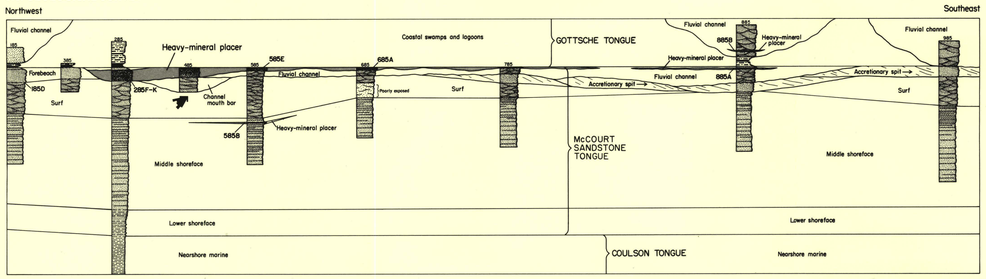
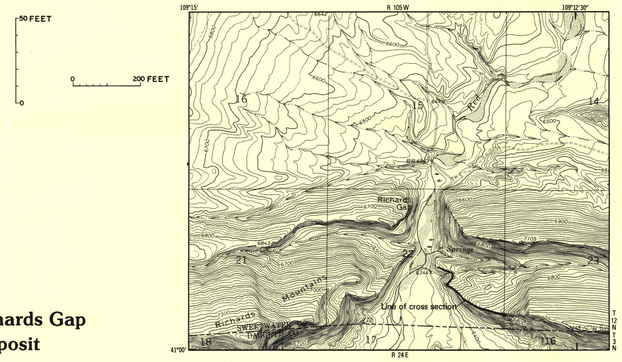
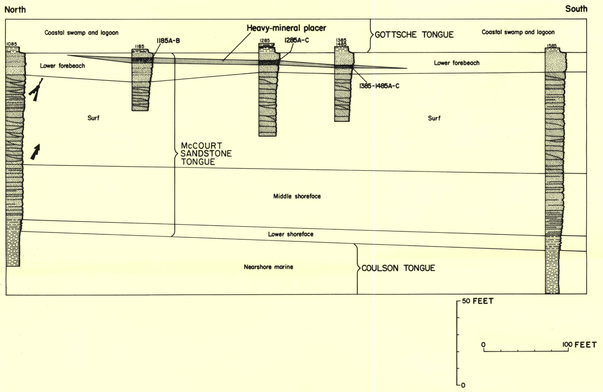
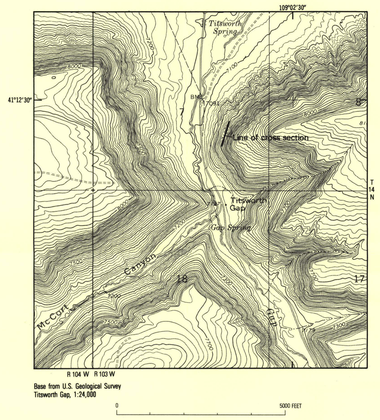


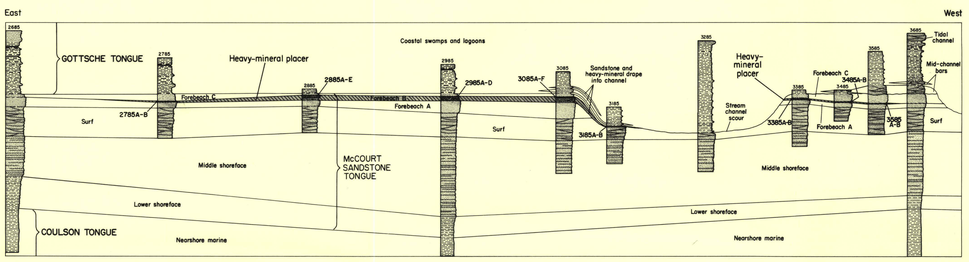


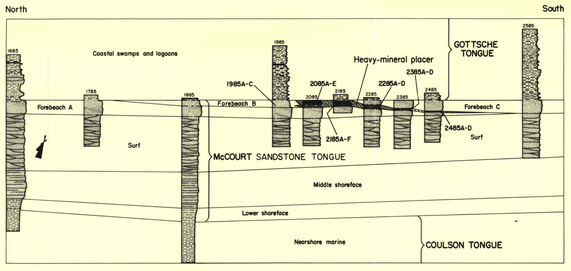
1A.—Cross section of the Richards Gap heavy-mineral placer deposit



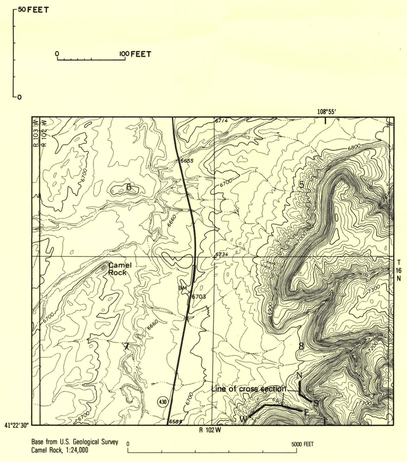


1B.—Cross section of the Titsworth Gap heavy-mineral placer deposit

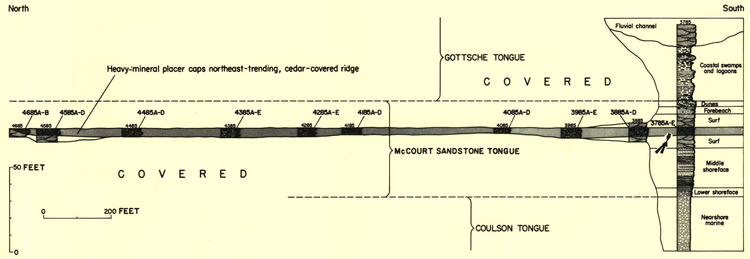


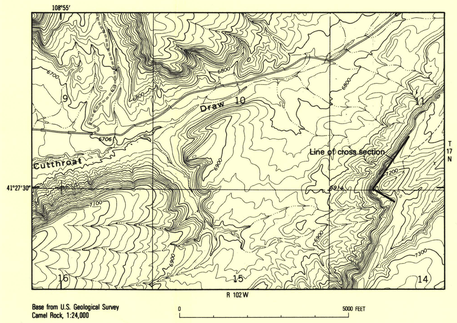


(Note that the east-west line of measured sections is illustrated east to west. This orientation is not conventional, but it was intentionally used because of the orientation of outcrops.)

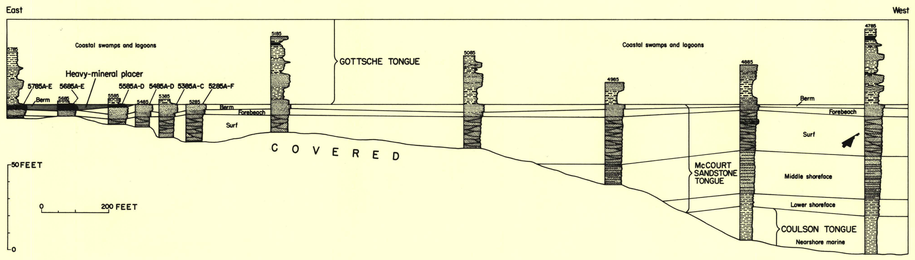


1C.—Cross section of the Camel Rock heavy-mineral placer deposit

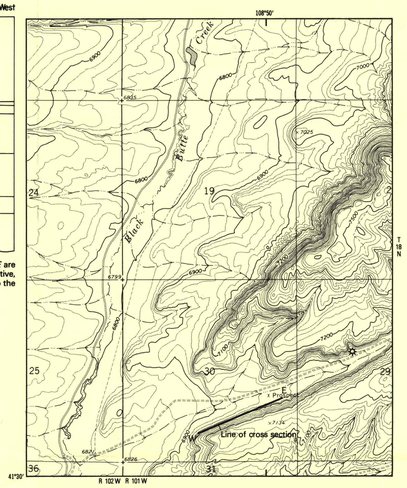




1D.—Cross section of the Brady Road heavy-mineral placer deposit



(Note that the measured sections on plate *1E* are illustrated east to west, in reverse perspective, because it is this view that is presented to the geologist in outcrops.)



1E.—Cross section of the Black Butte heavy-mineral placer deposit

EXPLANATION

- Crossbedded sandstone associated with dunes
- Thin, tabular-bedded sandstone associated with forebeaches
- Trough-crossbedded sandstone associated with fluvial channels, tidal channels or surfs
- Planar-crossbedded sandstone associated with surfs
- Parallel-bedded sandstone associated with middle shorefaces
- Hummocky crossbeds associated with middle shorefaces
- Ripple-bedded sandstone usually associated with splays
- Unbedded or bioturbated sandstone
- Siltstone
- Ripple-bedded siltstone associated with splays
- Shale
- Ripple-bedded shale
- Carbonaceous shale
- Coal
- Heavy-mineral concentration in sandstone
- Hematite concretions

2485A-D Sample site identification number and letter

Rose diagram indicating sediment transport directions as percentages of 10 degree segments of azimuth

2985 Measured section number

GEOLOGIC CROSS SECTIONS OF HEAVY-MINERAL PLACER DEPOSITS IN THE McCOURT SANDSTONE TONGUE OF THE ROCK SPRINGS FORMATION, WYOMING