



EXPLANATION

QUATERNARY

Late Pleistocene or Recent

Qb
Basalt flows (intracanyon basalt) occupying and partly filling Deschutes and Crooked River Canyons

UNCONFORMITY

Td
Tuffaceous sandstone

Td^b
Basalt flows

Td^c
Basalt flows

Deschutes formation
(Horizontally bedded and partly consolidated sand, silt, gravel, and stratified fluvialite deposits of volcanic materials; volcanic debris, mostly basic, resulting from ash showers of volcanoes; and a few beds of diatomaceous earth; several intercalated basalt flows. Td, the lowest one, called Pelton basalt member; the highest flow, which overlies the sedimentary beds, called rim-rock basalt. Td^b; basalt cones from which the rim-rock basalt issues, Td^c)

Miocene or Pliocene

UNCONFORMITY

Ta
Andesite
(Lava flows from western sources in the Cascade Range)

UNCONFORMITY

Tc
Clarno (?) formation
(Fine-grained light-colored tuff, in part stratified and consolidated, probably all of andesitic or rhyolitic type)

Eocene (?)

UNCONFORMITY (?)

Tcb
Trail Crossing basalt
(Minutely jointed dense basalt)

1 1700
Drilled well

14 2825
Dug well
(Serial number above and altitude of water surface in well below)

5° 5°
Strike and dip of bedding

2400 2400
Contour of water table
Interval 200 feet; datum is mean sea level

Base from U. S. Geological Survey topographic maps of Bend and Madras quadrangles

GEOLOGIC MAP OF MIDDLE DESCHUTES RIVER BASIN, OREGON

Geology by Harold T. Stearns
Surveyed in 1925

