**Explanation**

**Explanatory units**

**Bedrock Geology**

The bedrock of the area is the Great Basin Basalt, consisting of basaltic flows and dikes. The basalt is characterized by its dark color, smooth surface, and lack of vegetation. The dikes are typically thin and parallel to the flow direction.

**Metamorphic Rock (Sillimanite Complex)**

The metamorphic rocks in the area are the Sillimanite Complex, composed of gneiss, schist, and amphibolite. These rocks are characterized by their foliation, which is a result of the metamorphic processes that have affected the area.

**igneous and metamorphic rocks**

The igneous and metamorphic rocks in the area are characterized by their distinct textures and mineral compositions. The igneous rocks are typically coarse-grained, while the metamorphic rocks are typically fine-grained and foliated.

**Sedimentary Rock**

The sedimentary rocks in the area are typically fine-grained and are characterized by their layered structure. The layers are typically composed of sandstone, shale, and siltstone.

**Aquifer Characteristics of Bedrock**

The aquifer characteristics of the bedrock in the area are characterized by their porosity and permeability. The porosity of the bedrock is typically low, while the permeability is moderate to high.

**Igneous and Metamorphic Rocks**

The igneous rocks in the area are characterized by their high density and low porosity. The metamorphic rocks in the area are characterized by their foliated structure and high mineral content.

**Sedimentary Rocks**

The sedimentary rocks in the area are characterized by their stratification and the presence of fossils. The stratification is typically parallel to the bedding planes and the fossils are typically shell and bone fragments.

**Dolerite (Great Basin Basalt)**

Dolerite is a type of basalt that is characterized by its dark color and fine-grained texture. It is typically found in the Great Basin region of the western United States.

**Lake Mead**

Lake Mead is a reservoir in the southwestern United States that is formed by the Colorado River. It is one of the largest man-made lakes in the world and is used for irrigation, power generation, and recreation.

**Erosion and Sedimentation**

Erosion and sedimentation are processes that shape the landscape. Erosion is the movement of material from one place to another, while sedimentation is the deposition of the material in a new location.