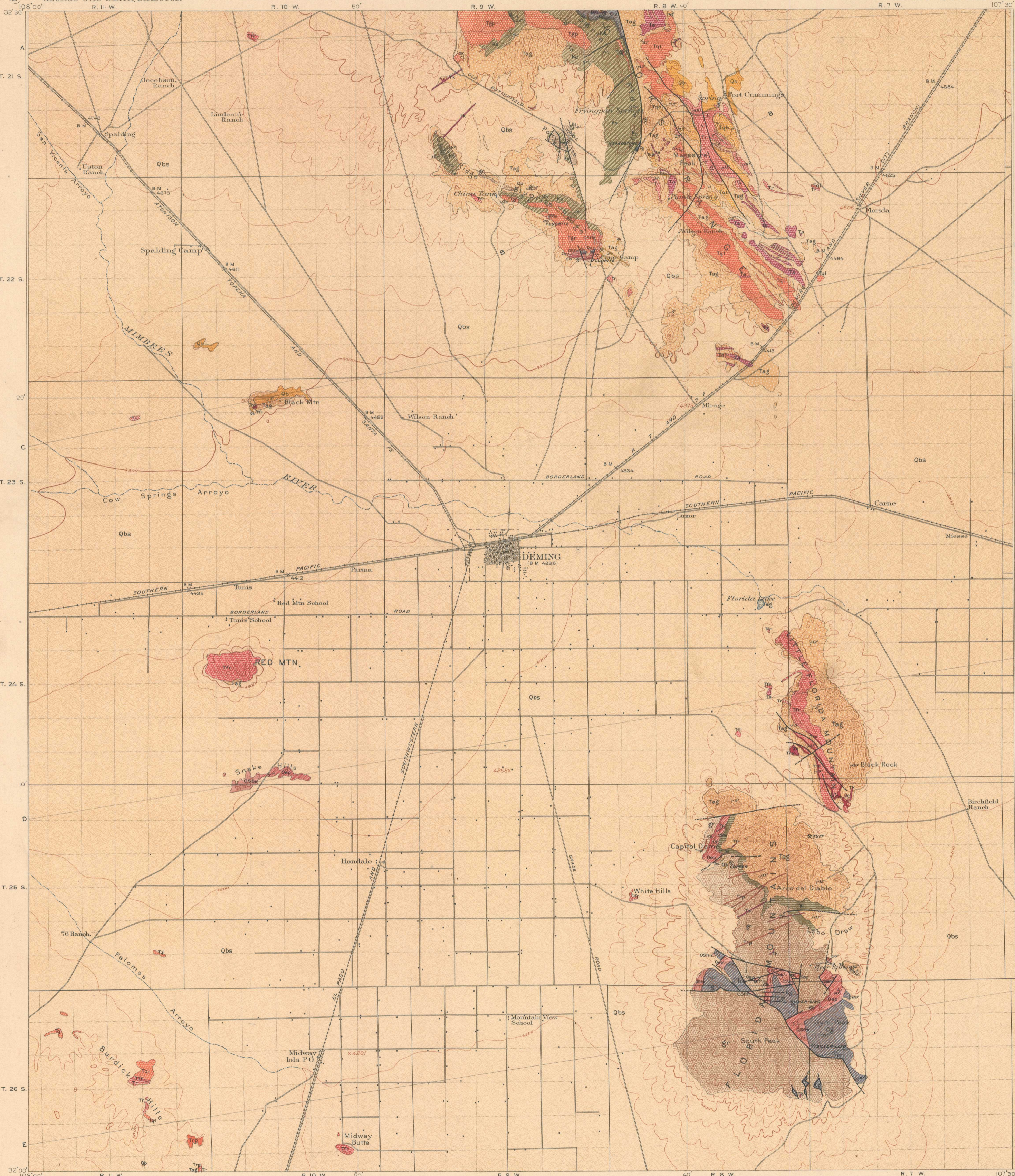


AREAL GEOLOGY



LEGEND

- SEDIMENTARY ROCKS**
(Areas of suberial deposits are shown by patterns of dots and circles; subaqueous deposits by patterns of parallel lines)
- Quaternary**
 - Obs Bolson deposits (chiefly coarse agglomerate or mud flow breccia of andesite and later fragments of tuff and volcanic ash and some sandstone and conglomerate)
 - Tertiary**
 - Chiefly later Tertiary
 - Tag Agglomerate and associated detrital rocks (chiefly coarse agglomerate or mud flow breccia of andesite and later fragments of tuff and volcanic ash and some sandstone and conglomerate)
 - Cretaceous**
 - Upper
 - Ke Colorado shale (dark gray shale with limy concretion and sandy layers)
 - Lower
 - Ks Sarten sandstone (massive hard, light-gray sandstone)
 - Triassic?**
 - Li Lobo formation (red and gray shale, massive limestone and conglomerate)
 - Carboniferous**
 - Permian
 - Cg Gila limestone (gray massive limestone, in part brecciated and dark-gray shale)
 - Carboniferous**
 - Mesozoic
 - Civ Lake Valley limestone (gray limestone and limy shale with some chert at top)
 - Devonian**
 - Upper
 - Dp Percha shale (dark-gray to black shale shale)
 - Silurian**
 - Upper
 - Osfn Fusselman and Montoya limestones (dark massive limestone at base and gray limestone in part brecciated with chert layers comprising lower part of Montoya limestone of Niagara age)
 - Ordovician**
 - Lower
 - Oep El Paso limestone (dark-gray shale, limestone)
 - Cambrian**
 - Upper
 - Cb Bliss sandstone (massive gray to buff sandstone, shaly near top)
- RESTS ON SMOOTHED ERODED SURFACE OF PRE-CAMBRIAN GRANITE**
- IGNEOUS ROCKS**
(Areas of igneous rocks are shown by patterns of triangles and rhombs)
- Quaternary**
 - Basalt (chiefly lava flows of hard black basalt rock; includes some dikes)
 - Tertiary**
 - Chiefly later Tertiary
 - Rhyolite porphyry (dikes)
 - Felsitic rhyolite (chiefly lava flows of white felsite with black volcanic glass or obsidian, no locally at base includes some dikes)
 - Rhyolite (hornblende-bearing rhyolite, in part porphyritic, chiefly lava flows; includes some dikes)
 - Earlier Tertiary**
 - Keratophyre (dikes and sills, brecciated in the agglomerate)
 - Quartz basalt (lava flows interbedded in the agglomerate)
 - Andesite (chiefly lava flows interbedded in the agglomerate, includes some dikes)
 - Quartz latite (lava flows interbedded in the agglomerate)
 - Granite porphyry (including quartz-mica-sill, and dikes)
 - Granite (mostly red, coarse, massive felsite, quartzite, rhyolite and dikes of amphibolite and diorite included in mapping)
- PRE-CAMBRIAN**
- Faults
 - Concealed faults (covered by younger deposits)
- 1/4° Strikes and dip of stratified rocks**
* Mines and quarries
Zinc, lead, silver, copper, fluorspar, and building stone.

A.H. Thompson, Geographer.
R.U. Goode, Topographer in charge.
Triangulation by Wheeler Survey.
Topography by R.O. Gordon.
Surveyed in 1892.
Culture revised by E.P. Davis, 1914.
R.B. Marshall, Chief Geographer.

Scale 1:25,000
1 1/2 0 1 2 3 4 5 Miles
1 1/2 0 1 2 3 4 5 Kilometers
Contour interval 100 feet.
Datum is mean sea level.
Edition of April 1916.

DIAGRAM OF TOWNSHIP

6	5	4	3	2	1
7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36

Geology by N.H. Darton.
Surveyed in 1910-1913.

Economic data: Lead, zinc, and silver have been mined from Gila limestone and small amounts of copper from veins in granite in Florida Mountains. Fluorspar veins in granite porphyry have been mined in Florida Ridge. Sarten sandstone has been quarried in Sarten Ridge and used for the construction of Florida Mountains and are generally available for building stone. Limestone for lime and cement material is obtainable from any of the limestone formations and sand and gravel for concrete from the Bolson deposits. Underground water resources are shown on the artesian-water map.