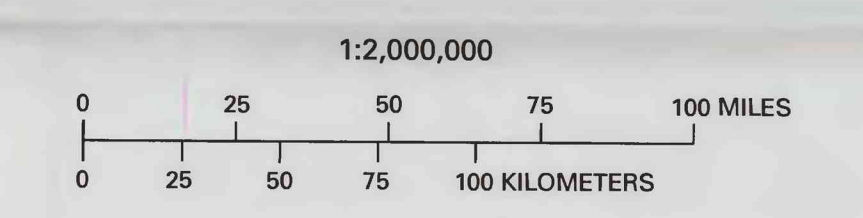
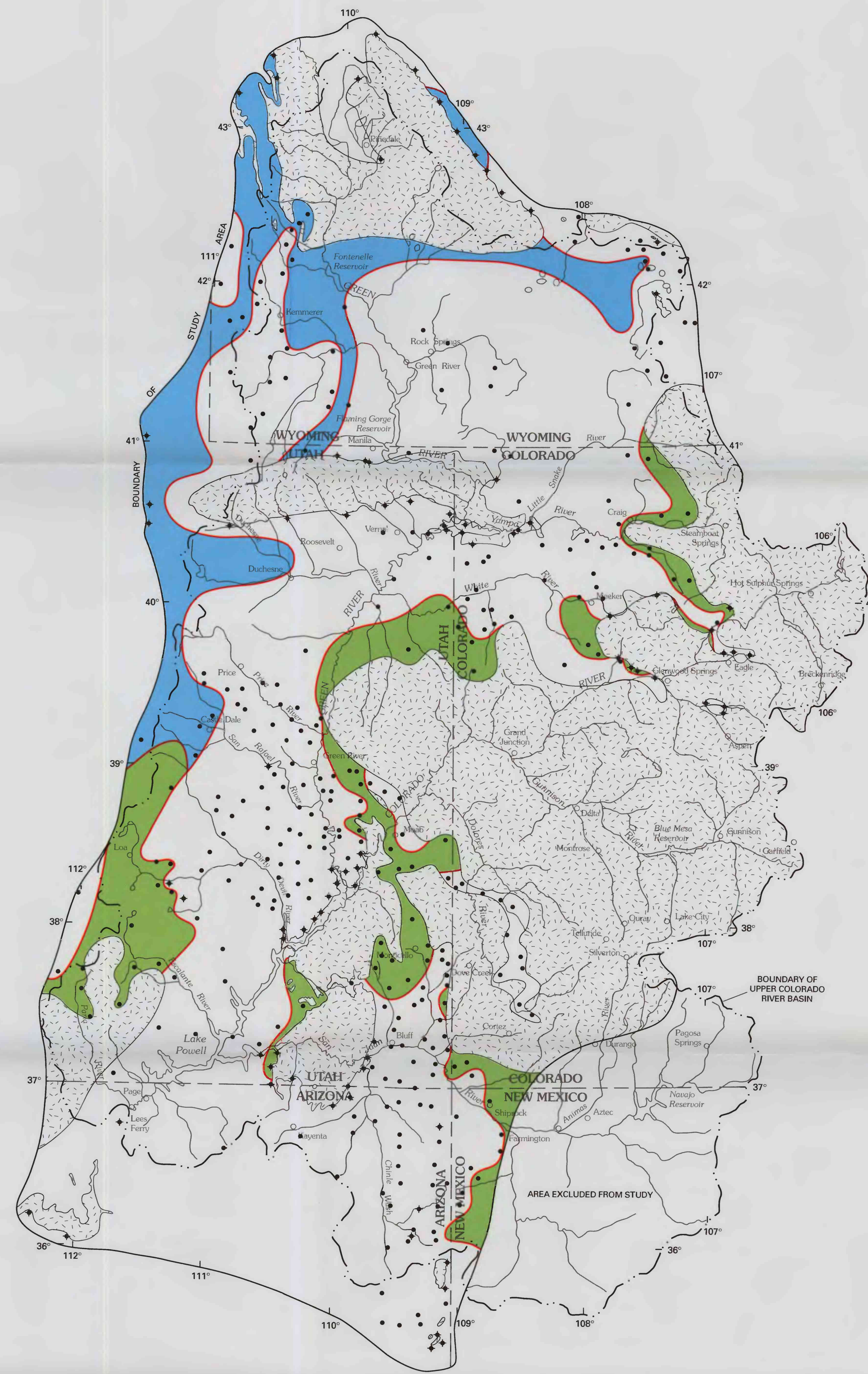


STRATIGRAPHIC NOMENCLATURE AND THICKNESS



LITHOLOGY

**EXPLANATION**

- Area where Weber-De Chelly zone is missing because of erosion or non-deposition or thrust under Precambrian rocks
- Borehole with lithologic log used to prepare map
- Measured surface stratigraphic section used to prepare map

**Stratigraphic Nomenclature and Thickness**

- Area where Weber-De Chelly zone crops out (generalized)
- Line of equal thickness—Location is approximate in central Wyoming because of sparse control. Interval is 200 feet, except near Bluff, Utah, and in Wyoming, where interval is 100 feet, and in the Strawberry Valley area of Utah, where interval is 2,000 feet
- Approximate boundary between component geologic units
- Location of stratigraphic cross section shown in figures 44 and 45

**Lithology**

- Predominantly white, light-gray, tan, and orange quartz sandstone, with conglomerate layers and less than 10 percent shale, limestone, and dolomite
- Predominantly white, light-gray, tan, and orange quartz sandstone, with 10-30 percent shale interbeds
- Predominantly white, light-gray, tan, and orange quartz sandstone, with 10-30 percent limestone and dolomite interbeds
- Approximate boundary between lithofacies

STRATIGRAPHIC NOMENCLATURE, THICKNESS, AND LITHOLOGY OF THE WEBER-DE CHELLEY ZONE OF THE CANYONLANDS AQUIFER IN THE UPPER COLORADO RIVER BASIN AND VICINITY  
IN ARIZONA, COLORADO, NEW MEXICO, UTAH, AND WYOMING

By  
Arthur L. Geldon  
2002

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