



EXPLANATION

SEDIMENTARY ROCKS		SEDIMENTARY ROCKS		SEDIMENTARY ROCKS		IGNEOUS ROCKS	
<p>Qal Hillwash Deep soil developed dominantly on gentle slopes underlain by Kootenai formation and rhyolite.</p> <p>Qa Alluvium</p> <p>Km Mesaverde formation Poorly consolidated conglomerate of pebbles and cobbles, derived from underlying pre-Cambrian chlorite schist, in a matrix of sand and volcanic ash, overlain by poorly sorted layers of sand, mud, and volcanic ash.</p> <p>Kb Kbh Bear River formation Buff to tan, well sorted sandstone (Kb), interbedded with layers of fissile shale (Kbh).</p> <p>K Kootenai formation Pebble conglomerate consisting of small rounded chert pebbles in matrix of salt-and-pepper sandstone; overlain by coarse salt-and-pepper sandstone interbedded with a few buff sandstone layers which is in turn overlain by fresh-water limestone containing layers rich in small gastropods near middle and top.</p>	<p>Jsm Swift and Morrison formations (undifferentiated) Calcareous, glauconitic sandstone containing a few conglomerate layers and numerous small corals (Swift formation), overlain by very fine-grained freshwater limestone containing numerous veinlets of calcite and overlain by buff and green mottled siltstone (Morrison formation).</p> <p>J Sawtooth formation Friable fine-grained white limestone, contains abundant star corals and cephalopods, pencil-like fragments abundant on weathered outcrops.</p> <p>Rw Thaynes formation Buff to tan sandstone, locally calcareous.</p> <p>Rw Woodside formation Red siltstone and shale, some layers are calcareous.</p> <p>Rd Dinwoody(?) formation Silty, flaggy limestone, cream and buff where fresh, tan to chocolate brown where weathered. Contains abundant <i>Lingula</i>.</p>	<p>Pp Phosphoria formation Calcareous phosphatic chert, which contains a basal calcitic phosphate bed and is overlain by dense chert and black to red shale which locally contains phosphatic nodules and lenses.</p> <p>Cq Quadrant quartzite White to gray, slightly calcareous quartzite, locally crossbedded.</p> <p>Ca Amsden formation Porous, somewhat friable pink to white, sandy dolomite; poorly exposed.</p> <p>Cm Mission Canyon dolomite Upper member: White, coarsely crystalline dolomite, several hundred feet thick; numerous thin lenses and beds of chert in upper part, forms prominent cliffs. Lower member: Gray thick-bedded medium- to fine-grained gray dolomite containing some layers of limestone.</p> <p>Ci Lodgepole limestone Dark-gray, thin-bedded, highly fossiliferous limestone containing thin shale partings, several hundred feet thick, base not exposed in area mapped.</p>	<p>R Rhyolite Characterized by phenocrysts of glossy alkalic feldspar; contains a few obsidian beds.</p> <p>Tb Basalt Characterized by numerous large phenocrysts of hornblend.</p> <p>Tt Trap rock Dominantly fine-grained andesite. Mostly present in sills intruded between the Kootenai and Bear River formations.</p>	<p>U Upthrown side</p> <p>D Downthrown side</p> <p>F Fault</p> <p>C Contact</p> <p>S Strike and dip of beds</p>	<p>QUATERNARY</p> <p>JURASSIC</p> <p>TRIASSIC</p> <p>MISSISSIPPIAN</p> <p>MADISON GROUP</p> <p>PERMIAN</p> <p>CARBONIFEROUS</p> <p>MIocene (?)</p> <p>TERTIARY</p>		

Base: uncontrolled photo mosaic.

Geology by George Kennedy-1947

GEOLOGY OF A PORTION OF THE LYON QUADRANGLE, MONTANA-IDAHO

Scale in miles (approximate)

(200)
R290
100.31

