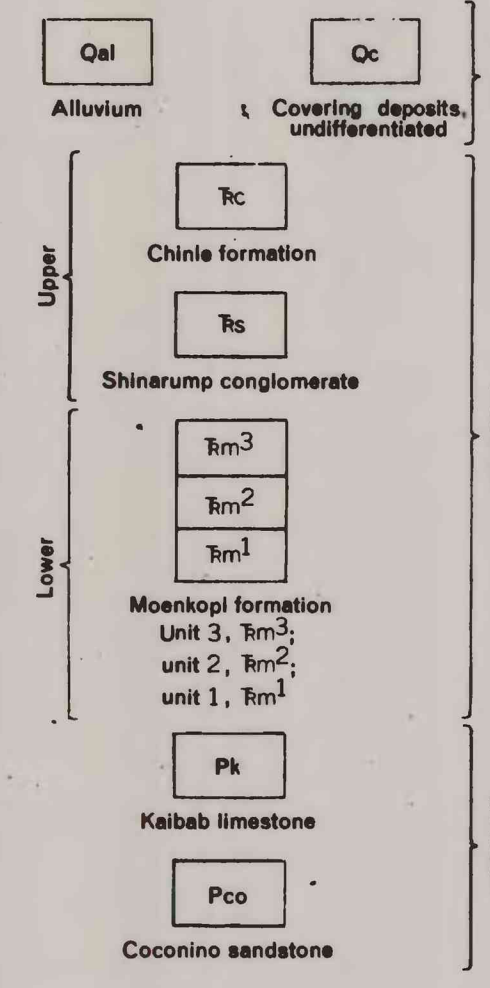


EXPLANATION



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

Anticline
Showing trace of axial plane
(Approximately located)

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

Dip component

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

Dry hole

Primary road

Secondary road

Trail

Note: In the San Rafael-Swell region the Moenkopi formation can be divided into three units on aerial photographs. No correlation with subdivisions of the Moenkopi formation in other areas is implied. On this map unit 2 is believed to be equivalent to the Sinbad limestone member. Locally within the area of this map the Kaibab limestone cannot be distinguished from the Moenkopi formation on aerial photographs. Therefore, its distribution as shown must be considered unreliable.

Planimetric base map compiled by U.S. Geological Survey from vertical aerial photographs by radial-templet methods. Horizontal control based on Soil Conservation Service Map No. 221.

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

STINKING SPRING CREEK
QUADRANGLE

PHOTO GEOLOGIC MAP
STINKING SPRING CREEK-7
EMERY COUNTY, UTAH

PHOTO GEOLOGY BY W. R. HEMPHILL
PHOTO GEOLOGY UNIT, ALASKAN GEOLOGY BRANCH
SCALE 1:24,000

JANUARY 1953

Stratigraphic column modified from U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 951 (1946) and 806 (1929).