DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

MISCELLANEOUS INVESTIGATIONS SERIES
MAP I–1947–C

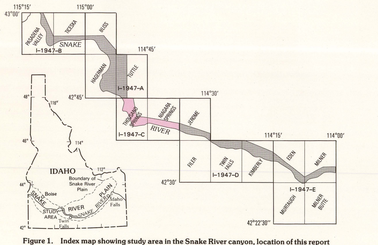

Figure 1. Index map showing study area in the Snake River canyon, location of this report and other published U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Investigation Series Maps (I), and names of U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute quadrangle maps.

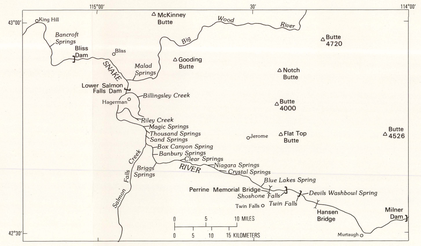

Figure 2. Map showing major springs and geographic features in the study area and vicinity.

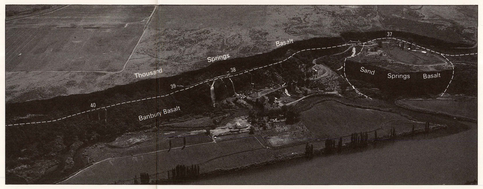

Figure 3. Thousand Springs. Springs emerge from pillow lavas of the Thousand Springs Basalt at its contact with the Banbury Basalt (dashed line), which is mostly concealed beneath talus. The small plateau in the canyon at right-center of photograph is part of an intra-canyon flow of Sand Springs Basalt. Spring water at spring location 38 is diverted along a flume (fig. 4) and used for electrical power generation. Numbers correspond to spring locations.

Figure 4. Thousand Springs flume. Springs emerge from pillow lavas of Thousand Springs Basalt at left. Flume is constructed on the Banbury Basalt. Spring water is transported by the flume to an electrical generating plant that has been in operation at this site since 1911. Photograph shows part of spring location 38.

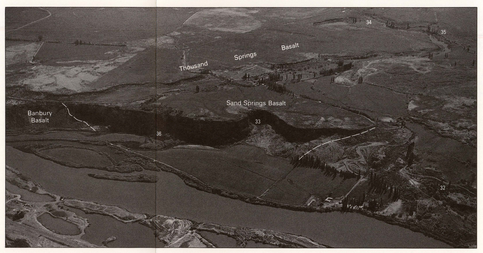
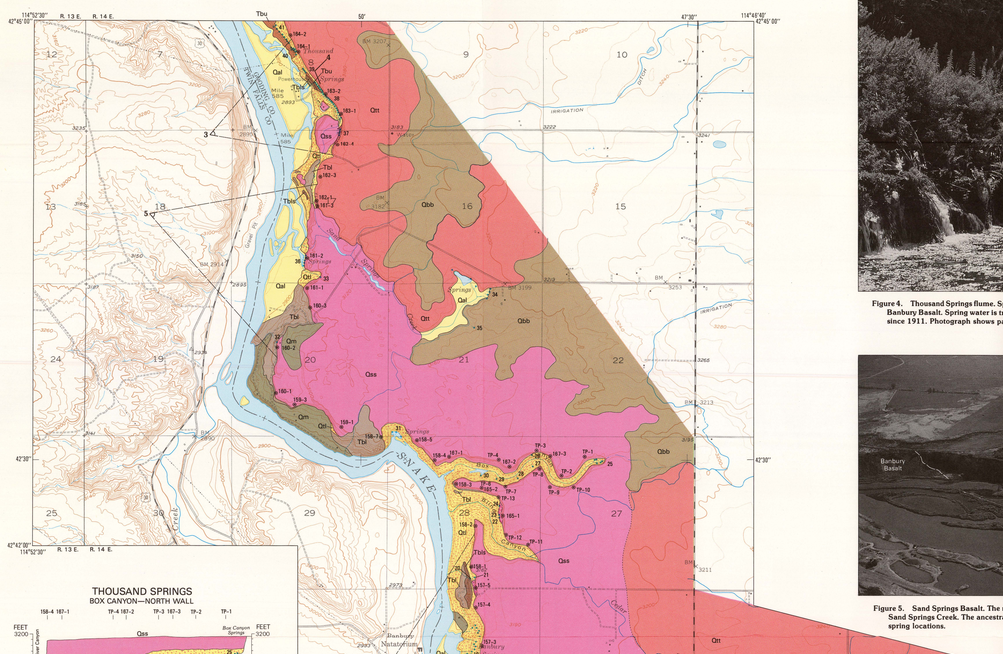
Figure 5. Sand Springs Basalt. The massive cliff-forming basalt at the center is canyon fill of Sand Springs Basalt at the mouth of Sand Springs Creek. The ancestral canyon wall in Banbury Basalt is indicated by the long dashed line. Numbers correspond to spring locations.