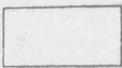


EXPLANATION

GEOLOGY

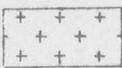
SEDIMENTARY ROCKS

 Bolson deposits, consisting mostly of unconsolidated clay, sand, and gravel. TERTIARY(?) AND QUATERNARY

T. 21 S.

 Sedimentary strata, largely limestone with some shale and sandstone. (Includes, from youngest to oldest, Magdalena group of Pennsylvanian age, Lake Valley limestone of Mississippian age, Percha shale of Devonian age, Fusselman limestone of Silurian age, Montoya and El Paso limestones of Ordovician age, and Bliss sandstone of Cambrian age) CAMBRIAN TO PENNSYLVANIAN

IGNEOUS ROCKS

 Intrusive rocks, mostly monzonite and quartz monzonite. TERTIARY AND CRETACEOUS(?)

T. 22 S.

 Extrusive rocks, including rhyolite, tuff, and andesite. LATE CRETACEOUS(?) AND TERTIARY

 Granite, (includes some schist and gneiss) PRECAMBRIAN

 Fault, dashed where approximate.

HYDROLOGY

 Test hole  
 Well, unequipped  
 Well, equipped with windmill  
 Well, equipped with jack pump  
 Well, equipped with turbine pump

T. 23 S.

 131 3979  
 Depth to water, feet below land surface  
 Altitude of water level, feet above sea level

 3900  
 Contour on water table, dashed where approximate. Datum is mean sea level.

Geology after Dunham (1935) and Darton (1928)

Base map from topographic maps of U. S. Geological Survey.

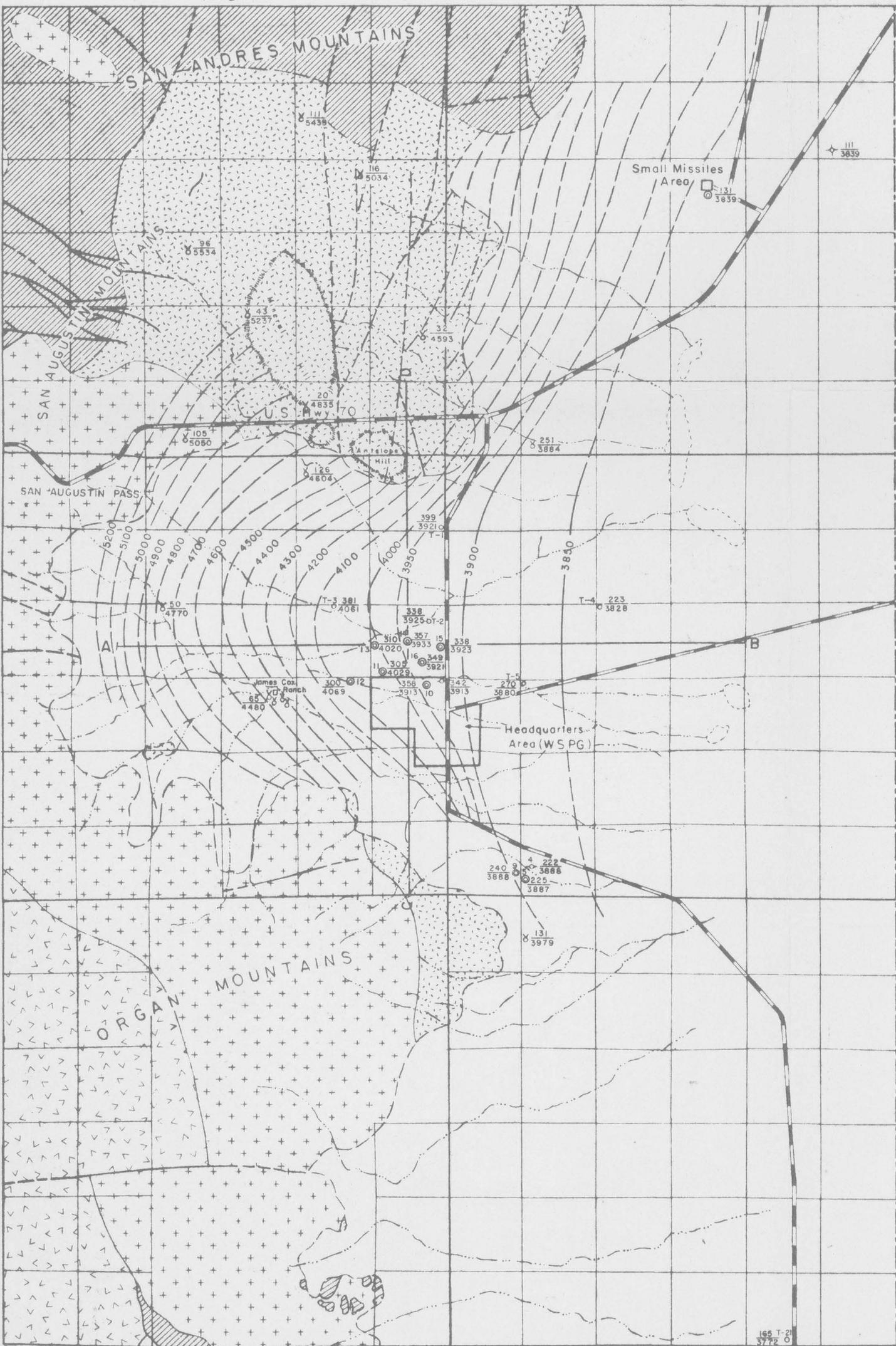


PLATE 16

HEADQUARTERS AREA, WHITE SANDS PROVING GROUND, DOÑA ANA COUNTY, NEW MEXICO

Geology, wells, and altitude of the water table, 1954

