

Base from Army Map Service 1:250,000 series:
Canyon City, 1959, and Baker, 1964

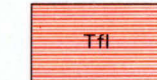
INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C., 1967—W66472
Geology adapted from Wagner, 1958

EXPLANATION



Alluvium

Consists chiefly of sand and silt in the flood-plain deposits of the Burnt River and other streams; only the largest deposits are shown on map; consists chiefly of sand and gravel in terraces near the streams; maximum thickness probably does not exceed 50 feet. The deposits, where saturated, generally yield small to moderate quantities of water to wells, but they are too limited in extent to support large continual pumping withdrawals such as would be needed for irrigation



Fluvio-lacustrine deposits

Consist chiefly of tuffaceous clay, silt, and diatomaceous earth, but include some mudflow debris, sandstone, conglomerate, and intercalated basalt; aggregate thickness exceeds 1,000 feet locally. The deposits as a whole are of generally low to moderate permeability and yield small to moderate quantities of water to wells and springs; at places, the water from this unit contains concentrations of dissolved minerals that may restrict its use for irrigation



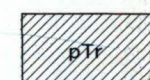
Basalt and basaltic andesite

Consist chiefly of accordantly layered basaltic lava flows of Columbia River Group as well as volcanic tuffs, flows, breccias, and agglomerates of mafic composition. Also include younger lava flows; aggregate thickness exceeds 200 feet. Yield moderate to large quantities of water to wells near Huntington and in Willow Creek valley; not known to be tapped by wells in other parts of the mapped area



Rhyolite, andesite, and related volcanic rocks

Consist chiefly of lavas, tuffs, tuff breccias, and agglomerates of felsitic composition; contain some rocks of dacitic to basaltic composition; aggregate thickness exceeds 1,500 feet. Generally yield only small quantities of water to springs in the mapped area



Rocks, undifferentiated

Consist chiefly of variably metamorphosed rocks of sedimentary and igneous origin; include shale, argillite, schist, limestone, sandstone, and mafic intrusive rocks. Also include diorite and related intrusive rocks; aggregate thickness exceeds 5,000 feet; rocks are of generally low permeability and yield only small quantities of water to wells and springs; locally the water from this unit contains concentrations of dissolved minerals that may restrict its use for irrigation

Contact, approximately located

D
U

Fault, approximately located
U, upthrown side; D, downthrown side

27A1
Well

Stream-gaging station

6B
Stream-sampling point

Burnt River drainage divide

MAP SHOWING GEOLOGY AND LOCATIONS OF HYDROLOGIC DATA SITES, BURNT RIVER VALLEY, OREGON

