

Table 2.--Pre-Quaternary stratigraphy of the Grand-Battlement Mesa area

System	Series	Formation	Member	Thickness (feet)	Rock description
Tertiary	Pliocene	Intrusive, ex-			
		trusive rocks		200-500	Basalt flows, dikes, and sills 9.7 ± 0.485
		Unconformity			million years (potassium Argon)
	Pliocene(?)	Unnamed		50-900	Gravel and variegated claystones
		unconformity			
		Evacuation		500	Light-brown and gray sandstone and gray marl-
		Creek			stone and siltstone; in places contains
		Green			pelecypods, gastropods, ostracods, and
		River			vertebrate fragments
		Formation	Parachute Creek	600	Predominantly black, brown, and gray oil shale that
Tertiary	Eocene				in places forms cliffs; contains minor amounts of
					gray siltstone and gray and brown fine- to
					medium-grained sandstone; contains richest oil-
					shale beds
			Lower	1,000	Fine- to coarse-grained gray and brown sandstone
					with minor amounts of gray siltstone and marl-
					stone and a few thin tan low-grade oil-shale
					beds
Tertiary	Eocene	Wasatch Formation	Upper	400-1,600	Variegated shale and clay with some lenticular beds
					of sandstone, conglomerate, and limestone
			Middle	0-400	Massive fine- to coarse-grained gray and brown
					sandstone, in part conglomeratic; conspicuous
					ledge-former. Pinches out on west flank of
					Chalk Mountain
Tertiary	Eocene	Wasatch Formation	Lower	400-900	Variegated shale and clay with some lenticular beds
					of sandstone, conglomerate, and limestone
			Unnamed	(?)	Brown and somber-colored shale with thin coal
					seams
Tertiary	Paleocene	Ohio Creek Formation		10-150	Massive fine- to coarse-grained, white to brown
					sandstone; in most places contains pebbles and
Cretaceous	Upper	Mesaverde Formation			cobbles of quartz, quartzite, chert, and some
					limestone and granite pebbles
Cretaceous	Lower	Mesaverde Formation		2,000-3,300	Fine- to medium-grained ledge-forming brown sandstone
					interbedded with gray shale, carbonaceous shale,
Cretaceous	Lower	Mesaverde Formation			and some thin coal beds

Adapted from the field notes of John R. Donnell, U.S. Geological Survey