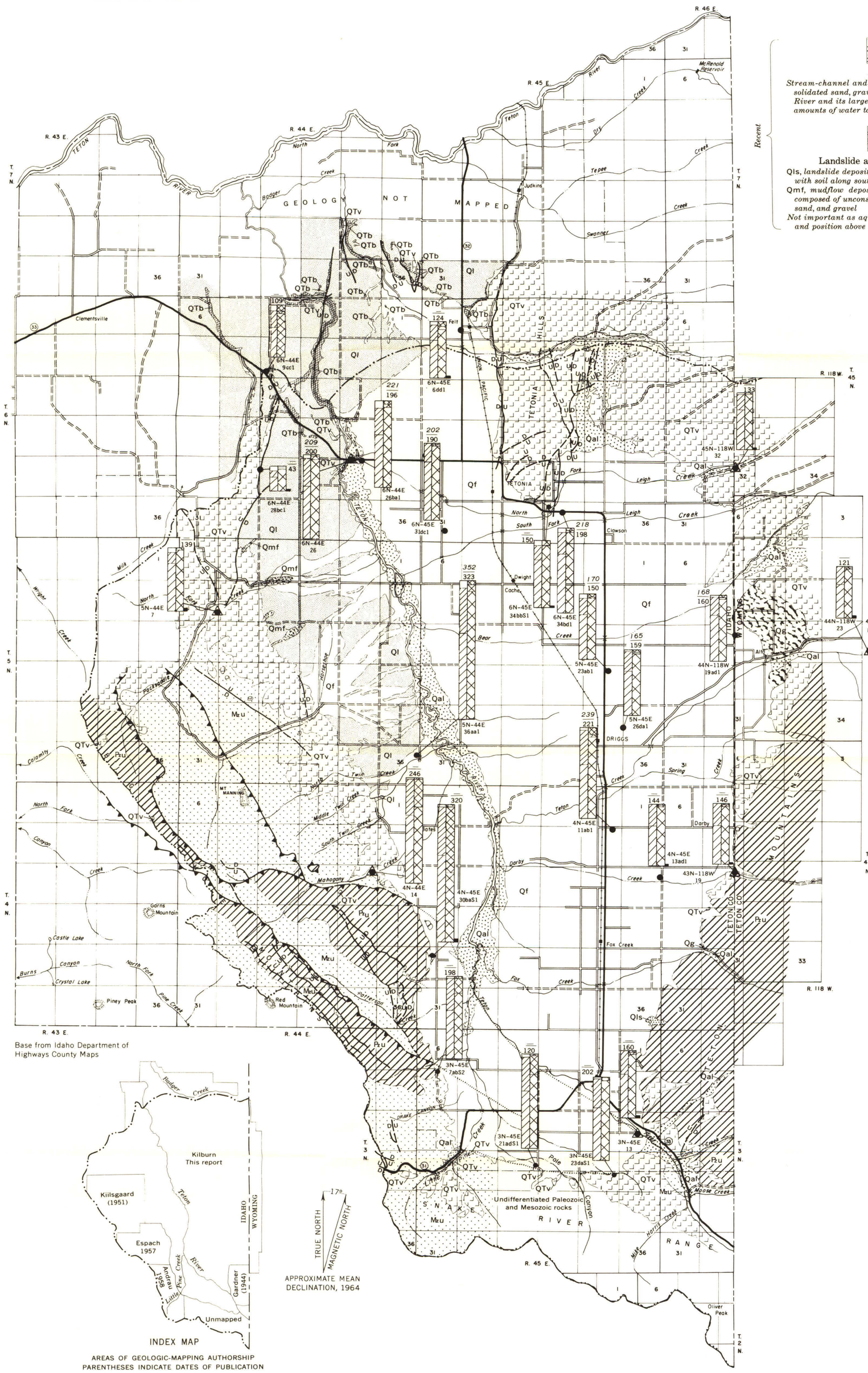
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

WATER-SUPPLY PAPER 1789
PLATE 2



Base from Idaho Department of Highways County Maps

EXPLANATION

Recent — QUATERNARY

Qal — Alluvium
Stream-channel and flood-plain deposits of unconsolidated sand, gravel, and clay laid down by Teton River and its larger tributaries. May yield large amounts of water to wells

Qls, Qmf — Landslide and mudflow deposits
Qls, *landslide deposit composed of rock debris mixed with soil along southeast side of valley*
Qmf, *mudflow deposits along west side of valley, composed of unconsolidated and poorly sorted clay, sand, and gravel*
Not important as aquifers because of limited extent and position above water table

Pleistocene to Recent — QUATERNARY

Qf — Alluvial-fan deposits
Unconsolidated deposits of boulder and cobble gravel in a matrix of sand and clay laid down along the valley margins by lateral streams and grading valleyward into fine gravel, sand, and clay of the flood-plain deposit. Yield water sufficient for irrigation purposes to properly constructed wells

Pleistocene — QUATERNARY

Ql — Loess
Unconsolidated deposits of windblown silt containing some fine water-laid gravel. Above water table within the basin. May yield water supplies sufficient for domestic and stock purposes locally from some perched-water zones

Qg — Glacial drift
Poorly sorted and nonbedded deposits of unconsolidated clay, sand, and gravel transported and deposited by glaciers. Probably above water table in valley but may yield water sufficient for domestic and stock purposes in canyon areas

Miocene, Pliocene, and Pleistocene (?) — TERTIARY AND QUATERNARY (?)

QTb — Basalt
Black to dark-gray basalt and olivine basalt flows intercalated with some sedimentary and (or) tuffaceous rocks. Above water table in much of the area. Locally may contain some perched water. In some areas the lower parts may be below the water table. Will probably yield supplies sufficient for domestic and stock use from perched water zones. Where below water table it may yield water sufficient for irrigation

QTv — Silicic volcanic rocks
Varicolored volcanic rocks probably ranging in composition from latite to rhyolite, consist of welded tuffs, tuffs, volcanic breccia, flow rocks, and pumice. Water-bearing properties not well known. Locally may contain perched water. Yields water sufficient for domestic and stock purposes. A few wells derive supplies sufficient for irrigation

Mzu — Sedimentary rocks undifferentiated — MESOZOIC
Consolidated interbedded sedimentary rocks consisting of limestone, shale, sandstone, and conglomerate. Water-bearing properties unknown

Pzu — Sedimentary rocks undifferentiated — PALEOZOIC
Consolidated sedimentary rocks consisting mainly of limestone and dolomite but containing some shale and sandstone. Water-bearing properties unknown

Contact
Dashed where approximately located

U / D
Fault
Dashed where approximately located; U, upthrown side; D, downthrown side

Thrust fault
Dashed where approximately located, dotted where projected; barbs on side of upper plate

Drainage basin boundary

Well ▲ Surface water Spring

□ Sodium and potassium
▨ Magnesium
▨ Calcium
⊠ Chloride and nitrate
⊠ Sulfate
⊠ Bicarbonate
■ Boron

239 / 221 Total dissolved solids / Hardness (ppm)

4 3 2 1 0
Equivalents per million

MAP SHOWING THE GEOLOGY AND CHEMICAL CHARACTER OF THE WATER IN THE UPPER PART OF THE TETON VALLEY, IDAHO AND WYOMING

SCALE 1:125 000

2 0 2 4 6 8 10 MILES

2 0 2 4 6 8 10 KILOMETERS

755-911 O - 64 (In pocket)