UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

PREPARED IN COOPERATION WITH THE
U.S. BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

WATER-SUPPLY PAPER 1846
PLATE 2

EXPLANATION

Qam — American Falls Lake Beds and younger deposits
Tan and light-gray to pinkish-brown locally calcareous quartz sand and silt, gray to green clay, and a persistent layer of white blocky very diatomaceous clay. A layer of pebble gravel at the base is usually absent where the formation overlies basalt. About 80 feet thick

Qb — Basalt of the Snake River Group (Includes Big Hole Basalt)
Several flows of gray to black vesicular olivine basalt. In areas west of Aberdeen and southwest of American Falls the basalt is covered locally by unmapped loess and sand dunes, generally less than 20 feet thick

Tr — Raft Formation
Tan to light-gray calcareous bedded quartz silt and fine sand containing a few beds of greenish-gray clay; commonly contains hard calcareous nodules. Lower part locally contains basaltic and rhyolitic ash, gravel lenses, and one or more persistent calcium-cemented layers 1-3 feet thick. In this area the formation is a few feet to about 150 feet thick

Pliocene — QUATERNARY

Approximate contact

Water-table contours
Show altitude of water level, April 1962. Contour interval 10 feet; datum is mean sea level

F——F' Line of geologic section
See plate of water-table profiles and geologic section

A——A' Line of water-table profile
See plate of water-table profiles and geologic section

ca1 +1.4 Well and its location designation
Number in blue indicates rise (+) or decline (−), in feet, of water level from October 1961 to April 1962

Spring

Base modified from Idaho Department of Highways county maps

MAP SHOWING SELECTED HYDROLOGIC AND GEOLOGIC FEATURES IN THE AMERICAN FALLS RESERVOIR AREA, IDAHO

SCALE 1:62 500

1 ½ 0 1 2 3 4 MILES

1 .5 0 1 2 3 4 KILOMETERS

APPROXIMATE MEAN DECLINATION, 1962

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Hydrology and geology by M. J. Mundorff, 1961