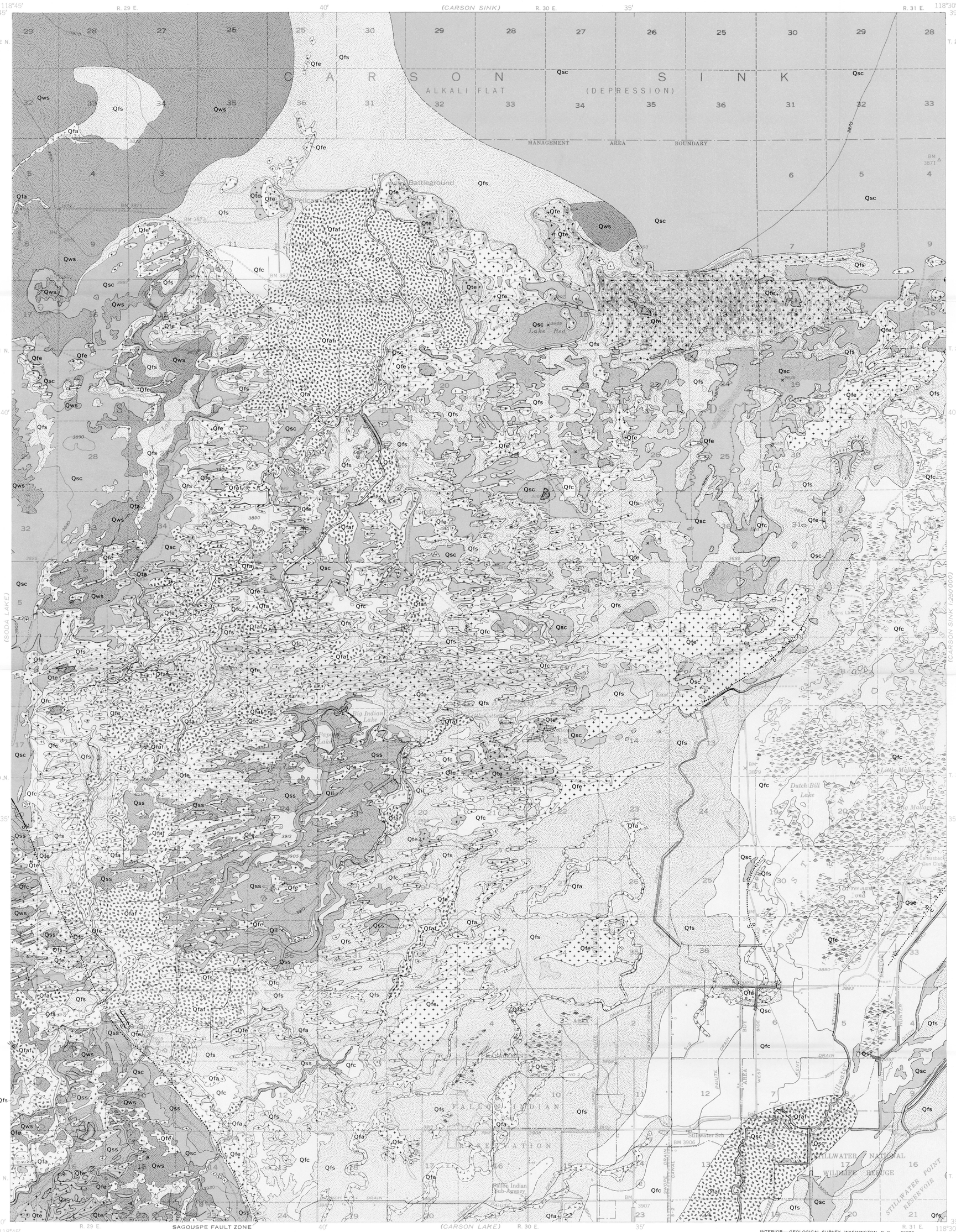

EXPLANATION

Qfs | Qfc | Qfa | Qfaf | Qfe

Fallon formation

Shallow-lake sediments, alluvium, and eolian sand.

Qfs, *mainly shallow-lake sand; locally some eolian sand.*

Qfc, *shallow-lake silt and clay, with local muck.*

Qfa, *alluvial sand and pebbly sand in present and former channels of Carson River.*

Qfaf, *finer alluvium, mainly silt, some sand and clay, locally some interbedded shallow-lake silt and clay, of river floodplain.*

Qfe, *eolian sand; locally includes lake sand of this formation and eolian sand of the Turupah formation*

(Time of Toyeh soil formation)

Qte

Turupah formation

Eolian sand

DISCONFORMITY

Qsc | Qss

Sehoo formation

Lake sediments.

Qss, *sand (of upper member); locally some interbedded silt and clay.*

Qsc, *clay and local silt (of all members)*

Qil

Indian Lakes formation

Alluvium. Sand and pebbly sand in former channels of Carson River on delta of late Sehoo-Indian Lakes age

(Time of Churchill soil formation)

Qws

Wyemaha formation

Shallow-lake and subaerial sediments. Mainly lake sand, minor lake silt and clay; locally near western edge of quadrangle some interbedded eolian sand and alluvial sand

Recent

Pleistocene

Lahontan Valley group

QUATERNARY

Contact

Dashed where approximately located

Fault

Dashed where approximately located; dotted where concealed; queried where uncertain. U, *upthrown side;* D, *downthrown side*

Volcanic vent

Base map by Topographic Division
U. S. Geological Survey, 1950

APPROXIMATE MEAN DECLINATION, 1963

GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE STILLWATER QUADRANGLE, NEVADA

SCALE 1:48 000

1 ½ 0 1 2 3 MILES

INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C.—61070

Geology by R. B. Morrison, assisted by
W. N. Gilliland, M. M. Wheat and
Helen Herald, 1948–49