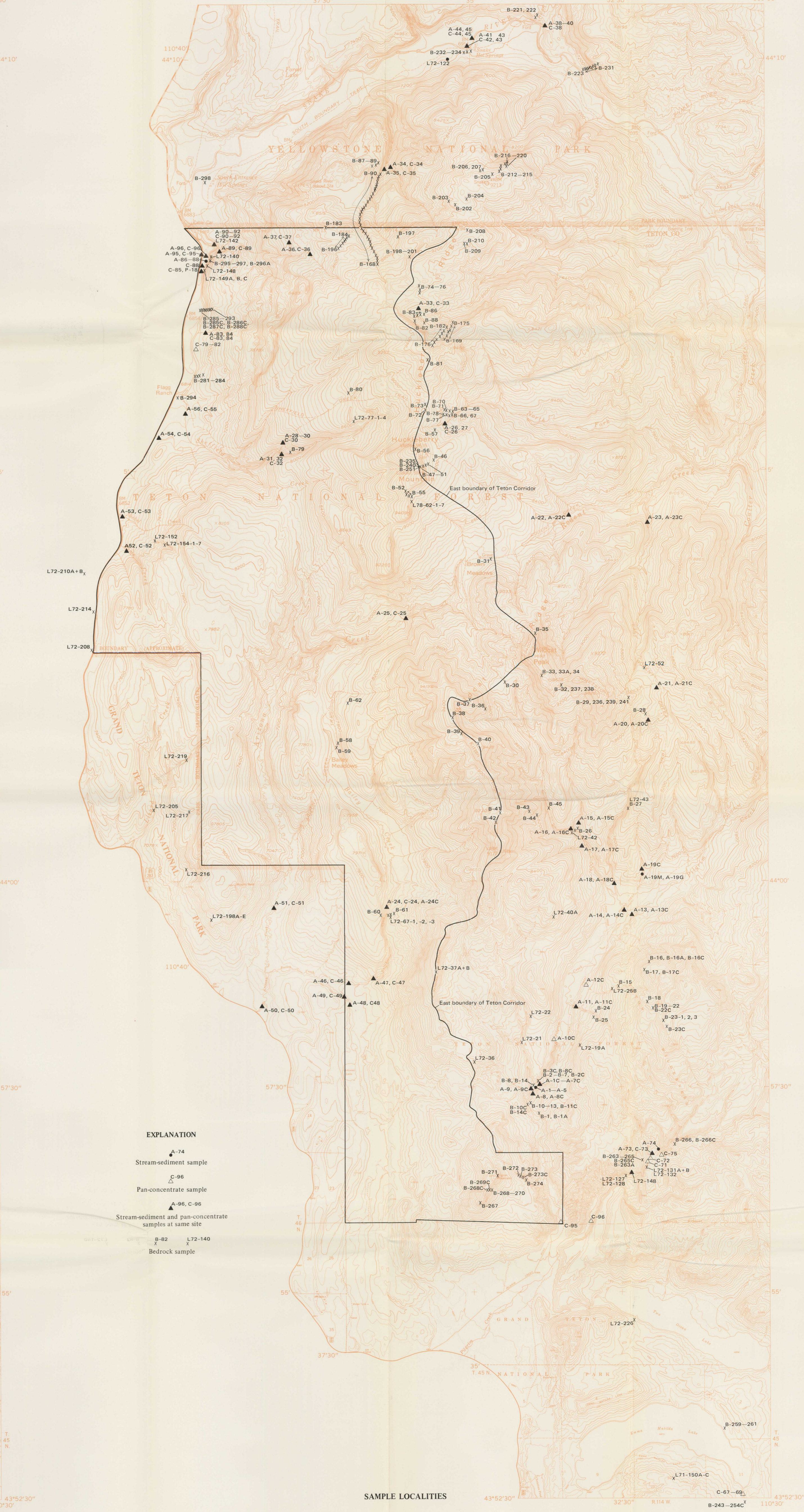


- DESCRIPTION OF MAP UNITS**
- Qal** ALLUVIUM (HOLOCENE) — Stream-laid deposits of gravel, sand, silt, and clay in valley bottoms
  - Qc** COLLUVIUM (HOLOCENE) — Slope wash of silt- to boulder-sized fragments derived from underlying and adjacent formations
  - Qf** ALLUVIAL-FAN DEPOSITS (HOLOCENE) — Water-laid gravel, sand, silt, and clay spread from mouths of ravines; show linear sorting along distributaries; finer grained debris becomes progressively more abundant toward downstream margin of fan
  - Qlg** LANDSLIDE AND GLACIAL DEBRIS (HOLOCENE) — Landslide and glacial debris so completely intermixed that they cannot be mapped separately
  - Qls** LANDSLIDE DEBRIS (HOLOCENE) — Chaotically mixed boulders and finer grained rock debris embraced by mass movement
  - Qs** SWAMP DEPOSITS (HOLOCENE) — Clay, silt, and fine sand, dark-gray and brown; rich in vegetal debris
  - Qt** TALUS (HOLOCENE) — Locally derived coarse angular rock fragments that accumulated on steep slopes and at the base of cliffs
  - Qog** OUTWASH GRAVEL (HOLOCENE AND PLEISTOCENE) — Gravel deposited in front of melting glaciers or along flood plains of major streams; composed chiefly of quartzite roundstones
  - Qtg** TERRACE GRAVEL (HOLOCENE AND PLEISTOCENE) — Gravel of rounded quartzite fragments; deposited by Snake River along northwest margin of Corridor
  - Qim** MORAINAL DEPOSITS OF JACKSON LAKE (PLEISTOCENE) — Till that is part of the Jackson Lake moraine or that accumulated at the same time nearby; composed largely of locally derived rock fragments
  - Qbrm** MORAINAL DEPOSITS OF BURNED RIDGE (PLEISTOCENE) — Till that is believed to be contemporaneous with the Burned Ridge moraine that was deposited across Jackson Hole 12 miles (19 km) to the south; only slightly older than the Jackson Lake moraine
  - Qe** UNDIFFERENTIATED GLACIAL DEPOSITS (PLEISTOCENE) — Till deposited by southward-moving ice from area of Yellowstone National Park; most is older and has more subdued topography than the Jackson Lake moraine; probably much is contemporaneous with Burned Ridge moraines
  - Qg3** GLACIAL DEPOSITS OF THIRD MAJOR GLACIATION (PLEISTOCENE) — Morainal debris with subdued surface topography; capped by loess and soil in many places; older than Burned Ridge morainal deposits
  - Qg2** GLACIAL DEPOSITS OF SECOND MAJOR GLACIATION (PLEISTOCENE) — Very old formless glacial deposits; preserved only at higher elevations or under younger glacial debris
  - Qhb** LAVA CREEK TUFF OF YELLOWSTONE GROUP (PLEISTOCENE) Member B — Chiefly gray and brown dense hard welded rhyolitic ash flows. Thickness at least 100 feet (30 m)
  - Qos** OBSIDIAN SANDSTONE, SILTSTONE, AND CLAYSTONE (PLEISTOCENE) — Dark-gray sandstone composed largely of black and gray obsidian granules; siltstone and claystone are pink to gray and varved in part; underlies Lava Creek Tuff
  - Qhc** HUCKLEBERRY RIDGE TUFF OF YELLOWSTONE GROUP (PLEISTOCENE) Member C — Brown welded rhyolitic ash flows characterized by abundant small glassy quartz phenocrysts; has conspicuous layering. Thickness about 300 feet (90 m)
  - Qhb** Member B — Light-brown to gray welded rhyolitic ash flows with abundant large quartz phenocrysts; near top two layers of crystallized panicle; the upper light gray, the lower dark gray to brown. Thickness about 100 feet (30 m)
  - Qha** Member A — Brown welded rhyolitic ash flows; black vitrophyric welded tuff at base; above this the rock has 40-50 percent phenocrysts which decrease in abundance upward; widespread less densely welded zone marks top. Thickness about 150 feet (46 m)
  - Tb** TUFF OF BOONE CREEK (PLIOCENE(?)) — Pale-lavender crystal-poor slabby hard rhyolitic welded tuff; black vitrophyric welded tuff at base. Thickness 300 feet (90 m) or more
  - Tc** COLTER FORMATION (MIOCENE) — Light-gray to green and brown water-laid mafic tuff and volcanic conglomerate. Thickness about 7,000 feet (2,130 m)
  - Tcb** BASALT (MIOCENE) — Black, red, and green; looks like rock fragments in Colter Formation and is probably related, some could be older and some younger than main part of Colter
  - Ksb** LENTICULAR SANDSTONE AND SHALE SEQUENCE AND BACON RIDGE SANDSTONE (UPPER CRETACEOUS) Lenticular sandstone and shale sequence — Gray and brown fine-grained sandstone interbedded with light- and dark-gray shale and siltstone; largely nonmarine; contains thin coal beds. Thickness more than 2,000 feet (610 m)
  - Kb** Bacon Ridge Sandstone — Tan to gray thick-bedded sandstone that is fine grained except for quartzite pebble zones near base; interbedded with gray and black shale; several coal and bentonite beds in lower part; abundant marine fossils. Thickness about 1,000 feet (300 m)
  - Kc** CODY SHALE (UPPER CRETACEOUS) — Shale, dull-gray; interbedded with lesser amounts of gray siltstone and gray fine-grained slabby sandstone; marine. Thickness about 1,400 feet (425 m)
  - Kf** FRONTIER FORMATION (UPPER CRETACEOUS) — Sandstone, gray, fine- to coarse-grained; pebbly and highly glauconitic near top; interbedded with gray and black shale; bentonite beds in lower part; largely marine. Thickness about 1,000 feet (300 m)
  - Kmr** MOWRY SHALE (LOWER CRETACEOUS) — Shale, dark-gray to black, silty-gray weathering, very hard, brittle, silicified, thin-bedded; several cream-colored bentonite beds; secondarily silicified fine-grained sandstone common. Thickness about 650 feet (200 m)
  - Kt** THERMOPOLIS SHALE (LOWER CRETACEOUS) — Shale, black, fine-grained, fissile, flaky; thins southward from more than 150 feet to 55 feet (46-17 m). Muddy Sandstone Member at top is rusty gray sandstone interbedded with black and gray siltstone and shale; thins southward from 100 feet to 20 feet (30-6 m). Muddy Sandstone Member and underlying shale member are marine
  - Kjm** CLOVERLY AND MORRISON(?) FORMATIONS (LOWER CRETACEOUS AND UPPER JURASSIC) — Upper 150 feet (46 m) is hard slabby rusty ripple-marked sparkly sandstone; lower 450 feet (140 m) is variegated claystone interbedded with dull-red to gray fine-grained sandstone; nonmarine
  - Jus** "UPPER SUNDANCE" (UPPER JURASSIC) — Sandstone, greenish-gray, highly glauconitic, very limy, hard, ridge-forming, marine, highly fossiliferous. Thickness 75 feet (23 m)
  - Jls** "LOWER SUNDANCE" (UPPER AND MIDDLE JURASSIC) — Soft gray limy shale interbedded with shaly limestone; one or two red shale zones commonly present in middle part; marine; highly fossiliferous. Thickness about 400 feet (120 m)
  - Jgs** GYPSUM SPRING FORMATION (MIDDLE JURASSIC) — Shale, dark-red soft; underlain by about an equal amount of white gypsum. The gypsum has been leached out of most outcrops, leaving a residual limy breccia. Thickness about 40 feet (12 m)
  - Jc** CHUGWATER FORMATION (TRIASSIC) — Consists of four members, described in descending order. Total thickness of formation is about 1,000 feet (300 m)
  - Popo Age Member — Red and purple shale and claystone, and slabby fine-grained sandstone. Thickness 75-100 feet (23-30 m)
  - Crow Mountain Sandstone Member — Salmon- to dark-red sandstone containing large and small frosted rounded quartz grains. Thickness 70-100 feet (21-30 m)
  - Alcova Limestone Member — Slabby purplish-gray limestone and dolomite. Thickness 2-10 feet (0.6-3 m)
  - Red Peak Member — Brick-red siltstone and shale interbedded with fine-grained red sandstone. Thickness about 800 feet (244 m)



**GEOLOGIC AND SAMPLE LOCALITY MAPS OF TETON CORRIDOR, TETON COUNTY, WYOMING**

Base from U.S. Geological Survey  
Huckleberry Mountain 1:62,500, 1956  
Colter Bay and Two Ocean Lake 1:24,000,  
1968

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