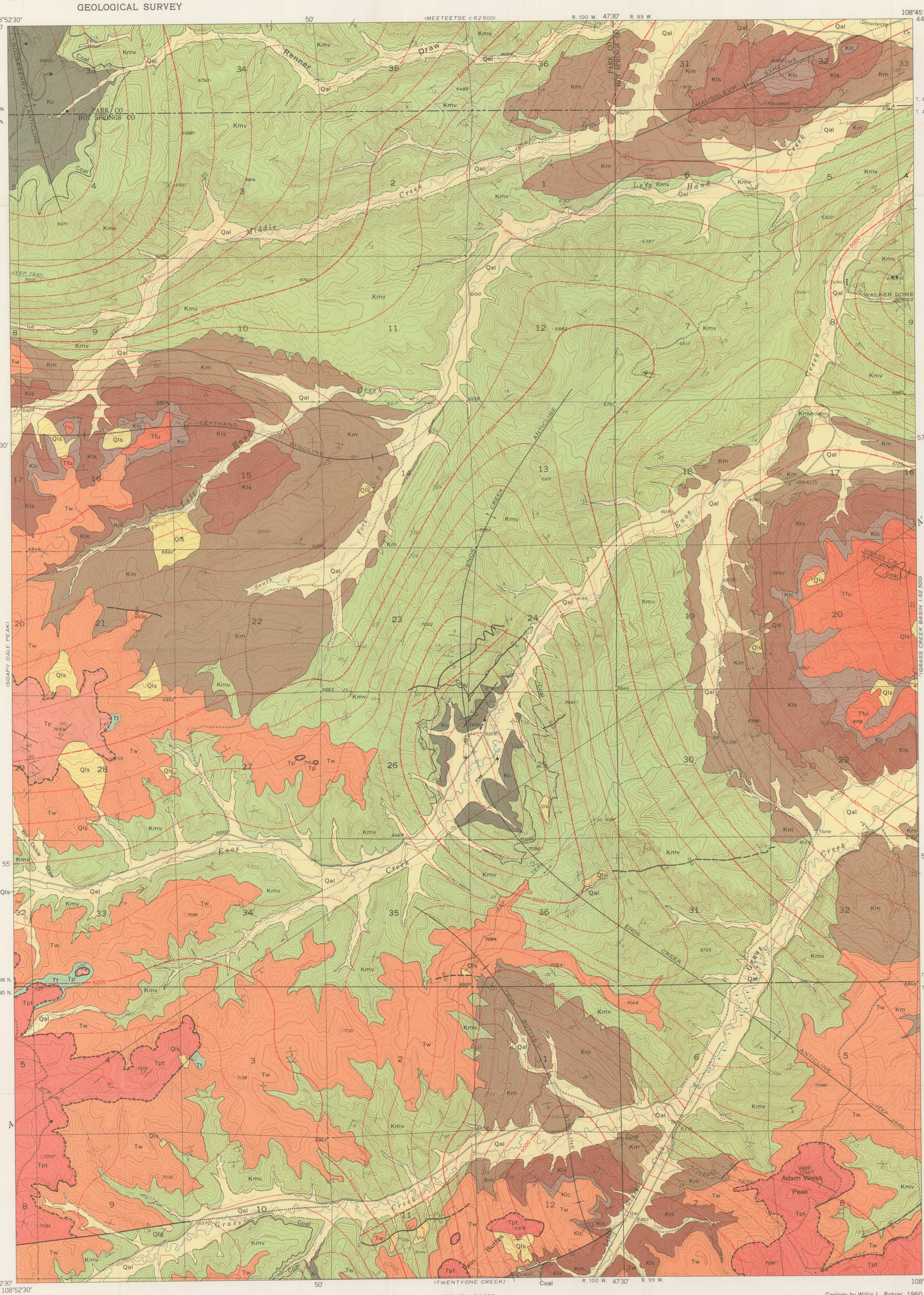


Base by U.S. Geological Survey, 1956

Geology by Willis L. Rohrer, 1960
Previously published as GQ-382

APPROXIMATE MEAN DECLINATION, 1966

SCALE 1:24 000

1 ½ 0 1 MILE

1 .5 0 1 KILOMETER

CONTOUR INTERVAL 40 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

EXPLANATION

QUATERNARY

Recent

Qls — Landslide deposits

Upper Pleistocene

Qal — Alluvium
Valley fill and reworked fill consisting of boulders, gravel, sand, silt, clay, and locally well-indurated conglomerate cemented by calcite; 0–60 feet thick

Pleistocene

Upper(?) Pleistocene

Qtg — Terrace gravel
Cobbles and pebbles of basalt, chert, dolomite, quartzite, and andesite; local thin veneer

UNCONFORMITY

TERTIARY

Eocene

Middle Eocene

Tp — Pitchfork Formation
Grayish-green, bedded, lithified and welded very fine to coarse-grained andesitic tuffs and channel tuff conglomerates; tuffaceous sandstone at base; 650+ feet thick

Lower Eocene

Tt — Tatman Formation
Brown papery carbonaceous and calcareous kerogenic shale containing abundant ostracodes, scattered fish scales, and bones; interbedded with drab-olive-gray bentonitic clay and sandstone; thin coal beds at or near base locally; 0–60 feet thick

Tpt — Pitchfork and Tatman Formations

Tw — Willwood Formation
Maroon and pale-yellowish-gray interbedded siltstone, clay, sandstone, and arkosic sandstone; local lenses of quartzite conglomerate at or near base; 340 feet thick

UNCONFORMITY

Paleocene

Tfu — Fort Union Formation
Gray to light-gray clay, siltstone, and sandy siltstone interbedded with very fine to coarse-grained silty sandstone and some coal; quartzite conglomerate and fine- to coarse-grained sandstone at base, cliff-forming; 600+ feet thick

UNCONFORMITY

CRETACEOUS

Upper Cretaceous

Klc, **Kls** — Lance Formation
Klc, *variegated siltstone and claystone and intercalated thin-bedded sandstone; 210 feet thick*
Kls, *light-gray to pale-buff-gray fine- to medium-grained massive cliff-forming sandstone interbedded with shale and siltstone that form short slopes; 550 feet thick*

Km — Meeteetse Formation
Light-gray and gray lenticular thin-bedded intercalated siltstone, clay, shale, bentonite, fine-grained locally concretionary sandstone, and thin coal lenses; lower part mostly sandstone; 680 ±30 feet thick

Kmv — Mesaverde Formation
Light-gray to light-buff-gray fine- to medium-grained crossbedded sandstone; forms ledges, slopes, and cliffs; some shale, clay, and coal in lower part; massive sandstone at base; 1,810 ±70 feet thick

Kc — Cody Shale
Gray to light-gray shale and interbedded fine-grained thinly laminated friable sandstone; sandstone increases upwards and forms buff-gray and light grayish-buff cliffs at top; 600+ feet thick

Coal
Outcrop of principal coal beds; dashed where approximately located

Contact
Dashed where approximately located

Fault
Trace of fault at surface showing dip; dashed where approximately located; dotted where concealed and inferred. D, *downthrown side;* U, *upthrown side*

Detachment fault
Sawteeth on detached mass. Dashed where approximately located; short dashed where inferred; dotted where concealed

Anticline
Showing trace of axial plane. Dotted where concealed

Syncline
Showing trace of axial plane. Dotted where concealed

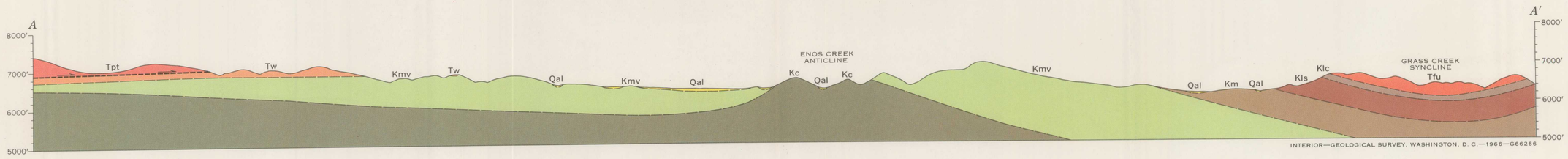
Strike and dip of beds

Strike of vertical beds

Structure contours
Drawn on top of Cody Shale. Long dashed where approximately located; short dashed where inferred. Contour interval: 200 feet. Datum is mean sea level

Fault trace projected to top of Cody Shale

Dry hole · Gas well, abandoned · Gas well, shut in
Oil well · Oil well, abandoned · Show of oil
Gas well with show of oil, abandoned
Water well · Spring



INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C.—1966—G66266

GEOLOGIC MAP AND SECTION OF THE ADAM WEISS PEAK QUADRANGLE, HOT SPRINGS AND PARK COUNTIES, WYOMING