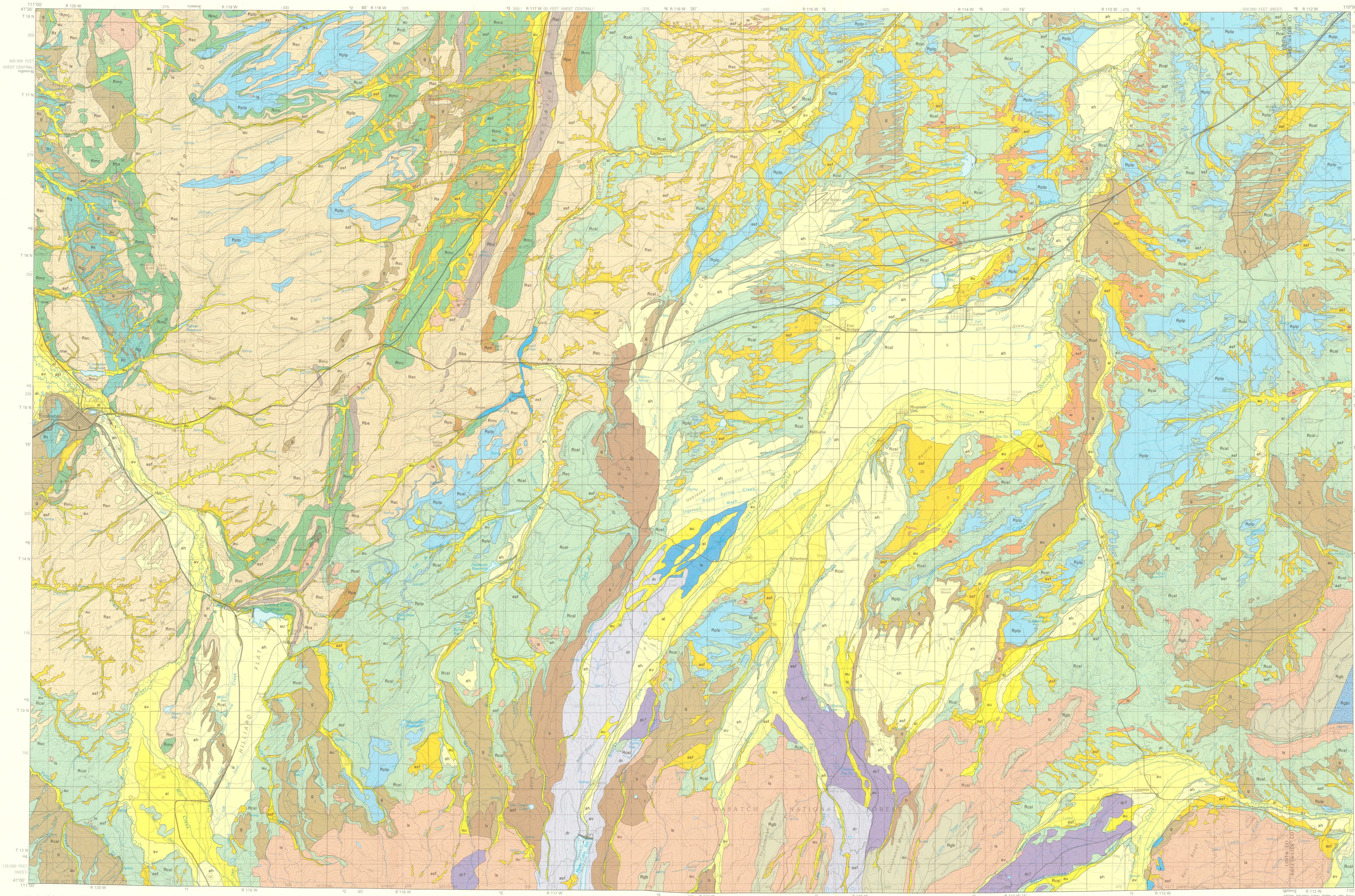
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

COAL INVESTIGATIONS
MAP C-103



Base from U.S. Geological Survey, 1980
25,000-foot grid based on Wyoming coordinate system, west and west central zones
10,000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 12

APPROXIMATE MEAN DECLINATION, 1986

SCALE 1:100 000

CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 METERS
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

WYOMING
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VA—1986—G84114
Field checked 1979–81

CORRELATION OF MAP UNITS

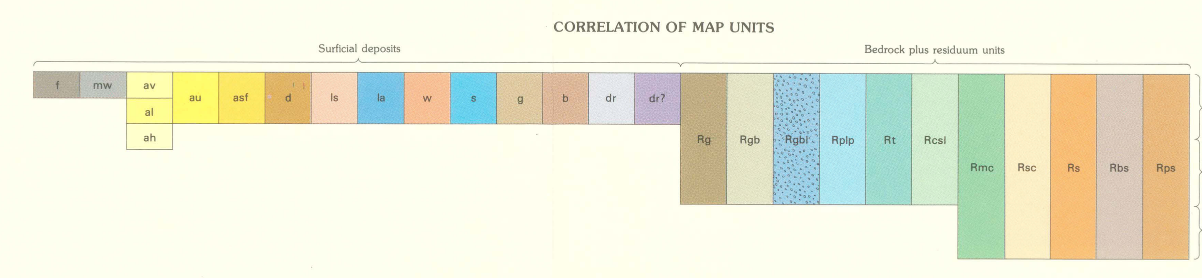


Table 1.—*Characteristics of map units*

Symbol	Name of unit	Materials	Origin of surficial deposit or residuum	Typical position in landscape	Common thickness of deposit or residuum (feet)	Good for road metal or aggregate	Possible source of sand	Subject to flooding or high water table	Forms deep mud when wet	Forms rough terrain	Best land for hay and grain	Subject to gully erosion	Steep slopes likely to be unstable	Subject to wind erosion if disturbed	Difficult to excavate[1]	Stratigraphic unit or units corresponding to bedrock plus residuum unit[2,3]: Name	Age
General Characteristics						Practical Characteristics											
SURFICIAL DEPOSITS																	
f	Fill	Transported silt, clay, sand, gravel, and fragments of sedimentary rock	Manmade	Artificial terraces and embankments; dams	0–80	No	No	In some places	In some places	No	No	Commonly	Commonly	In some places	No		
mw	Mine waste	Transported shale, carbonaceous shale, coal, and minor sandstone debris	Manmade	Artificial hills as much as 50 ft high on east side of Bear River valley north of Evanston	0–50	No	No	No	In some places	In some places	No	Generally	Generally	In some places	No		
av	Alluvium, valley flat	Silt, clay, sand, and gravel. Variably bedded and sorted. Silt and clay mainly near top of deposit; sand and gravel near base. Gravel mostly quartzite, round to subround. Maximum diameter of gravel decreases northward from about 30 in. at south border of quadrangle to about 12 in. at north border. Little soil formation or dissection in unit. Includes deposits of flood plain and some very low terraces	Channel, point bar, and overbank deposition	Valley flats of perennial and intermittent streams	0-185 + (along Bear River) 0–40? (along other streams)	Material present, but high land values, high water table may discourage use	Sand present, but high land values, high water table may discourage use	In some places	In some places	Rarely	Generally	Rarely	Rarely	In some places	No		
al	Alluvium, low terrace	Silt, clay, sand, and gravel. Variably bedded and sorted. Silt and clay mostly at top of deposit; sand and gravel near base. Gravel mostly quartzite, round to subround. Maximum diameter of gravel decreases northward from about 30 in. at south border of quadrangle to about 12 in. at north border. Unit commonly oxidized in upper 3 ft	Channel, point bar, and overbank deposition	Terraces 5–15 ft above flood plains of perennial and intermittent streams	0–40?	Material present, but high land values, high water table may discourage use	Sand present, but high land values, high water table may discourage use	Rarely	In some places	Rarely	In some places	Rarely	Rarely	In some places	No		
ah	Alluvium, high terrace	Dominantly gravel and sand. Gravel mostly quartzite, round to subround. Maximum diameter of gravel decreases northward from about 30 in. at south border of quadrangle to about 12 in. at north border. Surface soil is oxidized sand and silt 6–12 in. thick above 3–6 ft of sand and gravel variably cemented by white carbonate	Channel, point bar, and overbank deposition	Broad benches flanking and generally more than 15 ft above principal streams	0–40? (Blacks Fork, Smiths Fork rivers) 0–30 (Hilliard Flat)	Generally	Generally	No	In some places	In some places	In some places	Rarely	Rarely	In some places	No		
au	Alluvium, undifferentiated	Mostly silt, clay and sand; gravel local. Interfingers upslope into unit asf	Channel, point bar, and overbank deposition	Channels, floodplains, low terraces of mostly intermittent streams	0–15 +	Rarely	In some places	Axial areas of valleys sometimes flooded	In some places	Rarely	In some places	Generally	Rarely	In some places	No		
asf	Alluvium of side slopes, fans, and minor tributary streams	Silt, clay, sand, and gravel as available from local sources. Coarse material commonly shows little wear. Grades upslope into rock debris	Deposition by ephemeral streams and sheet wash	Minor valleys and low areas marginal to main valleys	0–20?	Rarely	In some places	In some places	In some places	In some places	In some places	Generally	Rarely	In some places	No		
d	Rock debris	Angular to subangular blocks from 0.5 in. to 5 ft or more across with sparse to abundant clay, silt, and sand. Includes active talus as well as stabilized material	Emplacement by rock fall, talus creep, minor rockslides	Lower parts of steep slopes	0–25	In some places	Rarely	Rarely	Rarely	Generally	No	Rarely	In some places	Rarely	In some places. Largest blocks might require special handling		
ls	Landslide deposits	Mostly silt and clay. In northern part of area locally includes blocks of porous limestone; in southern part of area includes quartzite boulders as much as 30 in. in diameter. Surface commonly marked by closed depressions holding water year round. Landslide deposits of Bald Range in southeast corner of area include tilted masses of limestone boulder conglomerate tens of feet across and have patchy veneer of blocks of dense limestone and fine, hard sandstone as much as 5 ft across. Closed depressions of Bald Range are dry part of year	Emplacement mostly by rotational slumps, minor mudflows	On or below steep, high slopes	0–100 +	Rarely	Rarely	In some places	In some places	Generally	Rarely	Generally	Generally	In some places	In some places		
la	Lake deposits	Silt and clay, minor sand and gravel	Deposition in shallow lakes by bottom currents and by infall of windblown dust	Edges of broad alluviated areas	0–5	No	Rarely	Generally	Generally	No	Rarely	In some places	No	Generally	No		
w	Windblown sand	Mostly fine, well-sorted sand, some silt and coarse sand. Forms dunes as much as 12 ft high mostly stabilized by vegetation. As mapped, unit includes areas of bedrock and of alluvium as much as several hundred feet across. Some dune fields include deflation hollows having as much as 4 ft of closure	Wind transport and winnowing	Slopes to north and east of alluviated areas and areas of soft, sandy bedrock	0–20	No	Generally	Rarely	No	In some places	Rarely	Rarely	Generally	Generally	No		
s	Spring deposits	Mostly friable brownish tufa in irregularly laminated masses as much as 50 ft across interbedded with light-colored silt and clay. Locally sandy and pebbly in Muddy Creek drainage. Some dense travertine in deposits along west edge of Bald Range	Combination of mechanical sedimentation and precipitation from mineralized ground water at springs	Bottoms and lower slopes of stream valleys	0–10	No	No	In some places	Rarely	Rarely	No	In some places	No	No	No		
g	Gravel	Mostly well-rounded quartzite. Maximum diameter decreases northward from about 30 in. at south border of quadrangle to about 12 in. at north border. Minor silt and sand are present, but do not form continuous upper layer. Unit includes gravel accumulations directly overlying bedrock source	Deposition mainly by sheetfloods and shifting ephemeral streams, partly by rolling and slumping	High, sloping irregular surfaces	0–20	In some places. Deposit too thin to work in many places	In some places. Deposit too thin to work in many places	No	No	Generally	No	Rarely	In some places	Rarely	No		
b	Bouldery deposits	Quartzite boulders, cobbles, and pebbles, and associated sand, silt, and clay. No bedding or sorting seen. Largest boulders about 30 in. in diameter, subround to subangular	Origin obscure, probably involves concentration of boulders during lowering of land surface by erosional removal of silt and sand	Crestal areas, upper slopes of high interfluves	0–40?	Rarely	No	No	No	In some places	No	Rarely	No	No	No		
dr	Glacial drift	Mostly bouldery unsorted till, but locally includes thick bodies of variably sorted outwash sand. Boulders and blocks mostly less than 3 ft, but some as much as 12 ft in greatest dimension, are mostly quartzite	Deposition of morainal material on bottom and flanks of glacier, deposition of outwash by meltwater streams draining glacier	Bottoms, lower slopes of valleys, major streams	0–200	In some places	In some places	In some places	Rarely	Generally	No	Rarely	In some places	Rarely	In some places. Largest blocks would require special handling		
dr?	Glacial drift, conjectural	Bouldery material containing much sand, some silt and clay. Surface smoothly irregular having local relief of a few tens of feet. Boulders as much as 4 ft in diameter, subround to subangular, of quartzite, most abundant on crests of topographic highs. A soil profile as follows: A horizon about 1 ft thick, reddish gray, friable with some dark organic matter; B horizon about 1 ft thick, dull medium red, cohesive, has sparse vertical joints and sharp, irregular base; K horizon about 2 ft thick, cohesive, having abundant carbonate gradational down to sharp basal contact. Below soil profile is cohesive pebbly and cobbly silt and sand, nonbedded, having carbonate along rare joints in top 4 ft	Probably by deposition as morainal material from glacial ice and as outwash from glacial meltwater	Low interfluves, middle slopes of valleys, major streams	0–50?	In some places	In some places	No	Rarely	In some places	No	Rarely	No	Rarely	Rarely		
BEDROCK PLUS RESIDUUM UNITS																	
Rbs	Rock, blocky-weathering, siliceous, plus residuum	Hard sandstone, siliceous or partly siliceous and siliceous conglomerate. Coarse, active talus is common. Abundant colluvium variably stabilized by vegetation. Bedrock outcrop, estimated at 20 percent of unit area, much fractured, but coherent blocks are as much as 5 ft across	Mostly mechanical weathering in place. Downslope transport by rockfall, talus creep, and rocksliding	Crestal areas of ridges	0–25	In some places	Rarely	Rarely	No	Generally	No	Rarely	In some places	Rarely	Generally	Frontier Formation, Oyster Ridge Sanstone Member[4] Ephraim Conglomerate	Late Cretaceous Early Cretaceous
Rplp	Rock, platy-weathering, limestone, porous, plus residuum	Limestone, impure, marly, siliceous in eastern part of area, interbedded with shale and siltstone. Plates and chips conspicuous only near topographic rims. Back from rims, unit forms soil having light-brown powdery surface layer 1–1.5 ft thick grading down into as much as 5 ft of soil and weathered rock containing abundant white carbonate. In eastern part of area thickest beds about 2 ft thick; in western part of area beds are as much as 5 ft thick, in part blocky-weathering. Bedrock outcrop about 10 percent of unit area	Mechanical and solutional weathering in place. Downslope transport commonly initiated by sapping in underlying rock followed by talus creep and rocksliding and by sheetwash and rillwash	Caprock of mesas and gently dipping benches	0–7	Rarely	No	Rarely	Generally	In some places	Rarely	In some places	Rarely	In some places	In some places. Thick limestones, present in west half of area, may be difficult	Bridger Formation Green River Formation, Fossil Butte Member Green River Formation, Laney Member Green River Formation, Fontenelle Tongue	Eocene Eocene Eocene Eocene
Rps	Rock, platy-weathering, siliceous, plus residuum	Hard silicic sandstone and shale, called "porcellanite" yields coarsely platy and some blocky residuum. Bedrock outcrop about 15 percent of unit area	Mostly mechanical weathering in place. Downslope transport by talus creep and rocksliding and by sheetwash and rillwash	Steeply sloping hills and ridges	0–15	In some places	No	Rarely	Rarely	In some places	No	In some places	Rarely	In some places	In some places	Aspen Shale	Early Cretaceous
Rsc	Rock, sandy and clayey, plus residuum	Coherent to friable sandstone interbedded with shale and locally with limestone. Contains thick beds of pebble and small cobble conglomerate on east flank of Bear River valley. Residuum mostly sandy, locally contains blocky boulders as much as 3 ft across. Slight soil development. Bedrock outcrop about 15 percent of unit area	Mechanical weathering and solution in place. Downslope transport by sheetwash and rillwash and by talus creep and rocksliding on upper slopes	Moderate slopes alternating with sharp bluffs	0–10	Supplies finer grades of chert and quartzite gravel at favorably situated outcrops northward from Evanston along east flank, Bear River valley	Generally	Rarely	Rarely	In some places	Rarely	In some places	Rarely	In some places	In some places. Limestone beds, where present, may be difficult	Wasatch Formation, undifferentiated Wasatch Formation, main body Wasatch Formation, New Fork Tongue Adaville Formation Frontier Formation, undifferentiated Frontier Formation, upper unit Frontier Formation, lower unit Cokeville Formation Thomas Fork Formation Smiths Formation Stump Sandstone Preuss Red Beds	Eocene Eocene Eocene Late Cretaceous Late Cretaceous Late Cretaceous Late Cretaceous Early Cretaceous Early Cretaceous Early Cretaceous Late and Middle Jurassic Middle Jurassic
Rs	Rock, sandy, plus residum	Well-consolidated sandstone. Residuum almost pure sand. Soil development slight. Bedrock outcrop about 20 percent of unit area	Mechanical weathering and solution in place. Downslope transport mainly by sheetwash and rillwash	Mostly moderate slopes; steep scarps in some places	0–10	Rarely	Generally	Rarely	No	In some places	Rarely	Rarely	Rarely	In some places	In some places	Evanston Formation, sandstone of Hams Fork Conglomerate Member Adaville Formation, Lazeart Sandstone Member	Late Cretaceous Late Cretaceous
Rcsl	Rock, clayey, sandy, and limy, plus residuum	Lightly consolidated siltstone and shale with fairly common sandstone and porous limestone. Residuum dominantly fine grained. Soil development variable, mostly slight. Bedrock outcrop about 15 percent of unit area	Mechanical weathering and solution in place. Downslope transport by sheetwash and rillwash and by rockfall, talus creep, and rocksliding mainly at heads of slopes	Moderate slopes	0–15	Rarely	Rarely	In some places	In some places	In some places	Rarely	Generally	Unstable on high, steep slopes especially those in southern part of area that are or were held up by Rgb or Rgbl caprock	Generally	Rarely	Bridger Formation Green River Formation, Laney Member Green River Formation, Fontenelle Tongue Wasatch Formation, undifferentiated Wasatch Formation, main body Wasatch Formation, New Fork Tongue	Eocene Eocene Eocene Eocene Eocene Eocene
Rmc	Rock, silty and clayey, plus residuum	Siltstone and shale lightly to fairly well consolidated and minor, mostly dirty sandstone. Residuum fine grained. Soil development mostly slight. Bedrock outcrop about 10 percent of unit area	Mechanical and chemical weathering in place. Downslope transport mainly by sheetwash and rillwash	Lowlands	0–10	Rarely	Rarely	In some places	Generally	In some places	Rarely	Generally	In some places	In some places	Rarely	Wasatch Formation, undifferentiated Evanston Formation, undifferentiated Evanston Formation, lower member Hilliard Shale Frontier Formation, upper unit Frontier Formation, lower unit Sage Junction Formation Bear River Formation Gannett Group	Eocene Paleocene and Late Cretaceous Late Cretaceous? Late Cretaceous Late Cretaceous Late Cretaceous Early Cretaceous Early Cretaceous Early Cretaceous
Rt	Rock, tuffaceous, plus residuum	Beds of relatively soft tuff and soft tuffaceous mudstone and sandstone. Residuum mostly pumiceous sand and clay. Soil development variable. Bedrock outcrop about 10 percent of unit area	Mechanical and chemical weathering in place. Downslope transport mainly by sheetwash and rillwash	Low hills	0–10	No	Rarely	Rarely	In some places	In some places	No	In some places	Rarely	In some places	No	Norwood Tuff[4] Fowkes Formation, Bulldog Hollow Member Fowkes Formation, Sillem Member	Oligocene and Eocene Eocene Eocene
Rg	Rock, gravelly, plus residuum	Conglomerate with chunks of hard rock as much as 4 in. across in a coherent matrix of limy siltstone and sandstone. Residuum of gravel, silt, and sand. Soil development variable. Bedrock outcrop about 15 percent of unit area	Mechanical and solutional weathering in place. Downslope transport mostly by sheetwash and rillwash	Low hills	0–10	Rarely	Rarely	Rarely	Rarely	In some places	Rarely	Rarely	Rarely	Rarely	In some places	Norwood Tuff, conglomerate member[4]	Oligocene and Eocene
Rgb	Rock, gravelly, boulder-bearing, plus residuum	Sandstone and variably coarse conglomerate in sandstone matrix. Sandstone mostly friable, but locally well consolidated. Coarsest conglomerate contains boulders commonly 24 to 30 in. in diameter. Most boulders are quartzite, but some are dense limestone. Gravel shapes mostly subround. Residuum of loose sand and commonly shattered boulders sparse to crowded. Grades eastward into unit Rgbl over about 0.5 mi. Bedrock outcrop about 10 percent of unit area	Mechanical and solutional weathering in place. Downslope transport of silt and sand mostly by sheetwash and rillwash; transport of boulders mainly by rolling	Caprock of high mesas	0–15	Rarely	Rarely	No	Rarely	Rarely	No	Rarely	Rarely	Rarely	Rarely	Bishop Conglomerate	Oligocene
Rgbl	Rock, gravelly, boulder-bearing, limy, plus residuum	Sandstone and variably coarse conglomerate in sandstone matrix. Sandstone mostly friable, but locally well consolidated. Coarsest conglomerate contains boulders commonly 24 in. in diameter. Nearly all boulders of dense limestone. Gravel shapes mostly subround. Residuum of loose sand and commonly shattered boulders sparse to crowded. Grades westward into unit Rgb over 0.5 mi. Bedrock outcrop about 10 percent of unit area	Mechanical and solutional weathering in place. Downslope transport of silt and sand mostly by sheetwash and rillwash; transport of boulders mainly by rolling	Caprock of high mesa at east edge of map area	0–15	Rarely	Rarely	No	Rarely	Rarely	No	Rarely	Rarely	Rarely	Rarely	Bishop Conglomerate	Oligocene

[1] Cannot be dug out effectively by bulldozer of largest size (about 410 hp).
[2] Some stratigraphic units correspond to more than one bedrock plus residuum unit because they show strong changes in rock type from one bed to another or from one area to another.
[3] Usage in the southern and eastern parts of area is that of Bradley (1964). In the northwestern part of area usage is that of Rubey, Oriel and Tracey (1975) and Oriel and Tracey (1970), except as noted.
[4] J. H. Dover, U.S. Geological Survey, oral commun., 1981.

PREPARATION AND USE OF THIS MAP

This map shows the distribution of materials that typically make up the upper 3-15 ft of the ground. Because surficial materials form the part of the earth that we live on and use most, an understanding of their distribution and properties is necessary for making decisions about the use of the land. For this report, all materials found at the surface, whether bedrock or the residual or transported products of its disintegration, are considered as surficial materials. In the region that includes the Evanston 30' x 60' quadrangle, bedrock is varied and the products of its breakdown show many differences. These differences are related not only to the source bedrock, but also to processes of weathering and erosion and to redeposition by wind, water, and glaciers, and by the direct action of gravity to form surficial deposits. Descriptions of the surficial deposits and of the processes that formed them, together with descriptions of the outcropping bedrock and its residuum appear in table 1.

The distribution of surficial materials shown on this map is derived from previous general geologic mapping, published and unpublished, and from interpretation of aerial photographs at a scale of 1:62,500. Authorship and scale of geologic map sources are shown on "INDEX SHOWING SOURCES OF GEOLOGIC DATA." Field work for this report consisted of observations on the erosional characteristics, weathering, and weathering products of the units shown on the geologic maps used as sources for this map, and extensive field checking of the mapping done by airphoto interpretation.

Surficial units as shown on parts of this map were modified from previous large-scale mapping. Also used on this map are certain of the previously mapped contacts within areas of bedrock.

Where different kinds of bedrock are at or near the surface, as in much of the western part of the quadrangle, lateral change in the bedrock is generally accompanied by changes in the character of the surficial deposits. Thus, previously mapped contacts that separate bedrock units of contrasting physical characteristics are commonly used on this map as contacts between areas in which all surficial materials, those transported as well as those strictly in situ, are fundamentally different. All nonbedrock surficial materials that are parts of a complex identified with a particular underlying bedrock unit are considered residuum in this report and are described with the parent bedrock unit in the tabular "Characteristics of map units."

ALLUVIAL VALLEY FLOORS

The Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act (U.S. Congress, 1977) defines "alluvial valley floors" for the purposes of the Act as : "the unconsolidated stream-laid deposits holding streams where water availability is sufficient for subirrigation or flood irrigation agricultural activities but does not include upland areas which are generally overlain by a thin veneer of colluvial deposits composed chiefly of debris from sheet erosion, deposits by unconcentrated runoff or slope wash, together with talus, other mass movement accumulation and windblown deposits."

On this map, the valley flat alluvium (av) is generally within this definition of "alluvial valley floors", as may be some of the low-terrace alluvium (al). Along major streams, some of the alluvium of side slopes, fans, and minor tributary streams (asf) and some undifferentiated alluvium (au) also fit the definition.

This map shows where there are "alluvial valley floors" in a geologic sense only. To delineate "alluvial valley floors" that would have legal standing, detailed onsite mapping, guided by the current legal definition, would be required. The legal definition might be keyed more to the water requirements of crops than to the purely geologic parameters on which this map is based.

CONVERSION FACTORS FOR METRIC EQUIVALENTS

To convert ENGLISH UNIT	Multiply by	To obtain METRIC UNIT
Foot	.3048	Meter
Inch	2.54	Centimeter

SELECTED REFERENCES

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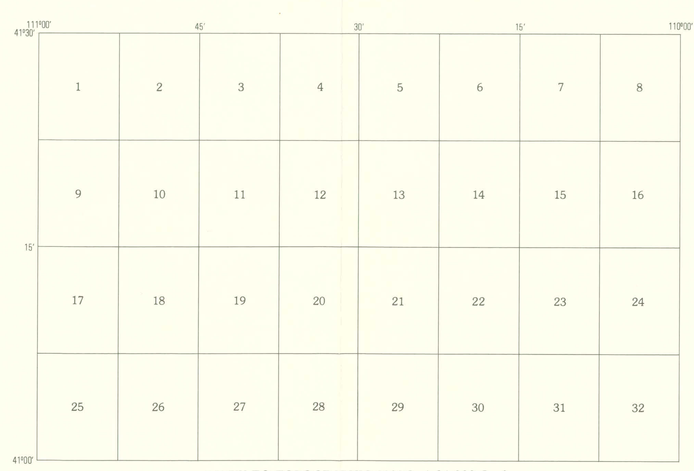

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INDEX SHOWING SOURCES OF GEOLOGIC DATA

SOURCES OF GEOLOGIC DATA

1. J.H. Dover (unpub. mapping, 1981), 1:100,000
2. Veatch (1907), 1:125,000
3. Schroeder (1977),1:24,000
4. Schroeder (1979), 1:24,000
5. Bradley (1964), 1:250,000
6. Schroeder (1976), 1:24,000
7. Schroeder and Lunceford (1979), 1:24,000
8. Bradley (1936), 1:250,000

SURFICIAL MATERIALS MAP OF THE EVANSTON 30′ x 60′ QUADRANGLE, UINTA AND SWEETWATER COUNTIES, WYOMING

By
A.B. Gibbons
1986

For sale by Branch of Distribution, U.S. Geological Survey, Box 25286, Federal Center, Denver, CO 80225