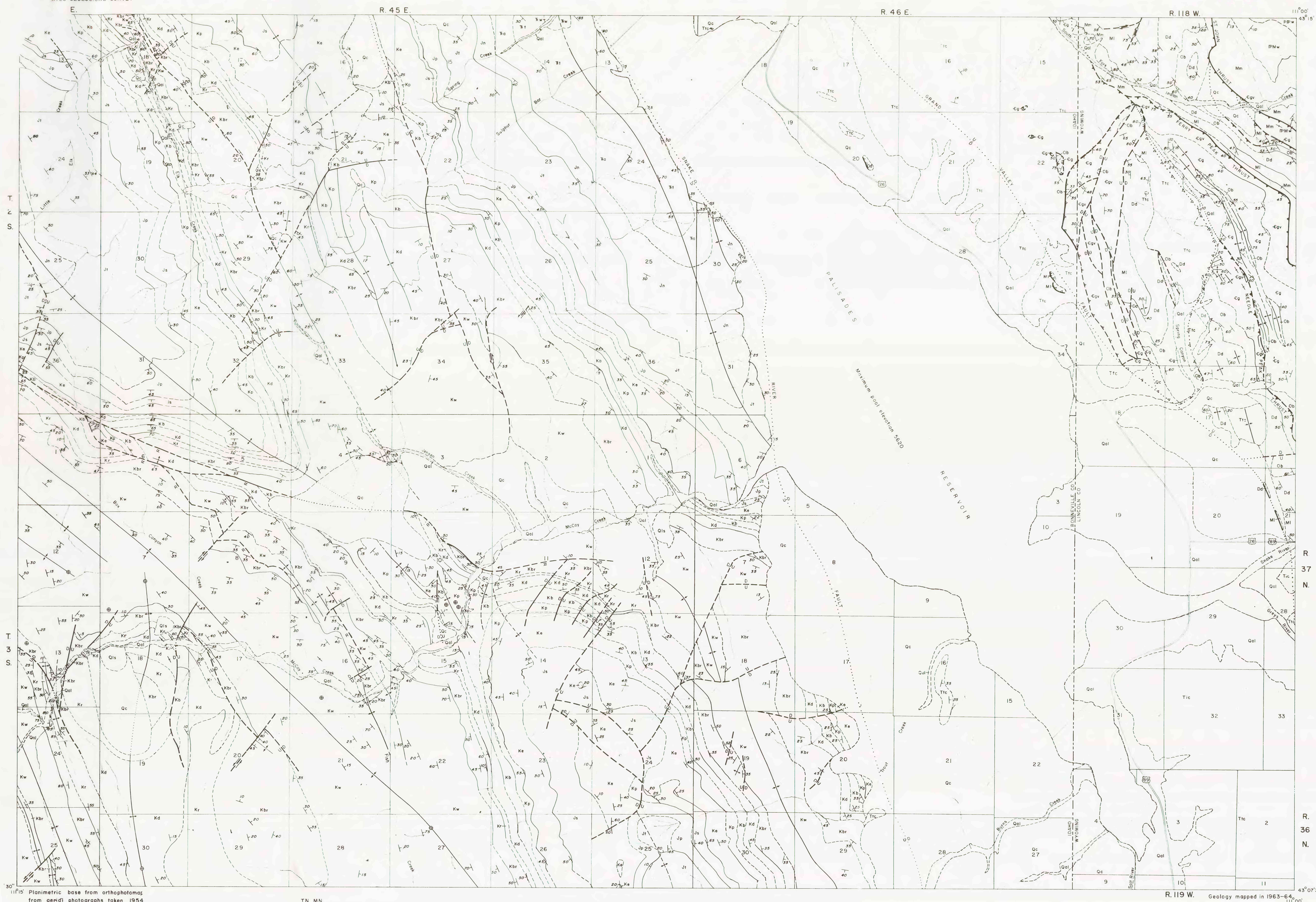


65-2



11°15' Planimetric base from orthophotomaps
from aerial photographs taken 1954

Land grid approximate

TN MN
117°

Approximate mean
declination, 1965

SCALE 1:24,000

1/2 0 1 Mile

- Qal
Alluvium
Silt, sand, and gravel deposits
- Qa
Loesslike deposit
Characterized by a hummocky surface
- Qc
Colluvium
Mostly slope wash of silt- to boulder-sized fragments derived from underlying formations
- Tic
Tuff conglomerate and siltstone
Siltstone, claystone, tuff, pumice, and conglomerate divisible into an upper conglomerate, a middle tuff and pumice, and a lower claystone and siltstone; 3,000 feet thick
- Ka
Wayne formation
Gray to yellowish-gray sandstone interbedded with gray, green, and red shale; only lower part of formation in map area
- Kbr
Near river formation
Gray to yellowish-, greenish-, and olive-gray quartzite and sandstone interbedded with gray and dark-gray shale; upper 100 feet predominantly light-gray cross-bedded quartzite and sandstone; about 700 feet thick
- Kr
Red shale unit
Red shale, gray calcareous sandstone, and limestone; locally absent due to nondeposition; 0 to 270 feet thick
- Kd
Dense limestone
Yellowish- to light-gray gray thin- to medium-bedded subhorizontal limestone and shaly limestone; forms ridges and smooth light-colored rubble-covered slopes; 250 feet thick
- Ks
Siltstone formation
Red, gray, green, and various calcareous siltstone interbedded with narrow and gray fine-grained limestone; 200 feet thick
- Kp
Pebbles limestone
Light-gray subhorizontal limestone; forms prominent outcrops; 190 feet thick
- Ku
Upper limestone
Interbedded red siltstone, light-gray sandstone, light-gray cross-bedded quartzite, and gray and red dense limestone in the upper part; dark-gray and red conglomerate in the lower part; 650 feet thick
- Ju
Jura sandstone
Mainly greenish- and brownish-gray calcareous glauconitic thin-bedded sandstone, locally contains gray medium-bedded fossiliferous limestone; upper part forms ledges and cliffs; 200 feet thick
- Jr
Jura sandstone
Mainly grayish-red calcareous thin-bedded siltstone; upper 75 feet contains abundant thin beds of silty limestone, lower 50 feet greenish-gray very fine grained calcareous sandstone; 625 feet thick
- Jl
Jura sandstone
Light-gray very fine grained shaly limestone, commonly thin bedded; weathers into splinters; ledge-forming sandy limestone at top and bottom; 1,250 feet thick
- Ju
Jura sandstone
Brown to pink fine-grained sandstone and quartzite composed of well-sorted subrounded grains of iron-stained clear quartz; forms ridges and coarse talus; about 800 feet thick
- Tr
Tuffaceous shale
Red shale and sandstone; approximately 60 feet of limestone about 250 feet from top; about 850 feet thick
- Tw
Twins formation
Mainly gray to greenish-gray resistant limestone with interbedded greenish-gray calcareous shale; fine-grained sandstone abundant in the lower part; about 1,200 feet thick
- Ws
Woodside shale
Red calcareous shale and siltstone; exposed only in an overturned anticline in the northwest edge of the quadrangle; about 450 feet thick
- Wp
Wells formation and associated rocks
Wp, upper unit; light-gray quartzitic sandstone and minor interbedded white to light-gray limestone and dolomite; forms high escarpments and large areas of talus; about 1,000 feet thick.
Wp, lower unit; gray dense medium-bedded limestone and red, gray, and various siltstone and silty limestone; abundant chert in the upper part; 580 feet thick
- Mn
Mission Canyon limestone
Light- to dark-gray medium- to coarse-grained massive bioclastic limestone; forms cliffs; all outcrops are faulted; about 1,000 feet thick a few miles east of quadrangle
- Mi
Mission Canyon limestone
Medium- to dark-gray thin- to medium-bedded (fine-grained) limestone; thick-bedded bioclastic limestone near top; about 600 feet thick
- Dd
Dd formation
Yellow to reddish-brown calcareous shaly, siltstone, and sandstone in upper part; poorly exposed, dark-brownish-gray (fine- to medium-grained) limestone and dolomite in lower part. About 600 feet thick
- Qb
Qb formation
Light-gray to white, fine- to medium-grained massive cliff-forming dolomite; light- and dark-gray marbling common; about 500 feet thick
- Cg
Cg formation
Bluish-gray dense to finely crystalline limestone with closely spaced irregular partings of yellow siltstone; contains a few thin beds of (interformational) conglomerate; about 200 feet thick
- Cp
Cp formation
The upper 150 feet mainly a grayish-green fissile shaly limestone contains many thin beds of platy limestone and limestone conglomerate; underlain by a dark-gray thin- to medium-bedded cliff-forming Pearl Canyon limestone member with abundant irregular partings of yellow siltstone. The formation is faulted in every outcrop in the quadrangle and no beds are exposed below the Pearl Canyon member. The Pearl Canyon limestone member is about 200 feet thick a short distance east of the quadrangle.
- U
Unconformity
Dashed where approximately located; dotted where concealed
- F
Fault
Dashed where approximately located; dotted where concealed. The underwater trace of the Snake River fault is located from work done prior to the filling of the reservoir. South of the reservoir the fault trace is indicated by a line of springs. U, upthrown side; D, downthrown side; arrows show relative movement
- R
Reverse fault
Dashed where approximately located; dotted where concealed. R, upthrown side
- P
Pliocene age
pro-Pliocene age Pliocene age
- T
Thrust faults
Dashed where approximately located; dotted where concealed. Open teeth denote trace of detachment thrust. Teeth on upper plate
- A
Anticline, showing position of axial plane and plunge of axis
Dashed where approximately located; dotted where concealed
- S
Syncline, showing position of axial plane and plunge of axis
Dashed where approximately located; dotted where concealed
- SD
Strike and dip of beds
- SO
Strike and dip of overturned beds
- SV
Strike of vertical beds
- H
Horizontal beds

PRELIMINARY GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE POKER PEAK AND PALISADES RESERVOIR QUADRANGLES, BONNEVILLE COUNTY, IDAHO, AND LINCOLN COUNTY, WYOMING

By
Howard F. Albee and Henry L. Cullins
1965