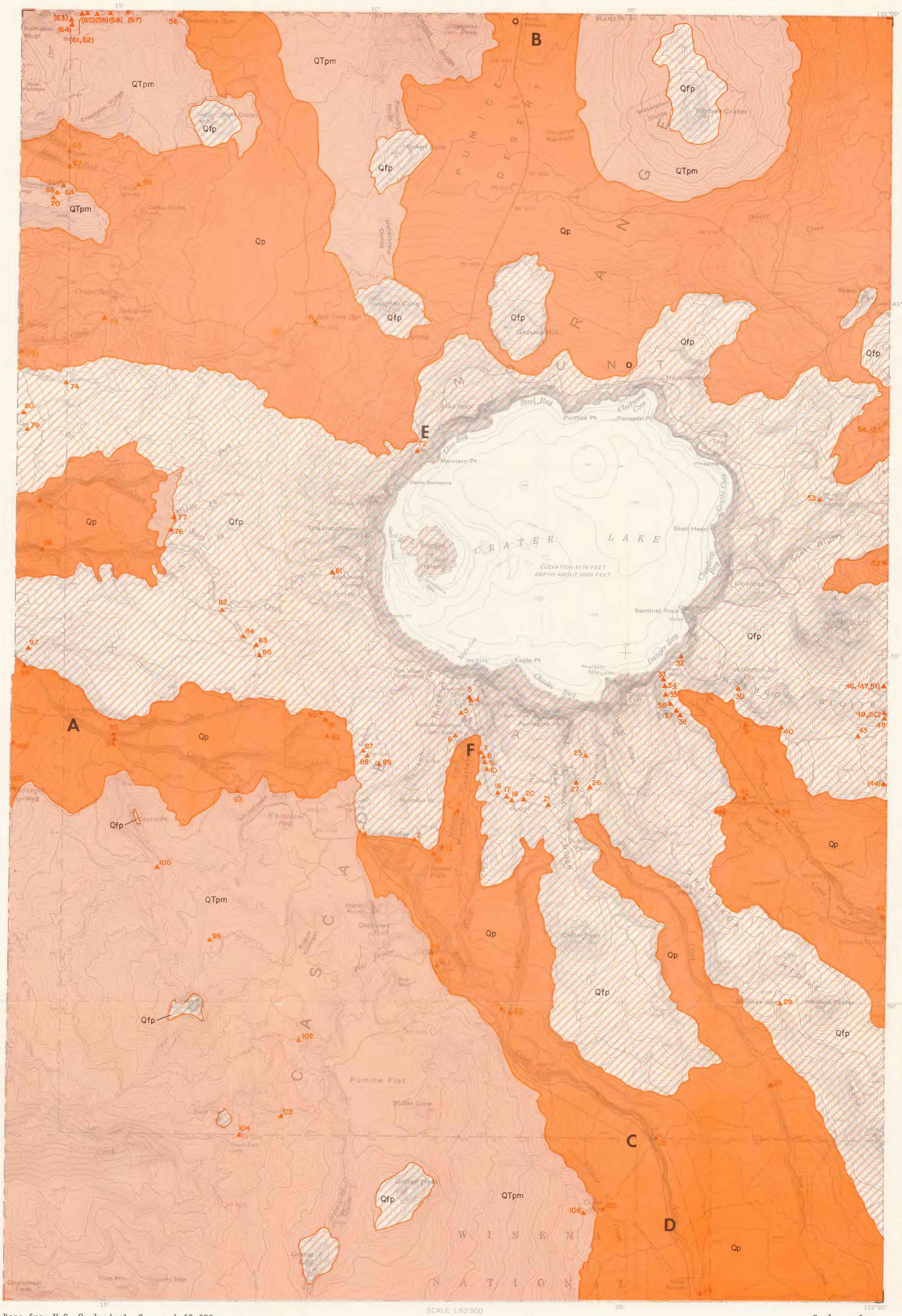
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

PREPARED IN COOPERATION WITH THE
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE



EXPLANATION

Qp

Airborne and flow pumice

Dacitic material from ancestral Mount Mazama; includes some semiconsolidated layers. Forms a widespread mantle on the slopes and plains below the source. Water infiltrates readily from the surface, and the unit transmits large quantities of ground water

Holocene

Qfp

Lavas, pyroclastic rocks, and cinder cones

Consist of andesitic, dacitic, and basaltic material. Largely ejecta from ancestral Mount Mazama and from local vents. May contain permeable material, but mostly above the regional water table

Pleistocene and Holocene

QUATERNARY

QTpm

Pre-Mazama lavas

Olivine basalt and basaltic andesite overlain by pumice. Poorly permeable rocks apparently have little water-bearing capacity

Pliocene and Pleistocene

TERTIARY and QUATERNARY

▲46 Site of flow measurement, stream or spring, with index number. Parentheses around numbers identify measuring sites downstream (off map) from location shown at map boundary. (See table 3)

o Test well

A Area discussed in text

Base from U.S. Geological Survey 1:62,500 special series: Crater Lake National Park and vicinity, Oregon, 1956

Geology after Williams (1942)

FIGURE 2.--MAP OF THE CRATER LAKE NATIONAL PARK AREA, SHOWING GEOLOGY, STREAM- AND SPRING-SITE NUMBERS, AND LOCATIONS OF TEST WELLS.

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