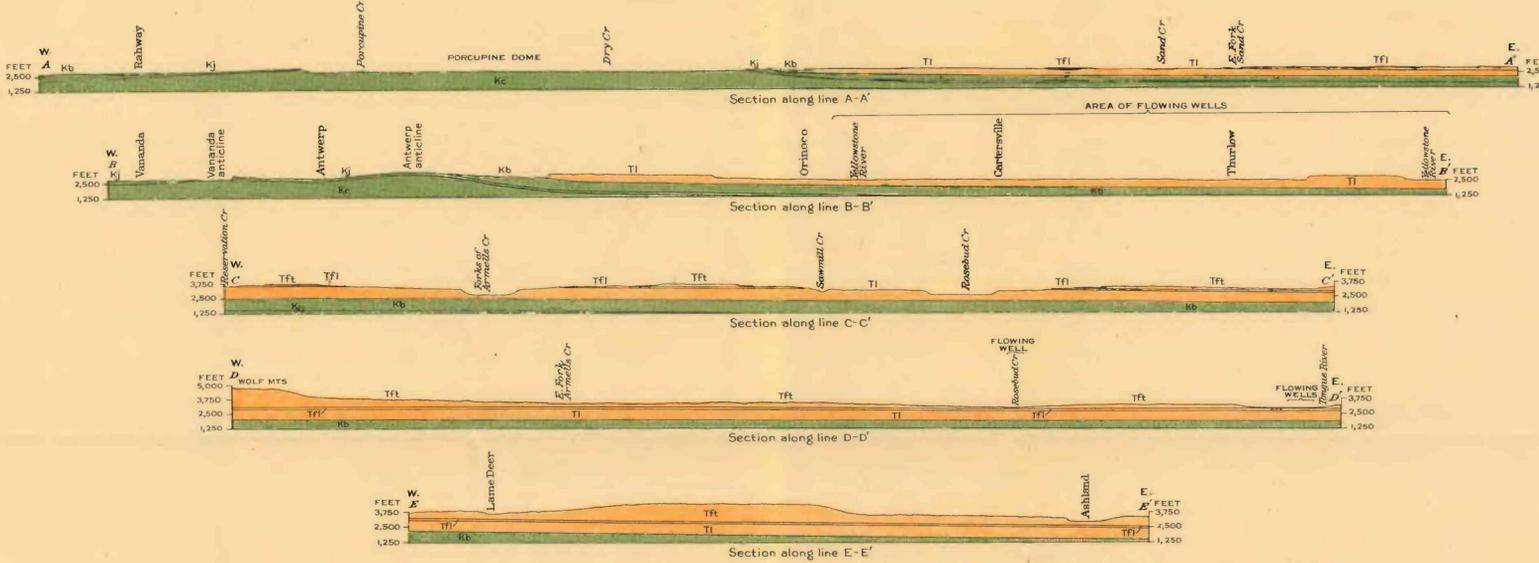
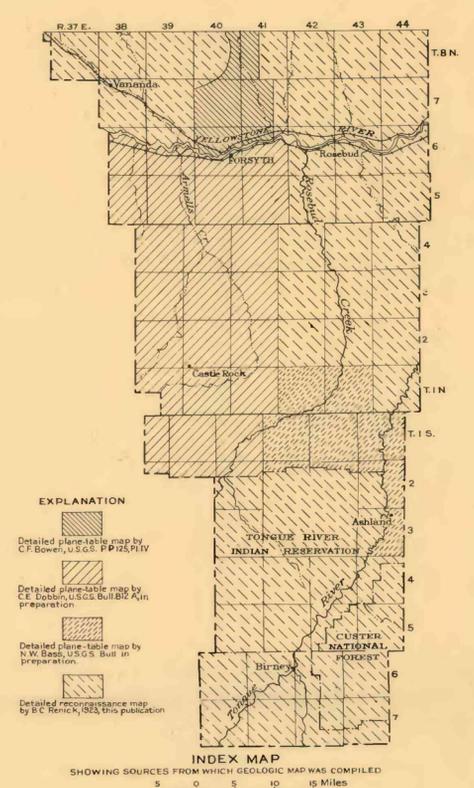


- EXPLANATION**
- Recent**
    - Qal Alluvium (Gravel, sand, silt, and clay. Coarser material water bearing; fine material and water bearing or yields minor supplies. Water from this source is shown hard. Most abundant spots are along Yellowstone and Tongue Rivers.)
    - Tft Tongue River member (Light-colored sandstone and shale and has been burned, giving rise to a colorable shale. The sandstone and shale yield little water. Hard water from shallow wells and soft water from deeper beds. Artesian wells yielding soft water along Tongue River.)
    - TfL Lebo shale member (Boulder-colored beds consisting of black shale and compact sandstone. Generally not water bearing or yielding water of poor quality to shallow wells. The sandstone encountered at depth yields water similar in quality to that of the Tongue River member and Lance formation but less in amount.)
    - TfI Lance formation (Comprises the Hill Creek member of the lower member of alternating beds of yellow sandstone and shale, and the Hill Creek member above, consisting of gray to yellow sandstone and shale with fine and fine. Hard water from shallow wells and soft water from greater depths. Artesian wells along Yellowstone River and lower Tongue River yielding soft water.)
  - Eocene (?)**
    - Beacup shale (Dark-gray, dark-brown, and black massive shale. Generally not water bearing. Locally contains minor supplies of highly mineralized water.)
    - Judith River formation (Consists of an upper and a lower member of sandstone and a middle member of shale. Sandstone yields hard but potable water to shallow wells where they are not covered by shale. The sandstone where covered by shale yields non-potable water. The shale is not water bearing.)
    - Kc Claggett and Colorado shales undivided (The Claggett shale consists of dark-gray and dark-brown massive shale, locally sandy. The Colorado shale consists of dark-gray to black fine-grained shale with micaceous fossiliferous concretionary bands. Both formations are not water bearing except locally where they yield small supplies of hard water. They are generally too highly mineralized to be potable.)
  - Upper Cretaceous**
    - Montana group
    - Claggett and Colorado shales undivided
    - Judith River formation
    - Beacup shale
  - Fort Union formation**
    - TfI Lance formation
    - TfL Lebo shale member
    - Tft Tongue River member
  - Recent**
    - Qal Alluvium
- Other symbols:**
- Fault
  - Anticlinal axis
  - Area of demonstrated artesian flow
  - Area of prospective artesian flow
  - Perennial stream
  - Intermittent stream
  - Ephemeral stream or dry wash
  - Main roads
  - Poorer roads and trails
  - Flowing drilled well
  - Nonflowing driven well
  - Nonflowing drilled well
  - Nonflowing dug or bored well
  - ∇ Spring
  - 15 Number of water analysis
- Note:** For detailed map of wells in Forsyth including Nos. 30, 31, 32, 37, 39, 40, 41, and 42 see Plate 12.



**GEOLOGIC MAP AND CROSS SECTIONS OF CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN ROSEBUD COUNTY, MONTANA**  
By B. Coleman Renick