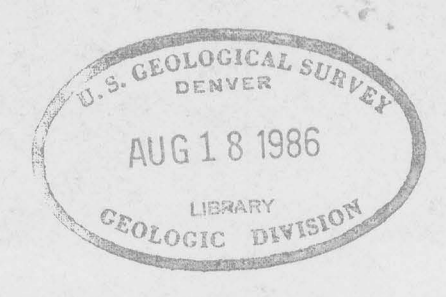


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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

PREPARED IN COOPERATION WITH THE  
U. S. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

PHOTOGEOLOGIC MAP KAIPAROWITS PEAK-1  
UTAH, GARFIELD COUNTY  
TRACE ELEMENTS MEMORANDUM REPORT 690



EXPLANATION

- Quaternary
  - Undifferentiated alluvium, sand, residual mantle, and slope wash (including volcanic material)
- Jurassic
  - Entrada sandstone
  - Carmel formation
  - Navajo sandstone
- Tertiary
  - Igneous rocks
    - Extrusive rocks, largely basalt
- Contact
  - Can be located within 30 to 200 feet horizontally
  - Cannot be located accurately, probable error greater than 200 feet horizontally
- Anticline
  - Showing crest line and direction of plunge
  - Approximately located
- Syncline
  - Showing trough line and direction of plunge
  - Approximately located
- Strike and dip of beds
  - Computed by photogrammetric methods
- Approximate strike and dip of beds
  - Based on photointerpretation
- Inferred strike and dip of beds
  - Based on photointerpretation of areas where bedding is obscure
- Strike of approximately vertical joints
  - Based on photointerpretation
- Linear feature uninterpretable on photograph
  - May be geologically significant
- Irrigation ditch
- National forest boundary
- Primary road
- Secondary road
- Trail

Base map compiled by U.S. Geological Survey from vertical aerial photographs.  
The aerial photographs used for photogeologic interpretation were taken in June and July 1948. Photogeologic compilation completed in February 1955.

4	3	2
5	6	7
12	11	10
13	14	15

KAIPAROWITS PEAK QUADRANGLE

PHOTOGEOLOGY BY J. S. DETTERMAN  
SCALE 1:24,000  
APRIL 1955

*This preliminary report is distributed without editorial and technical review for conformity with official standards and nomenclature. It is not for public inspection or quotation.*

Stratigraphic column for this area modified from U. S. Geol. Survey Prof. Paper 164, 1931. Geographic and geologic field data from U. S. Forest Service map, Powell National Forest, Utah, 1950 and Prof. Paper 164.