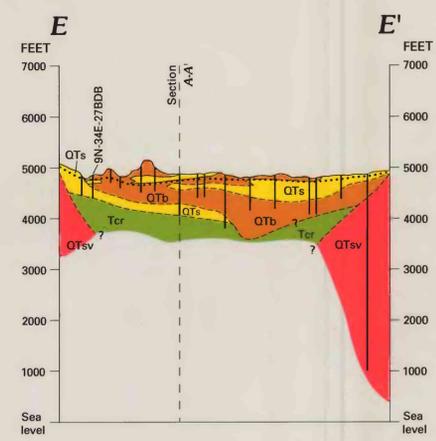
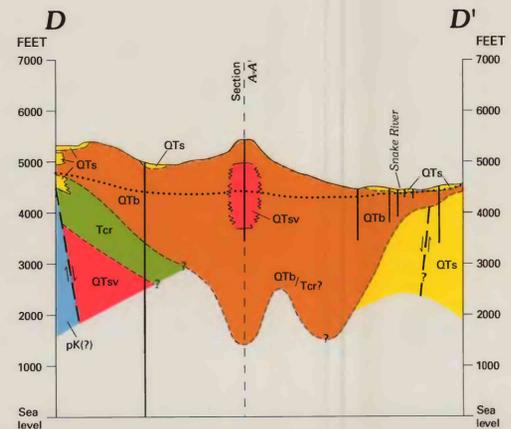
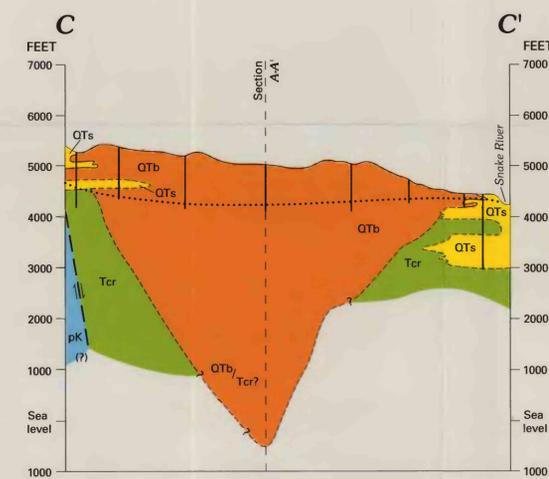
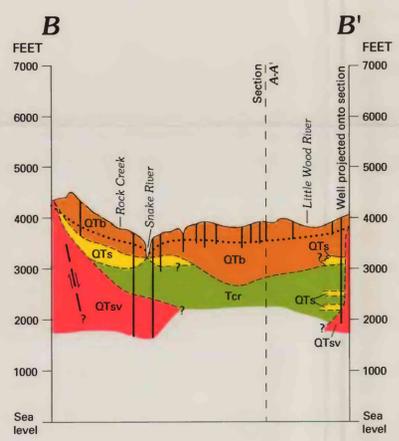


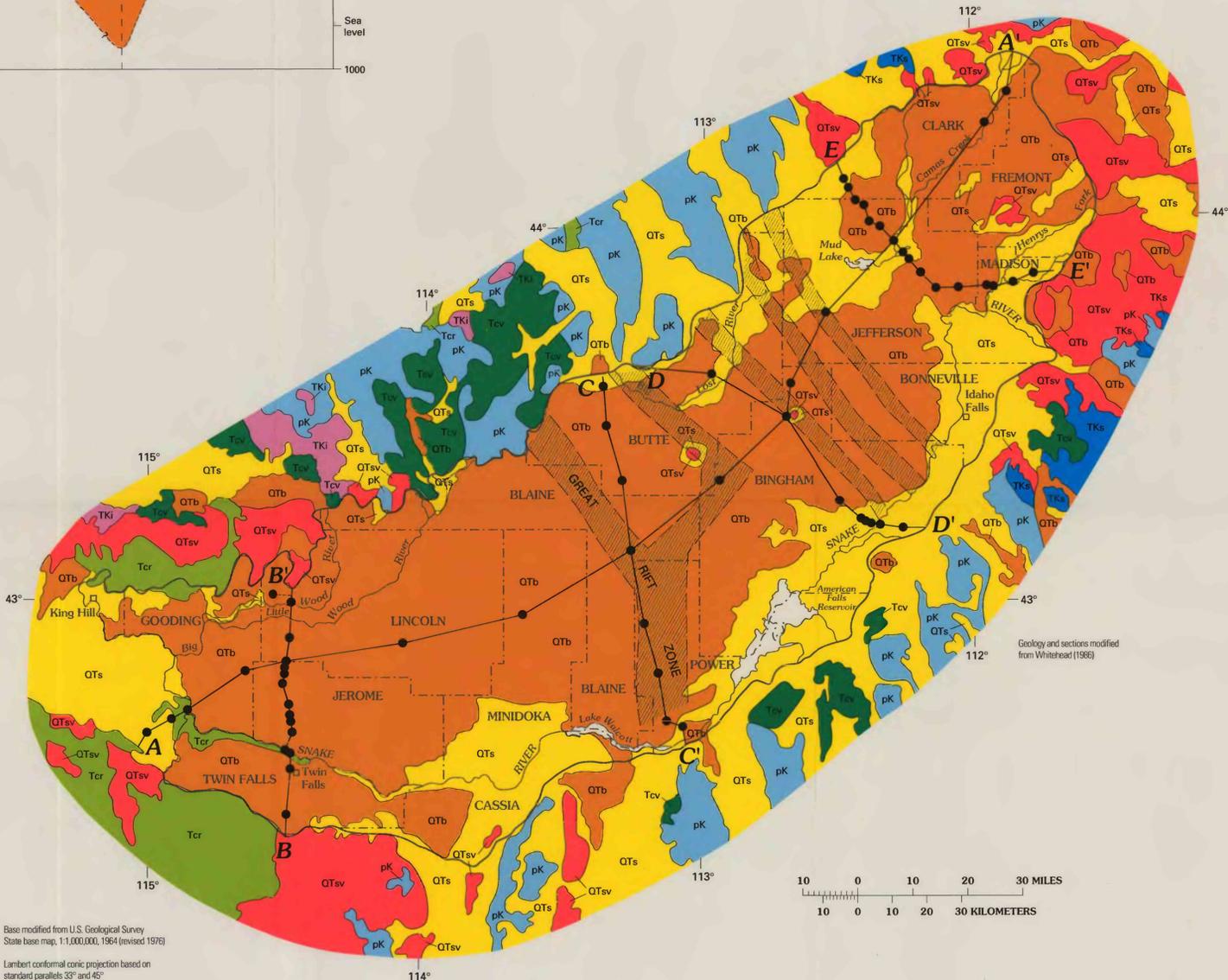
1000 feet = 305 meters
Line of section follows surface location of drill holes

VERTICAL EXAGGERATION x42

EXPLANATION			
CORRELATION AND DESCRIPTION OF GEOLOGIC UNITS			
Age	Map Symbol	Lithologic characteristics and unit names	Hydrologic characteristics
Quaternary and late Tertiary	QTs	Sedimentary rock, unconsolidated to poorly consolidated; includes colluvium and flood-plain, glacial, eolian, and lake deposits. Size ranges from clay to gravel. Minor interbedded volcanics. Includes Glenns Ferry Formation and other sedimentary rocks in upper part of the Idaho Group.	Sand and gravel alluvium yields moderate to large quantities of water. An important aquifer. Eolian deposits generally unsaturated. Finer grained deposits impede vertical flow and cause local shallow water-table conditions. Older alluvium includes sand and gravel zones that are important local aquifers.
Quaternary and late Tertiary	QTb	Basaltic rock composed of olivine basalt, basaltic cinders, and minor interbedded sediments. Irregular to columnar jointing. Includes basaltic rocks of the Snake River Group and Barbary Basalt of the Idaho Group.	Primary unit of the eastern Snake River Plain aquifer. Formation hydraulic conductivity high owing to jointing and rubbly contacts between flows. Rock hydraulic conductivity low.
Quaternary and Tertiary	QTsv	Rhyolitic, latitic, and andesitic rocks that occur as thick flows and blankets of welded tuff, ash, and pumice beds; includes some interbedded sediments. Includes silic volcanic rocks in upper part of the Yellowstone Group and Idavada Volcanics.	Joints and fractures yield water in moderate amounts; where lightly welded, yields are poor. Commonly contains thermal water under confined conditions. An important local aquifer.
Tertiary	Tcr	Basaltic rock; dense, crude columnar jointing, structurally deformed in some locations. Includes interbedded sediments.	Joints and fractures can yield water in moderate amounts. Hydraulic conductivity highly variable. An important aquifer.
Tertiary	Tcv	Extrusive rocks ranging in composition from rhyolite to basalt; includes welded tuff, pyroclastics, and tuffaceous sediments.	Hydraulic conductivity generally low. May be an important aquifer locally for domestic and stock use.
Tertiary and Cretaceous	TKs	Shale, siltstone, sandstone, and freshwater limestone, undifferentiated. Well indurated, structurally deformed in some locations.	Hydraulic conductivity generally low. Weathered zones may yield moderate quantities of water.
Tertiary and Cretaceous	TKi	Granitic rocks of the Idaho batholith.	Hydraulic conductivity generally low. Faults, fractures, and weathered zones may yield small quantities of water.
Pre-Cretaceous	pK	Sedimentary and metamorphic rocks; well indurated and structurally deformed.	Hydraulic conductivity generally low. Faults, fractures and weathered zones may yield small quantities of water.



MAP		SECTIONS	
	VOLCANIC RIFT ZONES (Kuntz, 1978)		CONTACT—Dashed where inferred, queried where doubtful
	CONTACT		FAULT—Arrows show relative movement
	LINE OF SECTION AND LOCATION OF DRILL HOLES		DRILL HOLE
	BOUNDARY OF EASTERN SNAKE RIVER PLAIN		WATER TABLE—Approximately located



Base modified from U.S. Geological Survey State base map, 1:1,000,000, 1964 (revised 1976)
Lambert conformal conic projection based on standard parallels 33° and 45°

MAP AND SECTIONS SHOWING GEOLOGY OF THE EASTERN SNAKE RIVER PLAIN, IDAHO
By
Stephen P. Garabedian
1992