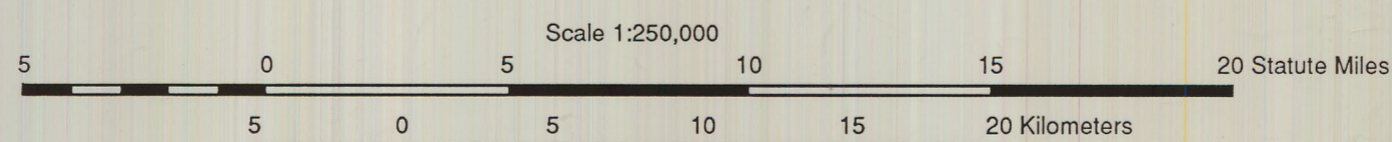


EXPLANATION

- BASIN-FILL DEPOSITS OF QUATERNARY AND TERTIARY AGE -- Includes playa, freshwater carbonates, stream channel, alluvial fan deposits, and interbedded rhyolitic volcanics
- VOLCANIC ROCKS OF TERTIARY AGE -- Rhyolitic to basaltic flows, tuffs, and intrusions
- DOLOMITE AND LIMESTONE OF DEVONIAN THROUGH CAMBRIAN AGE -- With minor quartzite and sandstone
- QUARTZITE OF CAMBRIAN AND LATE PRECAMBRIAN AGE -- With minor schist, marble, limestone, and gneiss
- CALDERA BOUNDARY -- Hachures point toward caldera. Dashed where inferred
- NORMAL FAULT -- Hachures on downthrown side. Dashed where inferred
- THRUST FAULT -- Sawteeth on upper plate. Dashed where inferred
- DETACHMENT FAULT -- Sawteeth on upper plate. Dashed where inferred
- STRIKE-SLIP FAULT -- Arrows show direction of horizontal movement. Dashed where inferred
- FOLD AXIS -- Large arrow shows direction of plunge. Small arrows show direction of dip
- HYDROGRAPHIC AREA BOUNDARY
- PIEZOMETER NEST -- Arrow indicates upward or downward vertical gradient. Number represents vertical gradient, in feet per foot
- SPRING -- Arrow indicates upward gradient

Base from U.S. Geological Survey
Death Valley, 1956
Limited revision as of 1961



CONTOUR INTERVAL 200 FEET
WITH SUPPLEMENTARY CONTOURS AT 100 FOOT INTERVALS
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

Geology from Cornwall (1972), Chapman and others (1973), and Robinson (1985)

VERTICAL HYDRAULIC GRADIENTS IN AMARGOSA DESERT, NEVADA-CALIFORNIA