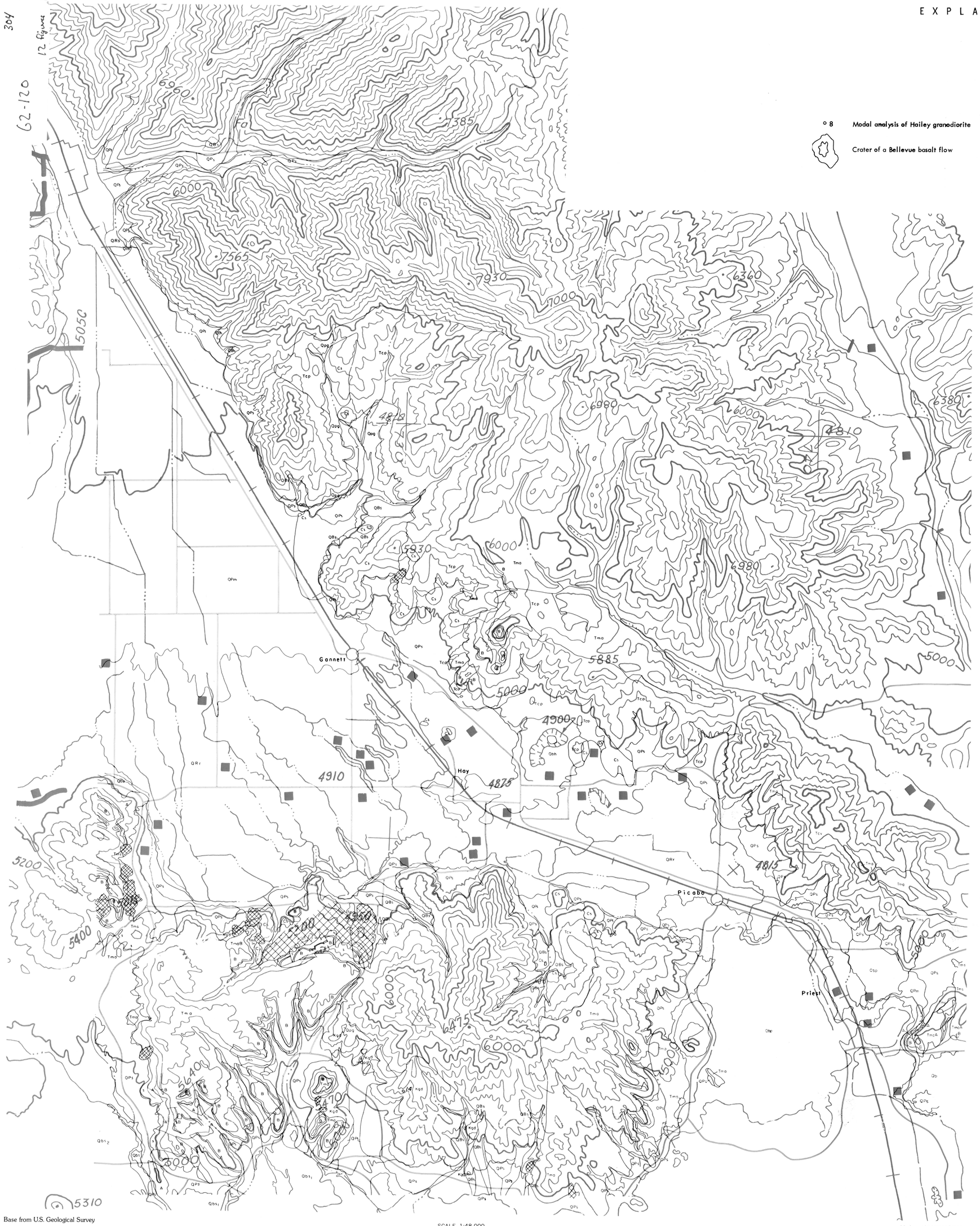
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

OPEN-FILE REPORT
62-120
PLATE 1

304
12 figures
62-120



Base from U.S. Geological Survey

Hailey, 1:250,000 (1959)

SCALE 1:48 000

1 ½ 0 1 2 3 MILES

1 .5 0 1 2 3 KILOMETERS

CONTOUR INTERVAL 40 FEET
DOTTED LINES REPRESENT 20-FOOT CONTOURS
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE BELLEVUE AREA, BLAINE AND CAMAS COUNTIES, IDAHO

EXPLANATION

° 8 Modal analysis of Hailey granodiorite

Crater of a Bellevue basalt flow

Igneous rocks

QUATERNARY — Recent — Bull Lake Stage — Pinedale Stage

BELLEVUE FORMATION (olivine basalts) — Pleistocene

- PRIEST BASALT — Qbp
- MACON BASALT — Qbm
- SONNARS BASALT. Qbs_2, west flow; Qbs_1, east flow. — Qbs
- MYRTLE BASALT — Qbn
- UPPER WIND RIDGE BASALT — Qbwu
- LOWER WIND RIDGE BASALT — Qbwl
- HAY BASALT — Qbh

CLAY BANK BASALT — Pliocene or Pleistocene (TERTIARY or QUATERNARY)

- CLAY BANK BASALT — QTb

CHALLIS VOLCANICS (FORMATION) — Pliocene — TERTIARY

- POISON CREEK TUFF. Crystal-poor rhyolite. Tmd, undifferentiated. TmdB, upper tuff; (top) B3, orange pumice-lapilli fall, in part water-laid; (middle) B2, pink, porous, partially welded ash flows; (base) Bl, black, spherulitic, perlitic vitrophyre (ash flow). TmdA, lower tuff, light-purple, densely welded ash flow(?). — Tmd
- SQUARE MOUNTAIN BASALT. Many flows of basalt contaminated with rhyolitic material, contains conspicuous xenocrysts of quartz, K-feldspar and phantom plagioclase. — Tmc
- MOONSTONE RHYOLITE. Crystal-rich rhyolite; Moonstone Mountain is an extrusive dome; rock in Mount Bennett Hills is probably a single flow. TmbX, dark brown, auto-brecciated vitrophyre at base of Moonstone Mountain and black, in places scoreaceous, vitrophyric top of unit in Mount Bennett Hills. — Tmb
- PICABO TUFF. Crystal-poor, clinopyroxene-bearing ash flows. Tma, undifferentiated. TmaB, upper tuff, dominantly granular, fragmental textured welded tuff, characterized by a thin vitrophyric zone containing lithophysal cavities (red on map). TmaA, lower tuff, densely welded tuff with a closely spaced foliation. — Tma
- PICABO TUFF. White unconsolidated ash and tuff. Poorly exposed; probably underlies Picabo member, tuff A. — Tms
- CHALLIS VOLCANIC UNIT. Porphyritic, lava flows, volcanic breccias and ash flows, mostly of intermediate to basaltic composition. Commonly intensely hydrothermally altered. Relative ages of subdivisions are uncertain. Tcv, undifferentiated. Tcb, amygdaloidal basalt; East Fork Rock Creek. Tct, acidic ash flows(?), associated with tuffaceous sandstone; upper Rock Creek. Tcp, thick, red-purple lava flows and ash flows; Timmerman Hills. Tcl, latites and andesites (Anderson and others, 1950; Umpleby and others, 1930); Croy and upper Rock Creeks. Tci, intrusive dikes and plugs. — Tcv
- CHALLIS SEDIMENTARY UNIT. Tuffaceous sandstone with interbedded shale and conglomerate; mostly water-worked. Conglomerate consists chiefly of locally derived granitic and quartzitic rock. Indurated in part. — Tcs

CHALLIS VOLCANICS — CRETACEOUS

- HAILEY GRANODIORITE. Intrusive granodiorite to quartz monzonite. Includes alaskite, pegmatite, aplite and lamprophyre dikes and quartz-vein deposits. — Kgd
- CROESUS DIORITE. Intrusive. Includes younger dike and vein deposites. — Kdi

CARBONIFEROUS

- Cs — SEDIMENTARY ROCKS, undifferentiated. West area; Wood River formation, interbedded impure quartzites and limestones and minor argillite beds. East area; about half Wood River formation and half Milligen formation consisting of black argillite.

Sedimentary rocks

QUATERNARY — Recent — Bull Lake Stage — Pinedale Stage

- Ral — ALLUVIUM. Includes modern silt in Magic Reservoir.
- QRm — MAINSTREAM ALLUVIUM. Noncyclic, cut-in-fill, terraces of the Big Wood River.
- QRs — SIDESTREAM ALLUVIUM AND COLLUVIUM. Identified only where they overlie Pinedale outwash.
- QRr — LOESS AND OUTWASH PARTIALLY REWORKED BY SPRING-FED STREAMS. Gross topography is nearly same as that of the Pinedale outwash fan.
- QPm — MAINSTREAM PROGLACIAL OUTWASH.
- QPs — SIDESTREAM PERIGLACIAL DEPOSITS. Includes valley side detritus. Color shade emphasizes contacts between deposits from different sources.
- QBm — MAINSTREAM PROGLACIAL OUTWASH. Includes some slope deposits.
- QBs — SIDESTREAM PERIGLACIAL DEPOSITS. Includes valley side detritus. Intra-unit contacts emphasized by color shading.

QUATERNARY — Pleistocene

- Qsm — MACON SEDIMENTS. Qsmm, alluvium of Camas Creek; Qsmw, alluvium of Willow Creek; Qsmc, alluvium of Camp Creek; Qsmr, alluvium of Rock Creek; Qsmv, valley side deposits.
- Qsn — MYRTLE SEDIMENTS. Silt and sand deposits.
- Qsw — WIND RIDGE SEDIMENTS. Gravel and lacustrine silt and sand.
- Qpg — PEDIMENT GRAVEL. Dissected, lateral-corrasion pediments of pre-Bull Lake, possibly Sangamon(?) age.
- Qog — OLD GRAVEL. Deeply weathered gravel of unknown origin, lower Rock Creek valley.
- Qls — LANDSLIDE DEBRIS. Principal rock type in slide is indicated by color symbols; age varies.

CLAY BANK BASALT — Pliocene or Pleistocene (TERTIARY or QUATERNARY)

- QTs — CLAY BANK SEDIMENTS. Poorly exposed, locally derived detritus.

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