



**NOTE**  
The sedimentary rocks shown were deposited in predominantly continental environments. Continental environments include terrestrial, fluvial, paludal, and lacustrine. Rocks formed under conditions transitional between continental and marine environments, such as littoral, deltaic, lagoonal, and estuarine, are included with rocks of continental origin. Rocks formed by cyclic deposition are shown only if they are of the piedmont type as defined by Krumbein and Sloss; that is, rocks characterized by dominant continental clastic sedimentary rocks, good development of coal, and very subordinate marine beds. Deltaic and neritic cyclothem are excluded.  
The scale of this map (1:5,000,000) permits illustration of areas as narrow as 3 miles. Because of this scale limitation, some areas characterized by thin marine rock units are not separated from areas of predominantly continental rocks; and, conversely, some thin continental rock units are not shown in areas of predominantly marine rocks. Each symbol represents either a single deposit or a group of deposits within an area of about 3 miles in diameter.

**SOURCES OF GEOLOGIC DATA**  
Stose, G. W., (assisted by Ljungstedt, O. A.) 1932, Geologic map of the United States. U. S. Geol. Survey.

Many of the rock and age units shown by Stose contain rocks of marine origin as well as rocks of continental origin. In order to distinguish the rocks of continental origin, larger scale maps, chiefly State geologic maps at a scale of 1:500,000, were used.

**Other sources**  
**ARIZONA**  
Darton, N. H., and others, 1923, Geologic map of the State of Arizona: Arizona Bur. Mines in cooperation with the U. S. Geol. Survey.  
**CALIFORNIA**  
King, P. B., and others, 1944, Tectonic map of the United States: Am. Assoc. Petroleum Geologists.  
**COLORADO**  
Burbank, W. S., Lovering, T. S., Goddard, E. N., and Eckel, E. R., 1935, Geologic map of Colorado: U. S. Geol. Survey in cooperation with the Colorado State Geol. Survey Board and Colorado Metal Mining fund.  
**KANSAS**  
Moore, R. C., and Landis, K. K., 1937, Geologic map of Kansas: Kansas Geol. Survey.  
**MARYLAND**  
Mathews, E. B., 1933, Map of Maryland showing geological formations. Maryland Geol. Survey.  
**MASSACHUSETTS**  
Emerson, B. K., 1917, Geology of Massachusetts and Rhode Island: U. S. Geol. Survey Bull. 597, 289 p.  
**MONTANA**  
Ross, C. P., Andrews, D. A., and Witkind, I. J., 1954, Geologic map of Montana: Prepared by the U. S. Geol. Survey in cooperation with the Montana Bur. Mines and Geology.  
**NEW MEXICO**  
Darton, N. H., 1928, Geologic map of New Mexico: U. S. Geol. Survey.  
**NEW YORK**  
Chadwick, G. H., 1936, History and value of the name "Catskill" in geology: New York State Mus. Bull. 397, 116 p.  
**NORTH DAKOTA**  
Hansen, Miller, 1932, Preliminary geologic map of North Dakota: U. S. Geol. Survey.

**OKLAHOMA**  
Sellards, E. H., Adkins, W. S., and Plummer, F. B., 1933, The geology of Texas, v. 1, Stratigraphy: Texas Univ. Bull. 3232, 1007 p.  
**PENNSYLVANIA**  
Stose, G. W., and Ljungstedt, O. A., 1931, Geologic map of Pennsylvania: Pennsylvania Geol. Survey.  
Willard, Bradford, 1939, The Devonian of Pennsylvania, Middle and Upper Devonian: Pennsylvania Topog. and Geol. Survey 4th ser. Bull. 19-G, fig. 7.  
1946, Continental-marine Mississippian relations in Pennsylvania: Geol. Soc. America Bull., v. 57, no. 9, p. 751-756.  
**SOUTH DAKOTA**  
Darton, N. H., 1951, Geologic map of South Dakota: U. S. Geol. Survey.  
**TEXAS**  
Sellards, E. H., Adkins, W. S., and Plummer, F. B., 1933, The geology of Texas, v. 1, Stratigraphy: Texas Univ. Bull. 3232, 1007 p.  
**UTAH**  
Andrews, D. A., and Hunt, C. B., 1948, Geologic map of eastern and southern Utah: U. S. Geol. Survey Oil and Gas Inv. Prelim. Map OM-70.  
**VIRGINIA**  
Nelson, W. A., 1928, Geologic map of Virginia: Virginia Geol. Survey.  
**WEST VIRGINIA**  
Stose, G. W., (assisted by Ljungstedt, O. A.) 1932, Geologic map of West Virginia: West Virginia Geol. Survey.  
**WYOMING**  
Love, J. D., Weitz, J. L., and Hesse, R. K., 1953, Geologic map of Wyoming: U. S. Geol. Survey.

**EXPLANATION**

Continental sedimentary rocks  
*Sediments of Quaternary age are generally excluded*

Continental sedimentary rocks

Continental sedimentary rocks

Continental sedimentary rocks  
*Includes some continental metasedimentary rocks*

Contact  
*Dashed where continental sedimentary rocks are gradational into marine sedimentary rocks*

Uranium-bearing vein deposit or group of deposits  
*Each deposit shown has yielded an assay of 0.01 percent or more U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>, or a recognizable uranium mineral. Data compiled in 1957*

Arenaceous and argillaceous host rocks  
*Dominantly sandstone and siltstone with minor conglomerate; some volcanic tuffs are included*

Carbonate host rocks  
*Includes limestone, and limestone-pebble conglomerate*

Highly carbonaceous host rocks  
*Includes lignite, coal, and carbonaceous shale*

Uranium deposit or group of deposits generally concordant to the bedding of sedimentary rocks  
*Each deposit shown has yielded an assay of 0.01 percent or more U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>, or a recognizable uranium mineral. Data compiled in 1957*

CENOZOIC  
MESOZOIC  
PALEOZOIC  
PRECAMBRIAN

DISTRIBUTION OF EPIGENETIC URANIUM DEPOSITS AND CONTINENTAL SEDIMENTARY ROCKS

By  
W. I. Finch, I. S. Parrish, and G. W. Walker

