

INTRODUCTION

Ground-water resources of the Blackfoot Indian Reservation are being investigated by the U.S. Geological Survey in cooperation with the Blackfoot Water Resources Department. This investigation is being conducted as part of a study to determine the geology and hydrogeology of the reservation and to provide information for the development of a water resource plan. The study is being conducted in two phases: a preliminary phase and a detailed phase. The preliminary phase is being completed in 1976 and the detailed phase is being completed in 1977.

Purpose and Scope

The purpose of this report is to provide information on the geology and hydrogeology of the Blackfoot Indian Reservation. The report contains geological maps, cross sections, and a description of the geology and hydrogeology of the reservation. The maps show the distribution of geological units and the location of faults. The cross sections show the thickness and composition of the geological units. The description of the geology and hydrogeology of the reservation provides information on the distribution of geological units and the location of faults.

Geographic Setting

The Blackfoot Indian Reservation is located in northwestern Montana on the western slope of the Rocky Mountains. The reservation covers an area of approximately 2,400 square miles and is bounded by the States of Idaho to the west, Wyoming to the south, and the States of Idaho and Wyoming to the east. The reservation is situated in the Blackfoot River drainage basin, which is a major tributary of the Snake River drainage basin. The Blackfoot River flows northward from the reservation and joins the Snake River at the town of Blackfoot, Idaho.

Previous Investigations

The Blackfoot Indian Reservation was first surveyed by the U.S. Army in 1864. The survey was conducted by the U.S. Army Engineer Department and was the first of a series of surveys of the reservation. The survey was conducted in order to determine the location of the reservation and to provide information for the development of a water resource plan. The survey was conducted in two phases: a preliminary phase and a detailed phase. The preliminary phase was completed in 1864 and the detailed phase was completed in 1865.

Geology

The Blackfoot Indian Reservation is situated between the Lewis-Thiel and the Sawtooth Mountains. The geology of the reservation is primarily composed of sedimentary rocks of the Paleozoic and Mesozoic eras. The Paleozoic rocks are primarily composed of sandstone, shale, and limestone. The Mesozoic rocks are primarily composed of sandstone, shale, and limestone. The geology of the reservation is characterized by a complex pattern of faults and folds.

Ground-Water Resources

Ground-water resources of the Blackfoot Indian Reservation are primarily composed of unconsolidated deposits. The unconsolidated deposits are primarily composed of sand, silt, and clay. The ground-water resources of the reservation are primarily composed of unconsolidated deposits. The unconsolidated deposits are primarily composed of sand, silt, and clay. The ground-water resources of the reservation are primarily composed of unconsolidated deposits.

Unconsolidated Deposit Analyses

Unconsolidated deposit analyses were conducted on 24 samples from the reservation. The analyses were conducted in order to determine the composition and characteristics of the unconsolidated deposits. The analyses were conducted in two phases: a preliminary phase and a detailed phase. The preliminary phase was completed in 1976 and the detailed phase was completed in 1977.

Conversion Factors

Table with 2 columns: Quantity, Conversion Factor. Includes units like cubic feet per second, gallons per minute, and cubic feet per acre-foot.

INDEX MAP SHOWING SOURCES OF GEOLOGIC DATA

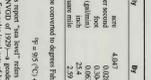
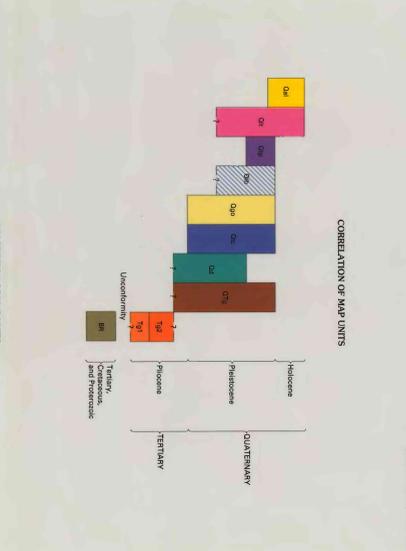


Table 1. Quality of water in unconsolidated deposit aquifers. Columns include Station, Date, Location, Depth, Specific Gravity, pH, Hardness, and other water quality parameters.



DESCRIPTION OF MAP UNITS

UNIT 1. ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS. This unit consists of unconsolidated deposits of sand, silt, and clay. The deposits are primarily composed of sand and silt. The deposits are primarily composed of sand and silt. The deposits are primarily composed of sand and silt.

MAP SYMBOLS



GEOLOGY AND GROUND-WATER RESOURCES OF THE BLACKFEET INDIAN RESERVATION, NORTHWESTERN MONTANA

By
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