



EXPLANATION

Note: Eolian sand of the Fallon and Turupah formations is ignored on this map. It mantles the older units extensively, in places to depths of 10 to 40 feet. Lake sediments of the Fallon formation also are not mapped, but they occur only in small areas below 3,950 feet altitude and are rarely more than a foot or two thick. Contacts of pre-Turupah units that are concealed by eolian sand are dotted.

Fallon formation
Alluvium (only unit mapped).
Qfa, sand and pebbly sand in channels of Carson River and Masse Slough.
Qfat, finer alluvium, mainly silt, some sand and clay, in interchannel areas.

(Time of Toiyah soil formation)
Turupah formation (not mapped)
Eolian sand and local alluvium

DISCONFORMITY

Sehoo 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. Intergrades and intertongues with volcanic sand complex of Soda Lake.
Qsc, clay, silt, and some sand; proportion of silt and sand increases toward southwestern corner of quadrangle.

Indian Lakes formation
Subaerial sediments. Alluvial sand and pebbly sand in former channels of Carson River.
Qil, of late Sehoo-Indian Lakes age.
Qid, corvul with regressive phase of the dendritic member of the Sehoo.

Volcanic sand complex of Soda Lake
Volcanic explosion debris, mainly sand, some silt and gravel, generally with a few percent, rarely as much as 60 percent, basaltic lapilli and very sparse bombs.
Qvs₂, upper part, subaerial, poorly consolidated, and probably of late Sehoo-Indian Lakes age.
Qvs₁, lacustrine and semi-indurated, consisting of about 60 feet of horizontal beds of middle Sehoo-Indian Lakes age, unconformably overlying 1/2 to 15 feet of tilted beds, exposed locally on the southeast shore of Soda Lake, and possibly of early Sehoo-Indian Lakes age.

(Time of Churchill soil formation)

Wyemaha formation
Shallow-lake and subaerial sediments.
Qws, nonvolcanic 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, stringers of alluvial sand and pebbly sand.
Qwbs, basaltic sand, and silt with several percent to more than 30 percent of basaltic grains and some interbedded non-basaltic sand, silt, and clay; proportion of basaltic grains increases toward Upsal Hogback; mostly lacustrine; intertongues with Qws and Qbt.

Basaltic tuff of Upsal Hogback
Basaltic subaerially deposited tuff, mostly sand and fine-gravel-sized basalt fragments, well indurated; intergrades and intertongues with basaltic sand of the Wyemaha; probably mainly or entirely of Wyemaha age.

DISCONFORMITY

Netza formation
Lake gravel, mainly boulder gravel, locally pebble gravel and cobble gravel.

(Time of Cocon soil formation)
UNCONFORMITY

Truckee formation
Silicic tuff and tuffaceous sandstone and shale.

Volcanic rocks, undifferentiated
Basalt to rhyolite flows and intercalated sediments. Mostly Bunciejug and Truckee formations.

Contact
Dashed where approximately located, dotted where concealed.

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

Volcanic vent

Base map by Topographic Division U. S. Geological Survey, 1951
Geology by R. B. Morrison, 1950, 1958

GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE EASTERN PART OF THE SODA LAKE QUADRANGLE, NEVADA

