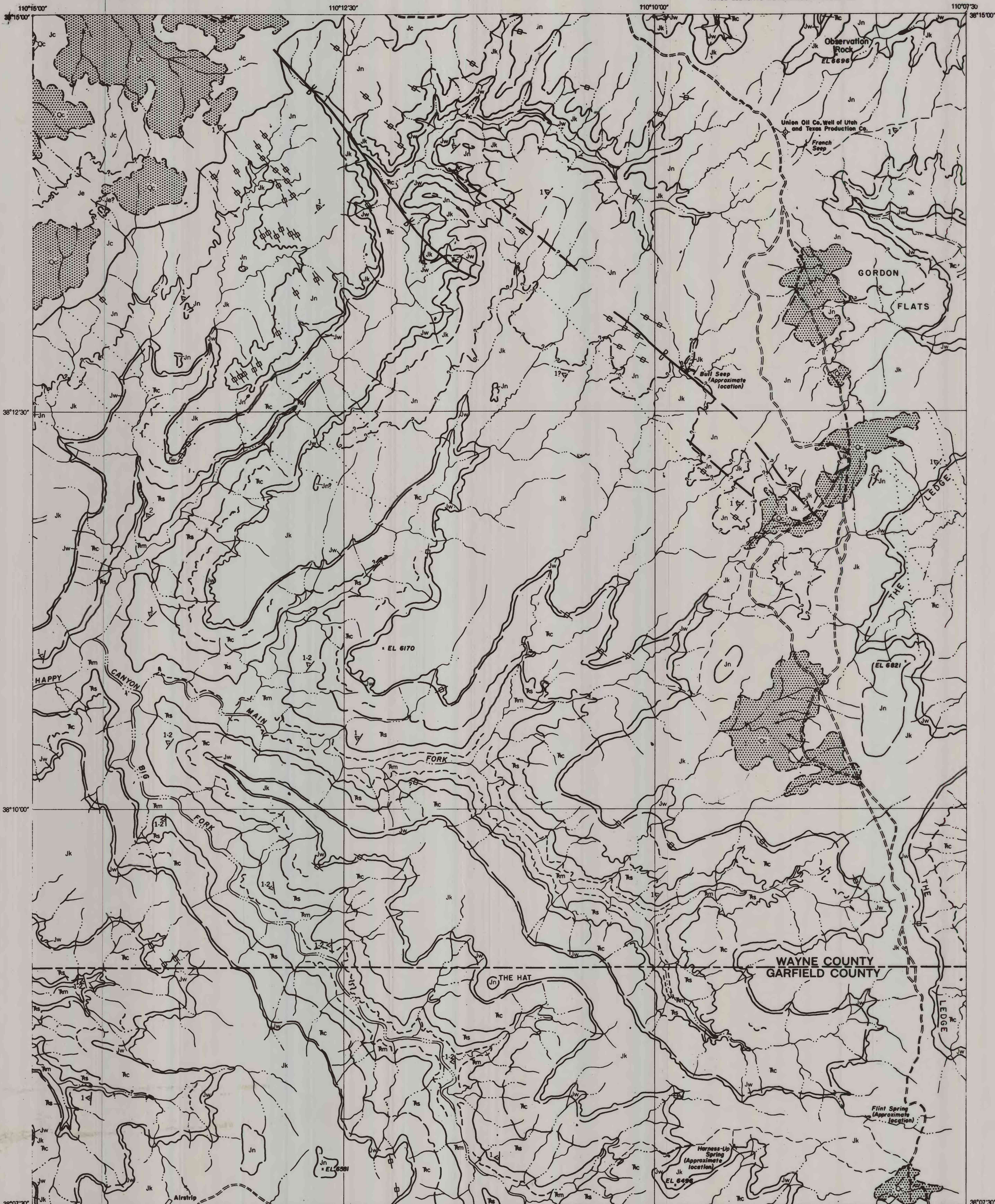
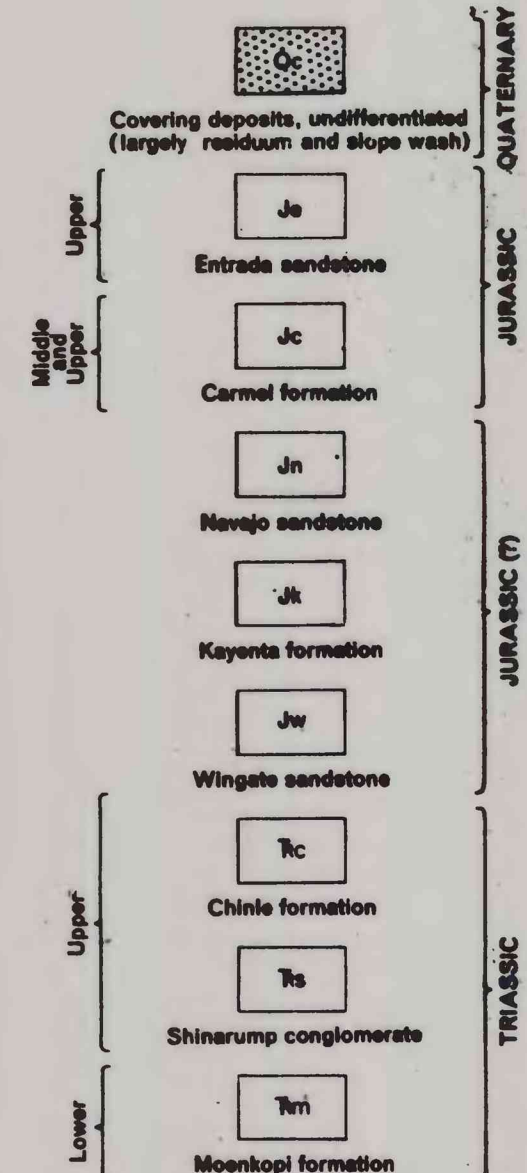


53-44



EXPLANATION



Contact
(Can be accurately located within 30 feet horizontally)

Contact
(Can be approximately located within 30 to 200 feet horizontally)

Contact
(Cannot be located accurately; probable error greater than 200 feet)

Probable or doubtful contact

Fault
(U, upthrown side; D, downthrown side)
Dashed where approximately located

Probable or doubtful fault

Strike and dip of beds
(Based on photo-interpretation)

Inferred strike and dip of beds
(Based on photo-interpretation)

Conspicuous resistant bed within a formation
(May be traceable only locally)

Strike of approximately vertical joints
(Based on photo-interpretation)

Uninterpretable linear feature on photograph
(May be geologically significant)

Dry hole

Spring

Secondary road

Trail

County boundary
(Approximate location)

Note: Uninterpretable linear features on this map are probably faults with insufficient surface expression to be mapped.

Planimetry and geologic contacts at the boundary of this map with Orange Cliffs-II do not match, owing to inaccurate horizontal control for base map of Orange Cliffs-II.

Planimetric base map compiled from vertical aerial photographs by U. S. Geological Survey by radial-templet methods.

This map is preliminary and has not been edited or reviewed for conformity with U. S. Geological Survey standards and nomenclature.

4	3	2	1
5	6	7	8
12	11	10	9
13	14	15	16

ORANGE CLIFFS QUADRANGLE

PHOTOGEOLOGIC MAP
ORANGE CLIFFS - 10
WAYNE AND GARFIELD COUNTIES, UTAH
PHOTOGEOLOGY BY W. H. CONDON
PHOTOGEOLOGY UNIT, ALASKAN GEOLOGY BRANCH
SCALE 1:24,000
APRIL 1963

Roads as classified in this map series are as follows:
Primary roads are maintained and graded, traversable by two-wheel-drive vehicles; secondary roads are traversable possibly by two-wheel-drive vehicles; trails are not traversable by four-wheel-drive vehicles except locally. When other information is lacking, roads are classified by their appearance on aerial photographs.

Stratigraphic column for this area modified from U. S. Geol. Survey Bull. 985, 1946.