Kme — Menefee Formation – Gray, light brown and orange-brown sandstone with gray and olive-gray shale and coal. Thickness about 1,250 feet.

Kmch — Medial sandstone member – Light gray and light brown medium-grained, well sorted, cross-bedded fluvial sandstone. Designated as the "Cliff House Tongue" in the Hagan Basin (Cather and others, 2002) and as "Harmon Sandstone" in the Madrid area (Maynard and others, 2001). Thickness about 330 feet.

Kpl — Point Lookout Sandstone – Light gray, light brown, and drab yellow, fine- to medium-grained sandstone with thin interbeds of gray shale. Thickness 125 to 300 feet.

Khd — Hosta Tongue of Point Lookout Sandstone and Dalton Sandstone Member, undivided – Yellow-gray and yellowish-brown, fine- to medium-grained moderately cemented sandstone with minor olive-brown shale lenses. Thickness 220 to 370 feet.

Mancos Shale

Km — Mancos Shale, undivided (Upper Cretaceous) – Marine shale and littoral sandstones; dominantly gray to olive-gray sandy shale, yellowish sandstone, and argillaceous limestone. Major marine unit that reflects the youngest (last) marine deposition in the region. Subdivided as follows:

Kps — Point Lookout Sandstone (Mesaverde Group) and Satan Tongue of the Mancos Shale, undivided.

Kmn — Niobrara Shale Member – Yellowish-brown to gray, thin-bedded sandy marine shale containing brown calcareous concretions as large as 2 feet in diameter. Total thickness of Niobrara is variable, 280 to 1,350 feet.

Kml — Mancos Shale, lower part, undivided (Upper Cretaceous).

Kmd — Mancos Shale and Dakota Sandstone, undivided.

Kd — Dakota Sandstone, undivided (Upper Cretaceous) – yellowish-gray to yellowish-orange, fine- to medium-grained sandstone and silty sandstone with local pebble conglomerate lenses. Littoral-sand body, interbedded with variable amounts of marine Mancos Shale. Total thickness variable from 25 to 270 feet; locally subdivided as:

Jm — Morrison Formation, undivided (Upper Jurassic) – Gray, white, and light brown quartz-rich and arkosic sandstone with gray, green, maroon, and light brown mudstone, and minor conglomerate. Thickness about 850 feet.

Jmb — Brushy Basin Member – Gray, green, and maroon mudstone with minor gray and light-brown, fine- to medium-grained sandstone. Thickness about 450 feet.

Jms — Salt Wash(?) Member – Gray to light yellowish-brown, coarse-grained, cross-bedded fluvial sandstone with minor grayish-green and light brown mudstone, and sparse conglomerate lenses. Thickness about 200 feet.

Jw — Wanakah Formation (Middle Jurassic) – Light-red, fine-grained sandstone and red to greenish-gray mudstone with minor thin beds and nodules of limestone. Where possible, compiled as separate unit from Morrison Formation. Thickness about 160 feet. The Todilto member of the Wanakah Formation is white to gray gypsum and limestone about 235 feet thick.

Jte — Todilto Member of Wanakah Formation and Entrada Sandstone, undivided.

TRc — Chinle Formation (Upper Triassic) – Reddish-brown, nonmarine mudstone, reddish-brown, medium-grained sandstone with minor mudstone beds, and reddish-brown, purple, and greenish-gray mudstone with minor silty sandstone and limestone-pebble conglomerate lenses, with pervasive gypsum. Includes variegated mudstone unit correlated with Petrified Forest Member. Total thickness of Chinle is 1,200 to 1,650 feet.

TRs — Santa Rosa Formation (Upper Triassic) – Light gray, light brown, and reddish-brown, cross-bedded nonmarine sandstone and variegated mudstone. Equivalent to Agua Zarca Formation of Lucas and Heckert (1995). Thickness 100 to 220 feet.

TRcm — Chinle and Moenkopi Formations, undivided. Moenkopi Formation (Middle? and Lower Triassic) – Maroon and brown, thin- to thick-bedded, fine-grained, nonmarine, micaceous sandstone and siltstone, with minor interbedded reddish-brown mudstone. Thickness 45 to 100 feet.