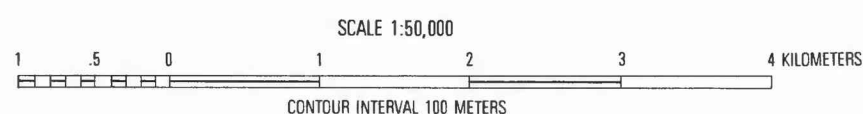
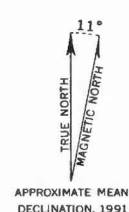


EXPLANATION

- | | | |
|---|---|------------|
| QTg | Gravel and sand (Holocene to Miocene) —Includes Fort Hancock Formation, the bolson deposits underlying the Mesilla valley surface; younger terrace deposits; and alluvium along watercourses | QUATERNARY |
| Tr | Rhyolite to andesite (Eocene) —Dikes and plugs. Dated 47.8 ± 2.2 m.y. and 48.2 ± 1.7 m.y. by K-Ar method | TERTIARY |
| Kbo | Boquillas Formation (Upper Cretaceous) —Shale and thin-bedded limestone | CRETACEOUS |
| Ku | Upper sequence, undivided (Lower Cretaceous) —Mainly shale, some sandstone, siltstone, and limestone | |
| Kf | Finlay Limestone (Lower Cretaceous) —Massive reef limestone | |
| Kl | Lagrima Formation (Lower Cretaceous) —Shale and thin-bedded limestone. Marker horizon at base of medial limestone member | |
| Kb | Benigno Formation (Lower Cretaceous) —Thin- and thick-bedded reef limestone | |
| Kc | Cuchillo Formation (Lower Cretaceous) —Limestone, sandstone, shale, and conglomerate. Marker horizon at base of a medial limestone member | |
| <p>— Contact—Dotted where concealed; dashed where projected</p> <p>— Marker horizon—Base of limestone units indicated above</p> <p>60 — Fault—Showing dip. Dotted where concealed; dashed where projected</p> <p>— Normal fault—Bar and ball on downthrown side</p> <p>▲ — Thrust fault—Sawteeth on upper plate</p> <p>— Strike-slip fault—Arrows show movement direction</p> <p>10 70 — Fold—Axis, showing plunge; and dip of axial plane</p> <p>↑ — Anticline</p> <p>— Overturned anticline</p> <p>— Syncline</p> <p>— Overturned syncline</p> <p>Strike and dip of beds</p> <p>10 — Inclined</p> <p>— Vertical</p> <p>80 — Overturned</p> <p>47.8H* — Site—Radiometrically dated rock, giving age; H, on hornblende; B, on biotite</p> | | |

Base from DETENAL map
Ciudad Juárez, 1:50,000, 19274



Geology by Harald Drewes and
Russ Dryer, 1984 to 1986
assisted by many students

GEOLOGY OF THE SIERRA JUÁREZ, CHIHUAHUA, MEXICO