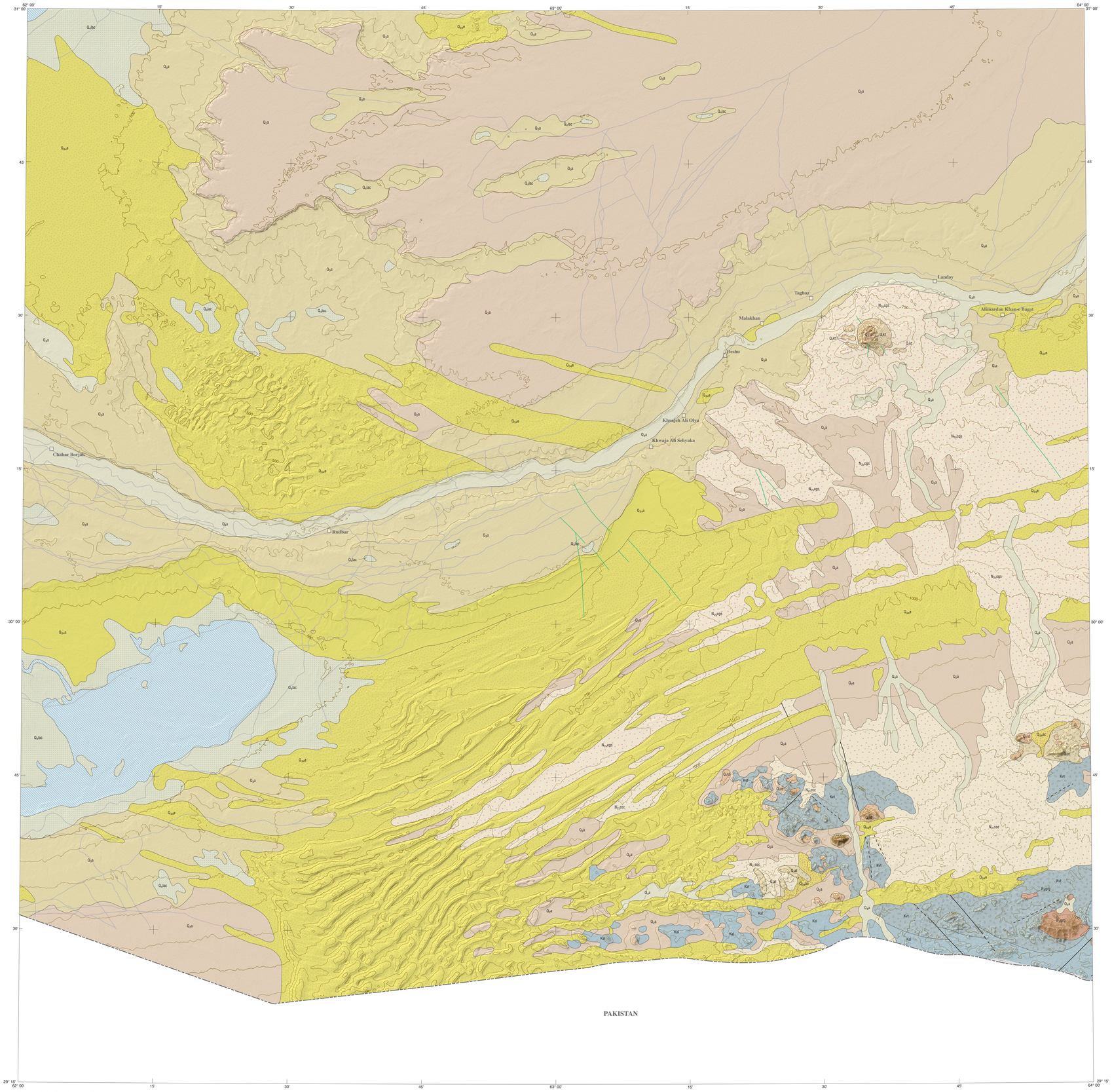
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

AFGHAN GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Geological Survey and the Afghanistan Geodesy and Cartography Head Office
Under the auspices of the U.S. Agency for International Development and the U.S. Trade and Development Agency

USGS OPEN-FILE REPORT 2005-1122-A
AGS OPEN-FILE REPORT (609/610/615/616) 2005-1122-A
USGS Afghanistan Project Product No. 113

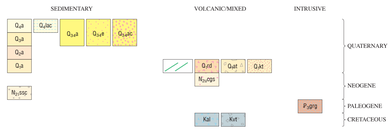


Base from Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM) 85-meter digital data
Cultural data from digital files from AIMS Web site (http://www.aims.org.af)
Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 41, WGS 84 Datum

SCALE 1:250 000
5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 KILOMETERS
5 0 5 10 15 20 MILES
CONTOUR INTERVAL 50 METERS

Any use of trade, product, or firm names is for descriptive purposes only and does not imply endorsement by the U.S. Government.

CORRELATION OF MAP UNITS



DESCRIPTION OF MAP UNITS

Conglomerate and sandstone (Holocene)—Alluvium: shingly and detrital sediments, gravel, sand more abundant than silt and clay

Lake deposits (Holocene)—Lake (wet playa) deposit

Conglomerate and sandstone (Holocene and late Pleistocene)—Alluvium: shingly and detrital sediments, gravel, sand more abundant than silt and clay

Eolian deposits (Holocene and late Pleistocene)—Sand

Fan alluvium and colluvium (Holocene and late Pleistocene)—Fan alluvium and colluvium: shingly and detrital sediments, gravel, sand, clay

Conglomerate and sandstone (late Pleistocene)—Alluvium: shingly and detrital sediments, gravel, sand more abundant than silt and clay

Conglomerate and sandstone (middle Pleistocene)—Alluvium: shingly and detrital sediments, gravel, sand more abundant than silt and clay

Carbonatite (early Pleistocene)—Carbonatite dikes

Rhyodacite (early Pleistocene)—Rhyodacite (liparite-dacite)

Conglomerate and sandstone (early Pleistocene)—Alluvium: shingly and detrital sediments, gravel, sand more abundant than silt and clay

Andesite tuff (early Pleistocene)—Andesite, dacite tuff and welded tuff (Dashtinovar Series)

Alkaline tuff (early Pleistocene)—Phonolite and soevite tuff and lava (Khanneshin Series)

Conglomerate and sandstone (late Pliocene)—Gray conglomerate, grit, sandstone more abundant than siltstone, clay, limestone, marl; gypsum, salt; felsic to mafic volcanic rocks

Sandstone and conglomerate (early Pliocene)—Variegated sandstone, conglomerate more abundant than clay, siltstone

Granite and granodiorite (Oligocene)—Granite, granite porphyry, granodiorite more abundant than quartz syenite, granosyenite

Andesite lava (Cretaceous)—Andesite volcanic rocks more abundant than rhyolite and basalt mafic volcanic rocks, chert, fine- and coarse-grained terrigenous rocks, marl, limestone

Tuff (Cretaceous)—Rhyolite and basalt mafic volcanic rocks more abundant than chert, fine- and coarse-grained terrigenous rocks, marl, limestone

EXPLANATION OF MAP SYMBOLS

Contact

Fault—Dashed where approximately located; dotted where concealed

Intermittent lake and river

DATA SUMMARY

This map was produced from several larger digital datasets. Topography was derived from Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM) 85-meter digital data. Gaps in the original dataset were filled with data digitized from contours on 1:200,000-scale Soviet General Staff Sheets (1978–1997). Contours were generated by cubic convolution averaged over four pixels using TNTmips[1] surface-modeling capabilities. Cultural data were extracted from files downloaded from the Afghanistan Information Management Service (AIMS) Web site (http://www.aims.org.af). The AIMS files were originally derived from maps produced by the Afghanistan Geodesy and Cartography Head Office (AGCHO). Geologic data and the international boundary of Afghanistan were taken directly from Abdullah and Chmyriov (1977).

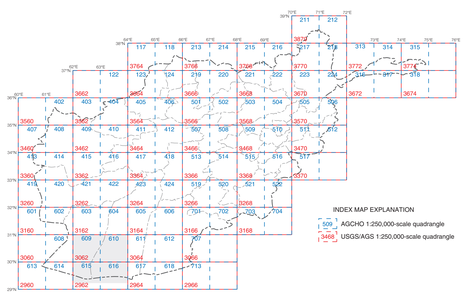
It is the primary intent of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) to present the geologic data in a useful format while making them publicly available. These data represent the state of geologic mapping in Afghanistan as of 2005, although the original map was released in the late 1970s (Abdullah and Chmyriov, 1977). The USGS has made no attempt to modify original geologic map-unit boundaries and faults; however, modifications to map-unit symbology, and minor modifications to map-unit descriptions, have been made to clarify lithostratigraphy and to modernize terminology. The generation of a Correlation of Map Units (CMU) diagram required interpretation of the original data, because no CMU diagram was presented by Abdullah and Chmyriov (1977).

This map is part of a series that includes a geologic map, a topographic map, a Landsat natural-color-image map, and a Landsat false-color-image map for the USGS/AGS (Afghan Geological Survey) quadrangles shown on the index map. The maps for any given quadrangle have the same open-file number but a different letter suffix, namely, -A, -B, -C, and -D for the geologic, topographic, Landsat natural-color, and Landsat false-color maps, respectively. The present map series is to be followed by a second series, in which the geology is reinterpreted on the basis of analysis of remote-sensing data, limited fieldwork, and library research. The second series is to be produced by the USGS in cooperation with the AGS and AGCHO.

REFERENCE CITED

Abdullah, Sh., and Chmyriov, V.M., eds., 1977, Map of mineral resources of Afghanistan: Kabul, Ministry of Mines and Industries of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Department of Geological and Mineral Survey, V/O "Technoexport" USSR, scale 1:500,000.

[1]Geospatial analysis software developed by MicroImages, Inc., Lincoln, NE 68508-2010.



GEOLOGIC MAP OF QUADRANGLES 3062 AND 2962, CHARBURJAK (609), KHANNESHIN (610), GAWDEZEREH (615), AND GALACHAH (616) QUADRANGLES, AFGHANISTAN

Compiled by
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2005

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