



EXPLANATION
Description of Map Units

MESOPROTEROZOIC (1,600 -- 900 Ma)

- Ygp** Rocks of Pikes Peak batholith (~1,010 Ma)
Pink, coarse-grained biotite granite intruded by plutons of cogenetic, fine-grained granite, fayalite granite, riebeckite granite, alkali granite, syenites, and gabbro
- Yl** Las Animas Formation -- Dark slate, phyllite, graywacke, and chert, and, in upper part, subordinate volcanic and carbonate rocks
- Yu** Uinta Mountain Group -- Quartzite, conglomerate, and shale
- Yun** **Yv** Uncompahgre Formation and Vallecito Conglomerate -- Gray and green quartzite, slate, and phyllite, gray crossbedded conglomerate and quartzite
- Yg** **Ygf** Granitic rocks of ~1.4 Ga age group -- Gray to pink, muscovite -- biotite or biotite granite and minor syenitic rocks

PALEOPROTEROZOIC (2,500 -- 1,600 Ma)

- Xg** Granitic rocks of ~1.7 Ga age group -- Gray, equigranular to porphyritic, foliated to massive, granodiorite and associated intermediate rocks
- Xm** Mafic rocks of ~1.7 Ga age group -- Gabbro and diorite

PALEOPROTEROZOIC GNEISS COMPLEX

- Xb** Biotite gneiss and migmatite -- largely metasedimentary
- Xqs** Quartzite and mica schist facies of Xb unit
- Xfh** Felsic and hornblendic gneisses -- largely metavolcanic

ARCHEAN (2,500 Ma and older)

- Wr** Late Archean rocks -- Metaquartzite, mica schist, amphibolite and tectonic slivers of felsic gneiss in northwest corner of state.

- Contact, or limit of basement at surface
- Boundary between geologic units inferred from subsurface data, including aeromagnetic data
- High-angle fault -- Solid where basement is at surface; dashed in subsurface
- Thrust fault - Sawteeth on upper plate; solid where basement is at surface; dashed in subsurface
- Precambrian ductile shear zone -- black in exposed areas; green in covered areas
- Volcanic field

Figure 4 - Simplified Precambrian Basement Map of Colorado