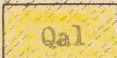


EXPLANATION

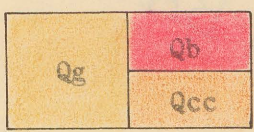
for geologic map (plate II)

Pleistocene and Recent



ALLUVIUM

Arkosic sand and gravel.



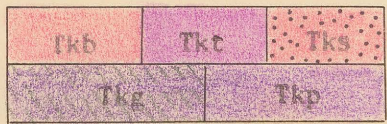
QUATERNARY DEPOSITS

Older gravels (Qg): pediment gravels, terrace deposits, and alluvium now being dissected. Basaltic rocks (Qb): dark vesicular rocks containing phenocrysts of plagioclase and altered olivine(?). Christmas Canyon formation (Qcc): fine-grained sandstones, siltstones, and conglomerates along the northern edge of the area; elsewhere, boulder conglomerates with boulders of rhyolitic and vesicular andesitic rocks.



LAVA MOUNTAINS ANDESITE

Andesite flows (Tl): plagioclase andesites, gray to red-brown. Flow conglomerates (Tlc): rounded lava fragments in a lava matrix. Flow breccias (Tlb): angular lava fragments in a lava matrix. Intrusive sills and dikes (Tli): sills and dikes in the western part of the map, intrusive plugs and extrusive flows in the central part.



LINKER MOUNTAIN VOLCANICS

Volcanic breccias and flow breccias (Tkb): volcanic fragments in a pyroclastic or tuffaceous matrix. Tuffs and pyroclastics (Tkt): chiefly fine-grained volcanic debris containing some larger fragments. Sandstones and conglomerates (Tks): arkosic and volcanic sandstones with some larger rounded pebbles. Purplish-weathering volcanic complex (Tkp): mostly intrusive but includes some extrusive and sedimentary rocks; partially altered. Greenish-weathering volcanic complex (Tkg): includes similar rock types as the purplish unit but is more heavily altered.



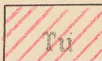
ALMOND MOUNTAIN VOLCANICS

Undifferentiated volcanics (Ta): non-bedded volcanic rocks, probably intrusive. Volcanic breccias and flow breccias (Tab): fragments of volcanic rocks in a pyroclastic or lava matrix. Tuffs and pyroclastics (Tat): fine-grained volcanic debris containing a few larger fragments. Sandstones and conglomerates (Tas): arkosic sandstones with some interbedded conglomerates.



LATE PLIOCENE(?) VOLCANICS

Intrusives (Tpi): fine-grained dikes and small plugs. Felsitic rocks (Tpf): light tan fine-grained rocks which form flaggy cleavage slabs; mostly intrusive. Tuffs and pyroclastics (Tpt): well-indurated fine-grained volcanic debris. Volcanic breccias (Tpb): debris of heterogeneous volcanic rock types, in the western exposures; better indurated and more homogeneous in the eastern exposures. Rocks from the two areas are not correlative.



TERTIARY ROCKS, UNDIFFERENTIATED

Tertiary rocks of unknown affinities; mostly brecciated volcanic rocks.

upper Pliocene

middle Pliocene



BEDROCK SPRING FORMATION

Sedimentary clastic rocks (Tbs): mostly arkosic sandstones and conglomerates, some limestones, claystones, and siltstones. Volcanic breccias and flow breccias (Tbv): coarse volcanic debris, well indurated. Tuffs and pyroclastics (Tbt): fine volcanic debris.



TERTIARY VOLCANICS

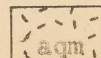
Mostly intrusive volcanic rocks, some tuffs and pyroclastics; complexly faulted and crushed.



TERTIARY SEDIMENTARY ROCKS

Tuffaceous arkosic sandstones and boulder conglomerates.

pre-middle Pliocene



ATOLIA QUARTZ MONZONITE

Intermediate plutonic rocks of unknown age. Includes aplitic and leucocratic rocks in the northwestern portion, some hornblende gabbro in the southeastern.



METAMORPHIC ROCKS

Limestones, siliceous limestones, slates, and phyllites of unknown age.

pre-Tertiary

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Quaternary

Tertiary

pre-Tertiary

U. S. Geological Survey
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SEDIMENTARY STRUCTURES

Dip and strike (horizontal, normal, vertical, overturned). $\oplus \searrow 20 \nearrow 30 \nearrow 60$
Approximate dip and strike (horizontal, normal, vertical, overturned). $\oplus \searrow 20 \nearrow 30 \nearrow 60$
Apparent dip of beds (as seen normal to arrow) $\nearrow 30$

IGNEOUS STRUCTURES

Lineation of phenocrysts, showing direction of dip $\nearrow 60$
Platy structures defined by phenocrysts (accurate, approximate, vertical). $\nearrow 20 \nearrow 40 \nearrow 60$
Platy structures defined by colors (accurate, approximate, vertical) $\nearrow 20 \nearrow 40 \nearrow 60$
Foliation (accurate, approximate, horizontal, vertical) $\nearrow 20 \nearrow 60 \perp 120$
Columnar joints, showing direction of dip $\rightarrow 70$

CONTACTS

Well exposed
Poorly exposed
Questionable
Concealed
Marker contact within a formation

FAULTS

Well exposed
Poorly exposed
Questionable
Concealed
Located primarily on the basis of aerial photographs