A. PALEOCENE TIME
Fort Union Formation deposited on eroded surface covered by folded Mesozoic rocks; locally rocks as old as the Cretaceous Formation were exposed, and debris derived therefrom was incorporated in the Fort Union. At Crook Gap the Fort Union feet transgressed unconformably onto the Cody Shale. 3 miles south of the area.

B. BEGINNING (?) OF EARLY EOCENE TIME
Southward- and southwestward-moving thrust blades formed, and rapid erosion of Mesozoic and Paleozoic rocks resulted. Granite core (Canyon de los Muertos) forms north of Crook Gap, and erosion of the granite sheets produced a flood of rocks (member A of Battle Spring Formation) that overrode the Eocene structure. Possible pericratonic deformation occurred as the sediments were deposited in front of the thrust sheets, northward-moving anticlines may have been produced by this compression. Fort Union rocks may have been eroded by streams that later deposited the Battle Spring Formation.

C. DURING EARLY EOCENE TIME
Compression initiated folds, with formation of high-angle reverse faults at southward antiformal folds and addition of member A; additional thrusting or transtensional failure may have occurred in southern part of the area.

D. LATER EARLY EOCENE TIME
Late compression; sediments of member B of Battle Spring Formation blanket complex structure. Granite Mountains sheet was now back, preferential inward, gently dipping alluvial fans extended southeast to the Green River Ledges.

E. MIDDLE AND LATE EOCENE TIME
Strata as much as 100 feet thick overlying abundant volcanics deposits were deposited to the north of Crook Gap area (Fort Union, 1952). Principal source of volcanic material was from Battle Mountain volcanic field 35 miles to the northeast. No definite record of these units in Crook Gap area.

F. OLIGOCENE, MIocene, AND PLIOCENE (?) TIME
Area covered by as much as 21,000 feet of sediments rich in volcanic debris. Evidence of olive (Cretaceous) and lacustrine (Pliocene) deposits. A few peaks of granite formations are prominent above north of the map area.

G. POST-MIOCENE TO POST-PLIOCENE TIME
Subidence of Granite Mountains sheet accompanied by large-scale normal faulting. Upper Tertiary rocks eroded from stratiographically high area to the south. Green River superimposed on Granite Mountains sheet. Adjustment of ground water table followed faulting and rapid erosion. Probable time of uranium mineralization.

H. RECENT TIME
Little structural modification since Pliocene time although recent adjustment is indicated in T 25 N, R 91 W, by an offset structural surface. Southeast residual remnant of Eocene rocks exposed underlying folded and faulted strata. Granite Mountains partly emplaced to the north of the map area.

EXPLANATION
- Pleistocene (right)
- Pliocene, Miocene, and Oligocene (right)
- Member B of Battle Spring Formation (right)
- Member A of Battle Spring Formation (right)
- Fort Union Formation (right)
- Mesozoic and Paleozoic rocks (right)
- Granite (Panochean)

Anticline, showing direction of plunge
- Dashed where inferred, dotted where shown

Syncline, showing direction of plunge
- Dashed where inferred, dotted where shown

Asymmetrical anticline
- Dashed where inferred, dotted where shown

Normal fault
- Dashed where inferred, hachured on downthrown side

Area of uranium prospects
- 6 MILES

HYPOTHETICAL STRUCTURAL EVOLUTION OF TECTONIC ELEMENTS IN THE CROOKS GAP AREA, FREMONT COUNTY, WYOMING