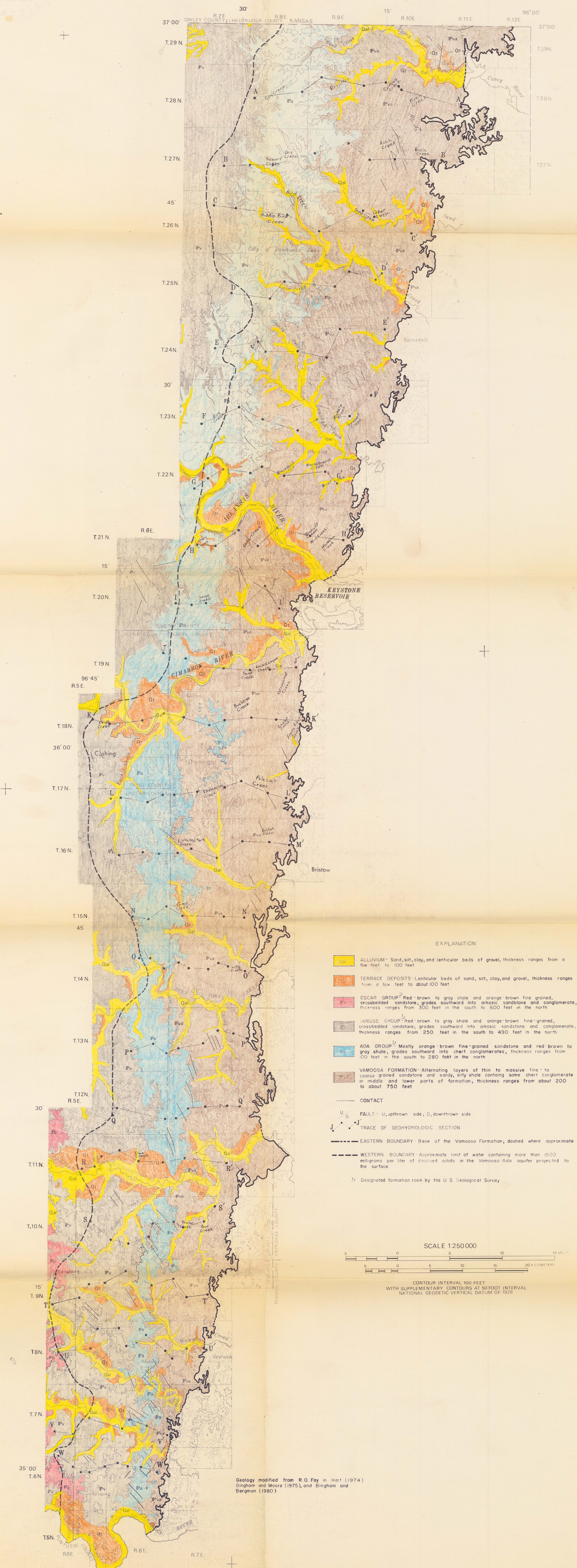


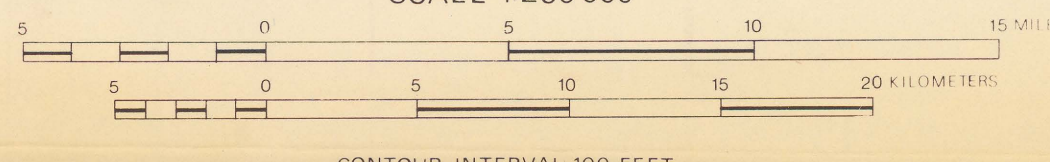
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EXPLANATION

- ALLUVIUM - Sand, silt, clay, and lenticular beds of gravel, thickness ranges from a few feet to 100 feet
- TERRACE DEPOSITS - Lenticular beds of sand, silt, clay, and gravel, thickness ranges from a few feet to about 100 feet
- OSCAR GROUP - Red-brown to gray shale and orange-brown fine-grained, crossbedded sandstone, grades southward into arkosic sandstone and conglomerate, thickness ranges from 300 feet in the south to 600 feet in the north
- VAMOOSA GROUP - Red-brown to gray shale and orange-brown fine-grained, crossbedded sandstone, grades southward into arkosic sandstone and conglomerate, thickness ranges from 250 feet in the south to 490 feet in the north
- ADA GROUP - Mostly orange-brown fine-grained sandstone and red-brown to gray shale, grades southward into chert conglomerates, thickness ranges from 100 feet in the south to 280 feet in the north
- VAMOOSA FORMATION - Alternating layers of thin to massive fine to coarse grained sandstone and sandy, silty shale containing some chert conglomerate in middle and lower parts of formation, thickness ranges from about 200 to about 750 feet
- CONTACT
- FAULT - U, upthrown side; D, downthrown side
- TRACE OF GEOHYDROLOGIC SECTION
- EASTERN BOUNDARY - Base of the Vamoosa Formation, dashed where approximate
- WESTERN BOUNDARY - Approximate limit of water containing more than 1500 milligrams per liter of dissolved solids in the Vamoosa-Ada aquifer projected to the surface
- Designated formation rank by the U.S. Geological Survey

SCALE 1:250,000



CONTOUR INTERVAL 100 FEET
WITH SUPPLEMENTARY CONTOURS AT 50 FOOT INTERVAL
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

Base from U.S. Geological Survey
Ardmore 1:250,000, 1967,
Enid 1:250,000, 1965, and
Oklahoma City 1:250,000, 1968

Geology modified from R.O. Fay in Hart (1974)
Bingham and Moore (1975), and Bingham and
Bergman (1980).

Figure 2-- Geologic map of the Vamoosa Formation and younger units, east-central Oklahoma.