
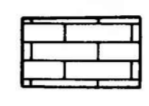
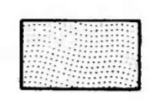


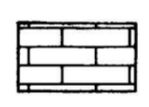


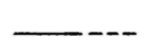
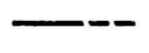

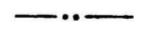
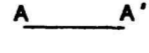


EXPLANATION

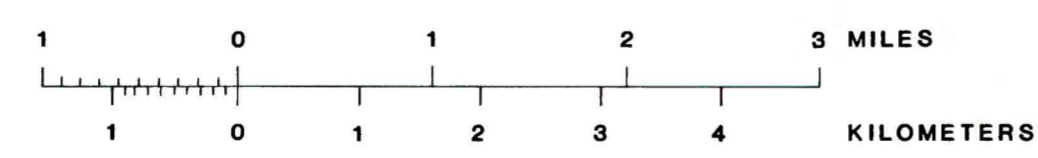
CORRELATION OF MAP UNITS

   	Pleistocene and Pliocene }  Permian and Pennsylvanian }  Mississippian and Devonian }  Silurian, Ordovician, and Cambrian }	Quaternary and Tertiary }  Permian and Pennsylvanian }  Mississippian and Devonian }  Silurian, Ordovician, and Cambrian }	Cenozoic }  Paleozoic }
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DESCRIPTION OF MAP UNITS

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**ALLUVIUM AND COLLUVIUM**--Unsorted to poorly sorted, unconsolidated to consolidated deposits that range from clay to boulders. Unit yields water to wells in Kyle Canyon, but is unsaturated in Lee Canyon. Estimated hydraulic conductivity in Kyle Canyon is 50 ft/d (feet per day)
- 
**BIRD SPRING FORMATION**--Limestone, dolomite, and minor shale and sandstone. Little is known regarding ability of unit to store and transmit water. Considered impermeable by Maxey and Jameson (1948, pages 49-50), but may have significant fracture permeability in areas north of study area (Winograd and Thordarson, 1975, pages 30-31)
- 
**MONTE CRISTO AND SULTAN LIMESTONES**--Cavernous limestone and dolomite. Considered very permeable and mostly responsible for transmitting recharge to Las Vegas Valley ground-water basin (Maxey and Jameson, 1948, page 47). Driller's aquifer test in Kyle Canyon indicates hydraulic conductivity of 5 ft/d
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**LAKETOWN DOLOMITE, ELY SPRINGS DOLOMITE, EUREKA QUARTZITE, POGONIP GROUP, NOPAH FORMATION, AND BONANZA KING FORMATION**--Mostly limestone and dolomite but includes shale, quartzite, and sandstone. Considered impermeable by Maxey and Jameson (1948, page 46). Aquifer tests in Nopah Formation at three wells in Lee Canyon indicate hydraulic conductivities of 0.04, 0.8, and 2 ft/d. Aquifer tests at wells tapping Nopah Formation at Nevada Test Site, 50 miles north of study area, indicate conductivity ranges from 20 to 48 ft/d (Winograd and Thordarson, 1975, page 22)
- 
**CONTACT**--Dashed where approximately located
- 
**HIGH-ANGLE FAULT**--Dashed where approximately located
- 
**THRUST FAULT**--Teeth on upper plate. Dashed where approximately located; dotted where concealed
- 
**DRAINAGE BOUNDARY**
- 
**POSITION OF HYDROGEOLOGIC SECTION** (see plate 2)

Base from U.S. Geological Survey  
Charleston Peak 1:62,500, 1957, and  
Mountain Springs 1:62,500, 1957



Geology from Burchfiel and  
others (1974), modified by  
R.W. Plume, 1981

HYDROGEOLOGIC MAP OF KYLE AND LEE CANYONS, SPRING MOUNTAINS, CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA