

EXPLANATION

Isostatic residual gravity
MILLIGALS

40
20
0
-20

Gravity gradient line—Lines represent locations of the steepest gradients, as described in chapter D. Thicker lines indicate steeper gradients as compared to gradients indicated by thinner lines.

SF Mapped fault—Abbreviations for faults and fault zones:

- AD, Algodones
- BM, Borrego Mesa
- BR, Borrego
- CA, Canada
- CC, Cañada de Cochiti
- CM, Charmsa Mesa
- CO, Cochiti
- EC, Escala
- EH, East Heights
- EZ, East Zana
- HE, Hagan embayment
- JZ, Jemez
- LB, La Bajada
- LU, Luce
- MC, Mesita Cocida
- NR, North Rincon
- PB, Pico Butte
- PJ, Pajarito
- PL, Pliastes
- RC, Rincon
- SA, Santa Ana
- SC, Sanchez
- SF, San Francisco
- SI, Site
- SL, South Luce
- SP, South Pajarito
- TJ, Tijeras
- TM, Tamaya
- TT, Tetilla
- VV, Valley View
- WZ, West Zana
- ZC, Zia County dump

Outline of aeromagnetic high related to Oligocene and Eocene monzonite intrusions in the Cerrillos Hills and Ortiz Mountains

Caldera boundary—Hachures point toward caldera

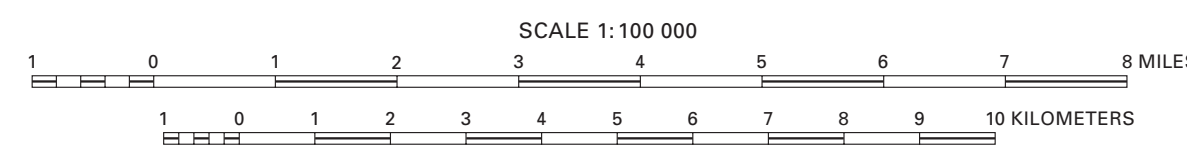
Line of cross section F-F'—Discussed in chapters D and G

AMT-6 Audiomagnetotelluric station—Showing number. Discussed in chapter F

Gravity station

Well—Labeled wells were used to constrain the regional profile model (fig. D6, ch. D) along the cross-section line shown. Unlabeled wells were used to constrain models of thickness and bedrock elevation (figs. D3 and D4, ch. D)

Roads and streams from plate 1, this publication.



Gravity data are extracted from Heywood (1992) and Gillespie and others (2000). Mapped faults are from chapter E. The gravity features and gradient lines are not well resolved at this scale owing to the regional nature of the data.

ISOSTATIC RESIDUAL GRAVITY MAP OF THE SANTO DOMINGO BASIN AREA, NEW MEXICO

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