

Table 3.--Generalized section of rocks exposed in and near Grand Teton National Park.

Era- them	System	Geologic unit	Approximate maximum thickness (feet)	Lithology	Water-bearing properties
CENOZOIC	Quaternary	Alluvium and glacial-outwash deposits	200	Silt, sand, gravel, and cobbles.	May yield as much as 1,000 gpm (gallons per minute) of water per well.
		Landslide deposits	100	Heterogeneous mass ranging from clay to boulders.	Probably would not yield more than a few gallons per minute of water per well.
		Lacustrine deposits	500	Clay, silt, sand, and gravel.	May yield a few gallons per minute of water per well.
		Glacial-moraine deposits	200	Poorly sorted material ranging from clay to boulders.	May yield as much as 100 gpm of water per well from sand and gravel.
		Yellowstone Group	1,000	Rhyolitic lava flows and tuffs.	May yield a few tens of gallons per minute of water per well from porous and fractured zones.
	Quaternary or Tertiary	Bivouac Formation	1,000	Poorly cemented conglomerate with a rhyolitic- welded tuff.	May yield a few tens of gallons per minute of water per well from conglomerate.
	Tertiary	Teewinot Formation	6,000	Mostly limestone, sand- stone, claystone, and tuff.	May yield as much as 100 gpm of water per well from fractures and solution channels in limestone.
		Colter Formation	7,000	Volcanic conglomerate, tuff, sandstone, clay- stone, basalt, and andesite.	May yield a few gallons per minute of water per well from conglomerate and sandstone and from fractures in basalt and andesite.
		Absaroka Volcanic Supergroup	5,000	Andesitic, basaltic, and dacitic volcanoclastic rocks.	Probably would not yield more than a few gallons per minute of water per well.
	Tertiary and Cretaceous	Pinyon Conglomerate	2,500	Conglomerate, sandstone, claystone, and coal.	May yield a few tens of gallons per minute of water per well.