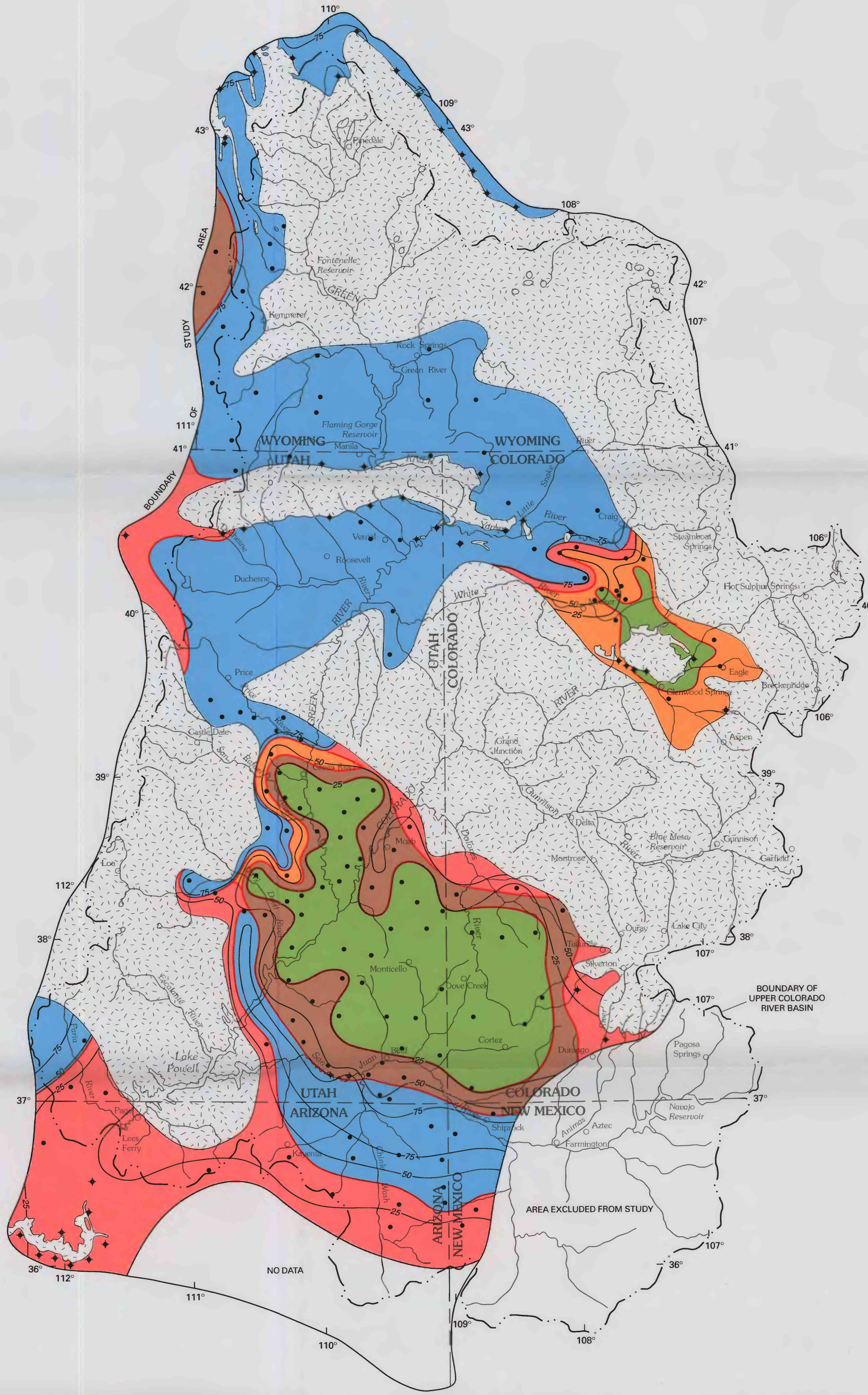


STRATIGRAPHIC NOMENCLATURE AND THICKNESS



LITHOLOGY

- EXPLANATION**
- Area where Paradox-Eagle Valley subunit is missing because of erosion or nondeposition
 - Borehole with lithologic log used to prepare map
 - Measured surface stratigraphic section used to prepare map
- Stratigraphic Nomenclature and Thickness**
- Area where Paradox-Eagle Valley subunit crops out (generalized)
 - Line of equal thickness—Interval is 100 feet, except in centers of depositional areas of Eagle Valley Evaporite and Paradox Member of Hermosa Formation, where interval is 1,000 feet. Interval is variable south of Craig, Colorado. Small salt diapirs in the Paradox basin, where thicknesses reach 15,000 feet, are not shown because of scale
 - Approximate boundary between component geologic units
- Lithology**
- Limestone, dolomite, and shale, with less than 10 percent sandstone and less than 5 percent anhydrite interbeds
 - Limestone, dolomite, sandstone, and shale, with less than 5 percent anhydrite interbeds
 - Limestone, dolomite, sandstone, shale, and anhydrite
 - Limestone, dolomite, shale, and anhydrite, with less than 10 percent sandstone interbeds
 - Anhydrite, gypsum, halite, and shale, with less than 25 percent sandstone, limestone, and dolomite interbeds
 - Line of equal percent limestone and dolomite—Interval is 25 percent
 - Approximate boundary between lithofacies

STRATIGRAPHIC NOMENCLATURE, THICKNESS, AND LITHOLOGY OF THE PARADOX-EAGLE VALLEY SUBUNIT OF THE FOUR CORNERS CONFINING UNIT
 IN THE UPPER COLORADO RIVER BASIN AND VICINITY IN ARIZONA, COLORADO, NEW MEXICO, UTAH, AND WYOMING

By
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 2002

Base from U.S. Geological Survey
 U.S. base map, 1:2,500,000