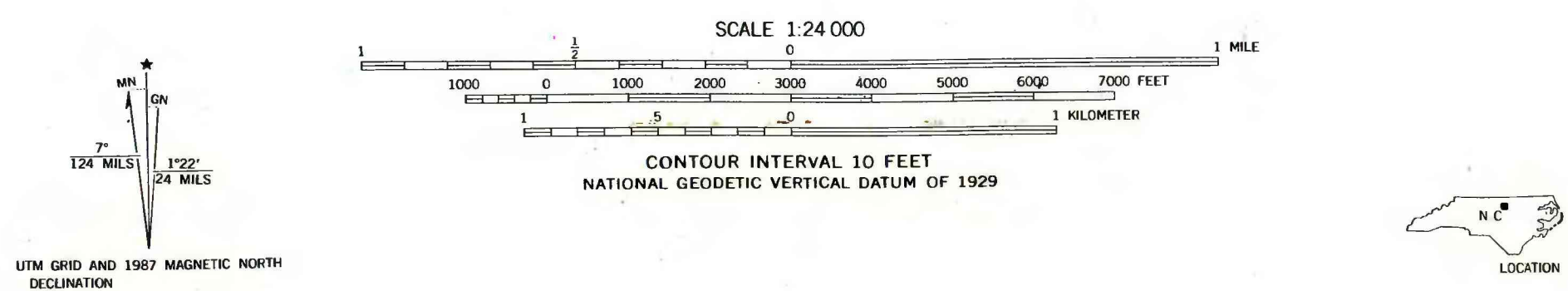


- EXPLANATION OF MAP SYMBOLS**
- Contact—Dotted where concealed
- Normal fault (Mesozoic)—Showing dip where measured; U, upthrown side; D, downthrown side, where known; dotted where concealed
- Strike-slip fault (Late Paleozoic)—Showing relative horizontal movement; dotted where concealed
- Thrust fault (Paleozoic)—Sawtooth on upper plate; dotted where concealed
- Overturned thrust fault (Paleozoic)—Sawtooth in direction of dip; bar on tectonically higher plate
- Antiform—Showing crestline and direction of plunge
- PLANAR ELEMENTS**
[May be combined with linear elements]
- Strike and dip of beds
- Strike and dip of foliation
- inclined
- vertical
- Strike and dip of igneous flow structure
- inclined
- vertical
- LINEAR ELEMENTS**
[May be combined with planar elements]
- Bearing and plunge of mineral lineation
- plunging
- horizontal
- OTHER FEATURES**
- Active quarry
- Inactive quarry



**GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE FALLS LAKE-WAKE FOREST
AREA, NORTH-CENTRAL NORTH CAROLINA**

By
J. Wright Horton, Jr., David E. Blake, Albert S. Wylie, Jr., and Edward F. Stoddard
1992



Base from U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute quadrangles: Baylen, 1967 (revised 1967); Candler, 1974 (revised 1967); Franklin, 1978; Grison, 1978 (revised 1967); Rolesville, 1967 (revised 1973); Southeast Durham, 1973 (revised 1967); Wake Forest, 1967 (revised 1967)

Geology mapped by Horton, 1984-1991; Blake, 1985-1986; Wylie, 1981-1982; and Stoddard, 1986-1989

This report is preliminary and has not been reviewed for conformity with U.S. Geological Survey editorial standards and nomenclature