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FIGURE 2

EXPLANATION

UNCONSOLIDATED DEPOSITS

Holocene

Qrc — River channel deposits
Stream-deposited sand and gravel along Mojave River, largely unsaturated but highly permeable during periods of streamflow; consist of large seepage losses to ground water basins

Qa — Playa deposits
Largely clay, silt, and some sand beneath playa areas; yield small quantities of water to wells where saturated; in many places water is of poor chemical quality

Qs — Sand
Wind-deposited sand, actively drifting except where stabilized by vegetation in areas of shallow ground water; permeable but in most places above water table

Qya — Younger alluvium
Gravel, sand, silt, and clay beneath alluvial plain, largely above water table where saturated yields large quantities of water to wells

Qyf — Younger fan deposits
Boulders, gravel, sand, and silt locally derived large-ly from older fan material; locally permeable but for most part above water table

Pleistocene

Qol — Older lacustrine deposits
Unconsolidated to moderately consolidated marl, silt, and sand; occur in highland area north of Mojave River near Neto and east of Barstow; above water table

Qoa — Older alluvium
Unconsolidated to moderately consolidated gravel, sand, silt, and clay; where saturated yields water readily to wells

Qof — Older fan deposits
Unconsolidated to moderately consolidated boulders, gravel, sand, silt, and clay; where saturated yield small to moderate quantities of water to wells

QUATERNARY

CONSOLIDATED ROCKS

Pleistocene and Holocene

Qb — Basalt
Flows of olivine basalt; generally above the water table

Miocene and Pliocene

Tc — Continental rocks
Two undifferentiated general types: (1) Continental sedimentary rocks—largely conglomerate, sandstone, siltstone, mudstone, shale, water-laid volcanic tuff and agglomerate, and some limestone; yield little water to wells; water may be of poor chemical quality; and (2) volcanic rocks—chiefly extrusive felsite, latite, andesite, rhyolite, basalt, and intrusive dacite, in part tuff-breccia and tuff, in places intercalated with continental sedimentary rocks; yield little water to wells

TERTIARY

pCb — Basement complex
Chiefly undifferentiated quartz monzonite, granite, granodiorite, hornblende diorite, gneiss, schist, and metavolcanic rocks; yields little water to wells

PRE-TERTIARY

SYMBOLS

Geologic contact
Dashed where approximately located

Fault
Dashed where indefinite, dotted where concealed, queried where postulated. U, uplifted side; D, downthrown side. Arrows show direction of relative lateral displacement

Anticline, showing trace of axial plane and direction of plunge

Syncline, showing trace of axial plane

Strike and dip of beds

Water-level contour, spring 1964
Number indicates altitude in feet above mean sea level; arrow indicates direction of water movement

A — A' Line of geologic section

Domestic, stock, or unused well

Dry or destroyed well

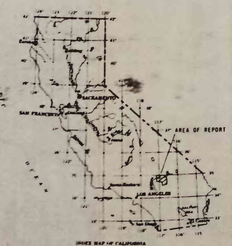
Public-supply, industrial, or irrigation well

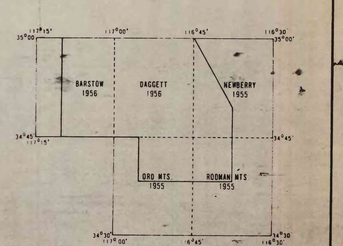
WELL-NUMBERING SYSTEM

Letter after well indicates position in section, thus:

D	C	B	A	
E	F	G	H	
M	L	K	J	
N	P	Q	R	

Letter Z indicates the well was plotted from an unverified location description. See text for complete description of well-numbering system





INDEX TO TOPOGRAPHIC QUADRANGLE MAPS

MAP SHOWING RECONNAISSANCE GEOLOGY, GEOLOGIC SECTIONS, WATER-LEVEL CONTOURS AND LOCATION OF WELLS

MARINE CORPS SUPPLY CENTER, BARSTOW, CALIFORNIA

Base from U.S. Geological Survey 15-minute topographic quadrangles, Newberry, 1955; Ord Mountains, 1955; Rodman Mountains, 1955; Barstow, 1956; and Daggett, 1956

Geology east of 117°00' compiled and modified by W.B. Hoyle, Jr., from published and unpublished mapping by W.B. Dyer (1964), J.W. Dibblee, Jr., and J.M. McCulloh. Geology west of 117°00' after J.W. Dibblee, Jr. (1960), in part as modified by W.B. Page and W.B. Hoyle, Jr. (1969)