISSIPPIAN)

pC — Precambrian rocks
(PRECAMBRIAN)

Test wells for oil and gas
Solid-line well in line of section; dashed-line well projected into line of section



INDEX SHOWING QUADRANGLE MAPS USED FOR BASE



INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C.—61447

TRUE NORTH
MAGNETIC NORTH
APPROXIMATE MEAN DECLINATION, 1963

GEOLOGIC MAP AND SECTION OF THE FORT LARAMIE AREA, PLATTE AND GOSHEN COUNTIES, WYOMING

SCALE 1:31 680

1 ½ 0 1 MILE

CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL