



- EXPLANATION**
- SEDIMENTARY AND IGNEOUS ROCKS**
- Undifferentiated landslides and talus**
(The landslides form hummocky topography in the Hagerman lake beds owing to the sliding of buff or thin intercalated lava beds on the underlying clay. The talus is found chiefly at the foot of the canyon walls)
 - Older and younger alluvium, undifferentiated**
(The younger alluvium occurs only as unconsolidated flood-plain deposits of silt, sand, and gravel along Snake River, is generally auriferous, and contains bones of extinct mammoth and horse. The older alluvium covers most of the area shown in this pattern. It forms flat, many places to partly consolidated, and contains numerous bones of extinct mammoth, horse, and bison, alluvium. The older alluvium is generally coarser than the younger alluvium and in places carries boulders 1 to 1 1/2 feet in diameter. At these places occur dissected deltas, which were formed near the terminal moraine of lava flows that entered Snake River Canyon)
 - Wendell Grade basalt**
(A black andesitic pahoehoe basalt containing fresh green olivine phenocrysts and nearly bare of loess. It is about 25 feet thick and probably issued from Nichol Butte, near Shoshone. Three small branches of this flow extended over the rim of Hagerman Valley, but elsewhere it is conformable to the older basalt of the plateau)
 - Sand Springs basalt**
(A massive pahoehoe flow partly filling Snake River Canyon for 1/2 mile downstream from Thousand Springs and completely filling an ancient Snake River Canyon from this point upstream to Paul)
 - Bliss basalt**
(Brecciated subaqueous flow 100 feet thick, composed chiefly of vitreous porphyritic basalt, containing pillow structures and occurring only in Snake River Canyon between Big Wood River and Bliss, c. cone; a, dike)
 - McKinney basalt**
(A decidedly porphyritic grayish-black pahoehoe basalt containing phenocrysts of fresh green olivine and large laths of plagioclase. It issued from McKinney Butte northwest of Gooding and Gooding. It is found in Snake River and Snake River between Bliss and King Hill. Its thickness on the plateau is about 20 feet, but in Snake River Canyon it has a thickness of 200 feet)
 - Thousand Springs basalt**
(A feldspar olivine pahoehoe basalt about 100 feet thick filling a canyon of Snake River north of and shallower than present one. It is filled with tubes and open contacts)
 - Malad basalt**
(A black feldspar pahoehoe basalt filling a deep ancient canyon of Snake River north of the present one. It exceeds 200 feet in thickness in places and is well covered with loess)
 - Madison basalt**
(A diabasic black basalt, in most places very regularly jointed, filling a former canyon of Snake River carved in the Hagerman lake beds. It has an exposed thickness of 200 feet)
 - Undifferentiated basalt**
(Blue and gray basalt flows, generally containing phenocrysts of olivine and feldspar, in places more than 200 feet thick. Consists of many beds of lava from different cones, chiefly south of Snake River. In places it fills ancient tributaries of Snake River and contains intercalated local lenses of clay and loess)
 - Hagerman lake beds**
(Nearly horizontal and partly consolidated buff to white clay and silt beds, which in most places contain a gravel cap 20 feet thick and here and there pebbly lenses and sandy beds near the top. In places there is a thin basalt tuff and flows shown in solid color. Contains a 2-foot bed of diatomite near the mouth of Salmon Falls Creek and in places well-fossilized bones of mammals and numerous fresh-water shells)
 - Banbury volcanics and Riverside cone (ruled area)**
(Massive dark-brown weathered basalt flows and fragmental tuff beds)
 - Shoshone Falls andesite and Pillar Falls mud flow undifferentiated**
(Purple and black massive vitreous, porphyritic andesite overlain by a deep-red and about 1 foot thick and separated from the overlying Pillar Falls mud flow by an areolated unconformity. The Pillar Falls mud flow contains andesite pebbles and boulders intermingled with ash and soil and filling irregularities in the surface of the andesite)
- QUATERNARY**
- Upper Pliocene**
- Upper Miocene (?)**
- Fault**
- Strike and dip**
- Tunnel**

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Surveyed in 1912
SURVEYED IN COOPERATION WITH THE STATE OF IDAHO

Geology by H. T. Stearns, 1928-29

GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE CANYON OF THE SNAKE RIVER FROM TWIN FALLS TO KING HILL, IDAHO

Contour interval on land 100 feet; on river surface 5 feet
Datum is mean sea level
1938