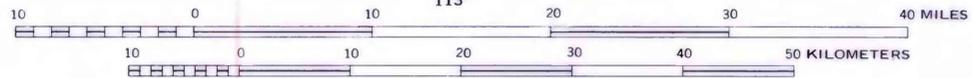


EXPLANATION

- DESCRIPTION OF GEOHYDROLOGIC MAP UNITS
- 1 UNCONSOLIDATED SEDIMENTARY DEPOSITS
Includes Quaternary alluvial, colluvial, eolian, glacial, and lacustrine deposits and semiconsolidated mudstone, sandstone, and pyroclastic sedimentary deposits of the Tertiary Salt Lake Formation
 - 2 EXTRUSIVE IGNEOUS ROCKS
Volcanic material erupted onto the Earth's surface, includes Quaternary and Tertiary rhyolite, basalt and tuffaceous flows
 - 3 INTRUSIVE IGNEOUS ROCKS
Magmatic material intruded into pre-existing rock, includes the granitoid bodies in the Sheeprock Mountains, House Range, and Deep Creek Range
 - 4 CARBONATE SEDIMENTARY ROCKS
Rocks formed by precipitation of calcium and magnesium carbonates, includes limestone and dolomite deposited during the Cenozoic, Mesozoic, and Paleozoic Eras
 - 5 CLASTIC SEDIMENTARY ROCKS
Fragments and material derived from pre-existing rocks and transported from their place of origin, includes conglomerate, quartzite, sandstone, and shale deposited during the Cenozoic, Mesozoic, and Paleozoic Eras
 - 6 METAMORPHIC ROCKS
Rocks subjected to mineralogical, chemical, and structural changes as a result of temperature, pressure, and shear stresses, includes Precambrian rocks in the Sheeprock Mountains, Canyon Mountains, Simpson Mountains, and Deep Creek Range

- MAP SYMBOLS
- CONTACT
 - FAULT—Dashed where inferred, dotted where concealed; barbs indicate upper plate of thrust sheet

Base modified from U. S. Geological Survey
1:500,000 State map series, Utah, 1977



Geology from Stokes (1963) and Hintze (1963, 1980)
modified by D. E. Wilberg and B. J. Stolp, 1984.

MAP SHOWING GENERALIZED GEOLOGY IN PARTS OF JUAB, MILLARD, TOOELE, AND UTAH COUNTIES, UTAH