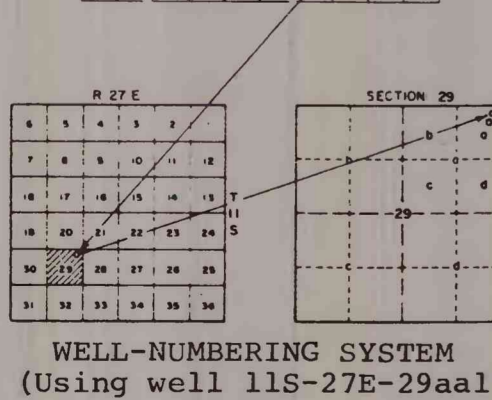
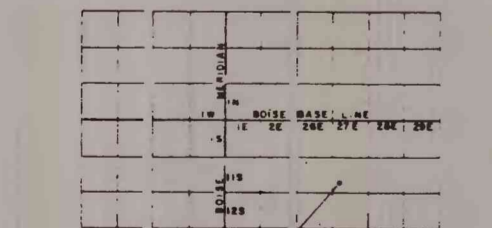


EXPLANATION

- Qal**
Alluvium, fan deposits, landslides, and glacial deposits
Gravel, sand, silt, and clay beneath the alluvial plains and stream channels; very poorly to well sorted; locally above the water table but in the lowland areas is generally permeable and yields large quantities of water to wells
- Basalt of the Snake River Group**
Flows of olivine basalt; in part above the water table but where saturated and rubby or broken, yields water copiously to wells. Contemporaneous with younger part of Raft Formation
- Qr**
Raft Formation
Gravel, sand, silt, and clay; consists mainly of fine-grained lake deposits in the northern part of the area and coarse-grained alluvial deposits in the central and southern parts of the basin; moderately permeable; constitutes the principal ground-water reservoir in the Raft River valley subbasin
- Tslu**
Salt Lake Formation
White volcanic sand and some beds of shaly sand and tuff. Tslu; yields water to deep wells in Raft River valley subbasin and to shallow wells in Yost-Almo and Elba subbasins. Welded tuff and black, glassy latite or rhyolite, and some sand and tuff. Tslv; locally contains obsidian; fractured and jointed; presumably impermeable except where fractured. Tsls; landslide debris, consists of landslides derived from volcanic rocks of the middle unit. Sand and silt, sandstone, thin conglomerate, and some fresh-water limestone. Tslt; welded tuff; yields water to wells but is of low to moderate permeability
- Consolidated rocks of pre-Tertiary age**
Sedimentary, metamorphic, and plutonic rocks of Precambrian, Paleozoic, and Mesozoic age. Undifferentiated limestone, dolomite, shale, sandstone, quartzite, marble, schist, and granite; contains water in weathered zones, fractures, and in cavernous carbonate rock; forms boundary of the ground-water basin considered in report
- Geologic contact**
- Fault**
Dashed where inferred or approximately located
Dotted where concealed
D, downthrown side
U, upthrown side
- Subbasin or subarea boundary**
- Well and number**
- Spring and number**
- Line of geologic section**
(See figure 7)
- Raft River basin boundary**



WELL-NUMBERING SYSTEM
(Using well 11S-27E-29aal)

Base from U.S. Geological Survey
Pocatello and Brigham City, 1954

0 5 10 MILES

Contour interval 200 feet
Datum is mean sea level

Geology compiled by E.H. Walker, 1967,
after A.L. Anderson, 1931, and
unpublished mapping by E.H. Walker

FIGURE 1.--Map of the Raft River basin, Idaho and Utah, showing geology, subbasins and subareas, physiographic features, and lines of geologic sections