

EXPLANATION

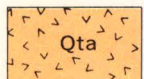
Note: Eolian sand of the Fallon and Turupah formations is ignored on this map; it mantles older units extensively on the lowlands and locally in the highlands; contacts concealed by it are dotted. Stratigraphic subdivisions and structural features of the Tertiary volcanic rocks also are not differentiated in the Dead Camel and western Desert Mountains



Fallon formation

Shallow-lake sediments and alluvium.
Qfl, shallow-lake sand, silt, and clay, locally with some intercalated eolian sand.
Qfa, coarser alluvium; boulder gravel to sand of highland washes, and sand and pebbly sand in present and former channels of Carson River.
Qfaf, finer alluvium; mainly silt, some sand and clay, on river flood plain, locally with some shallow-lake silt and clay

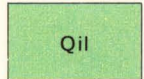
(Time of Toiyah soil formation)



Turupah formation

Alluvial sand and pebbly sand in a former Carson River channel

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Indian Lakes formation

Subaerial sediments. Alluvial sand and pebbly sand in former channels of Carson River, and alluvial gravel of highland washes, of late Seho-Indian Lakes age

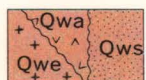


Seho formation

Deep-lake sediments.
Qsg, gravel. Small-boulder gravel to pebble gravel, locally with sandy interbeds.
Qss, sand, locally has minor interbedded gravel, silt, and clay; along base of badland scarp east of the Dead Camel Mountains locally includes small areas of Wymaha formation.

Qsc, clay, silt, and some sand; proportion of silt and sand increases toward point where Carson River enters area from west

(Time of Churchill soil formation)



Wymaha formation

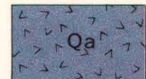
Eolian sand, alluvium, colluvium, and shallow-lake sediments.
Qwe, eolian sand; locally has some intercalated gravelly to sandy alluvium and colluvium.
Qwa, alluvium, sandy gravel, of highland washes.
Qws, shallow-lake and subaerial sediments. Mainly lake sand, minor lake silt and clay; in western half of area includes many areas, too small to be mapped, of intercalated eolian sand, and rarely, within a few miles of the Carson River, strings of alluvial sand and pebbly sand

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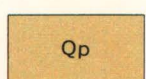
Eetza formation

Lake gravel, mainly boulder gravel, locally pebble gravel and cobble gravel; in places includes small areas of gravel of lower member of the Seho formation



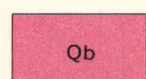
Alluvial gravel of Eetza age
Poorly sorted bouldery gravel; mapped only in Desert Mountains

(Time of Cocoon soil formation)



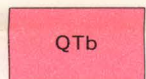
Paiute formation

Boulder gravel to pebble gravel of highland washes; also colluvium on mountain slopes



Basalt of Rattlesnake Hill
Basalt flows and agglomerate, not in contact with the Paiute or Bunejug formations but probably either correal with Paiute or pre-Paiute, post-Bunejug

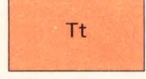
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Bunejug formation

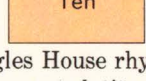
Basalt and andesite flows

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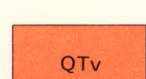
Truckee formation

Silicic tuff and tuffaceous sandstone and shale



Eagles House rhyolite

Rhyolite, quartz latite, and dacite flows



Volcanic rocks, undifferentiated
Basalt to rhyolite flows and intercalated sediments. Mostly Bunejug and Truckee formations; older units occur in vicinity of Red Mountain in the northern Dead Camel Mountains and locally along the fronts of these mountains and the Desert Mountains

Contact
Dashed where approximately located, dotted where concealed (see note above)

Fault
Dashed where approximately located; dotted where concealed; queried where problematic. U, upthrown side; D, downthrown side

Base map by Topographic Division
U. S. Geological Survey, 1951

Geology by R. B. Morrison, 1950, 1958

GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE FALLON QUADRANGLE, NEVADA

SCALE 1:48,000

1 1/2 0 1 2 3 MILES

CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL