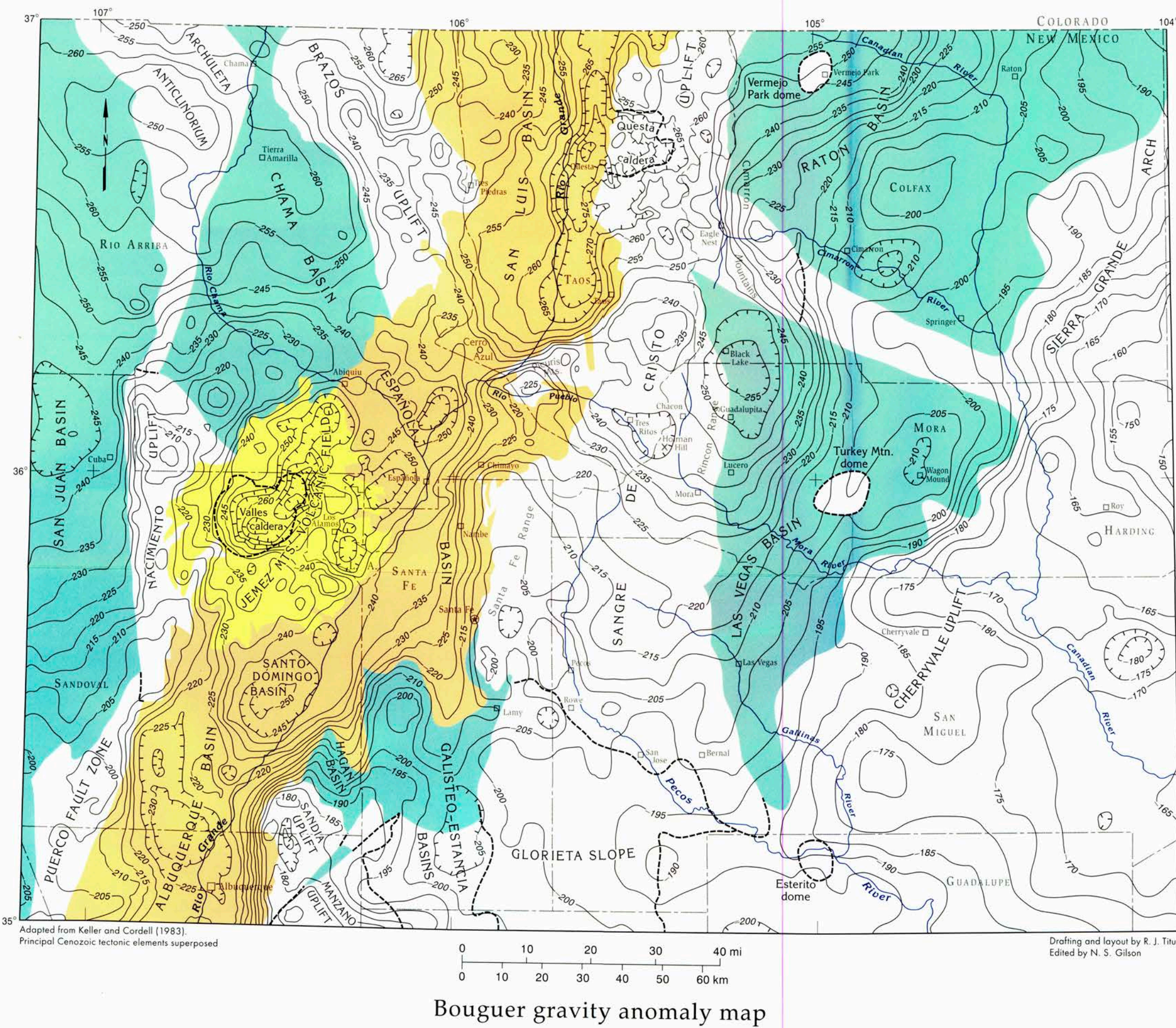


Major Cenozoic tectonic features

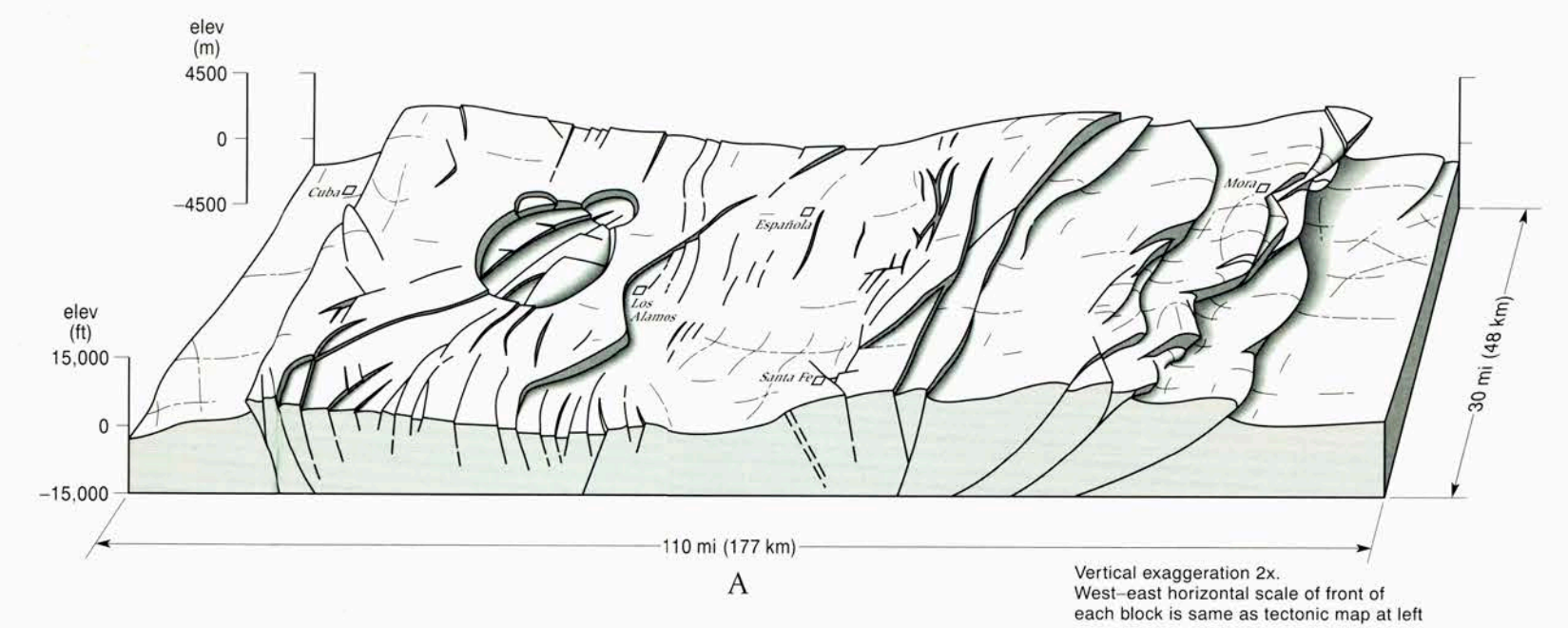
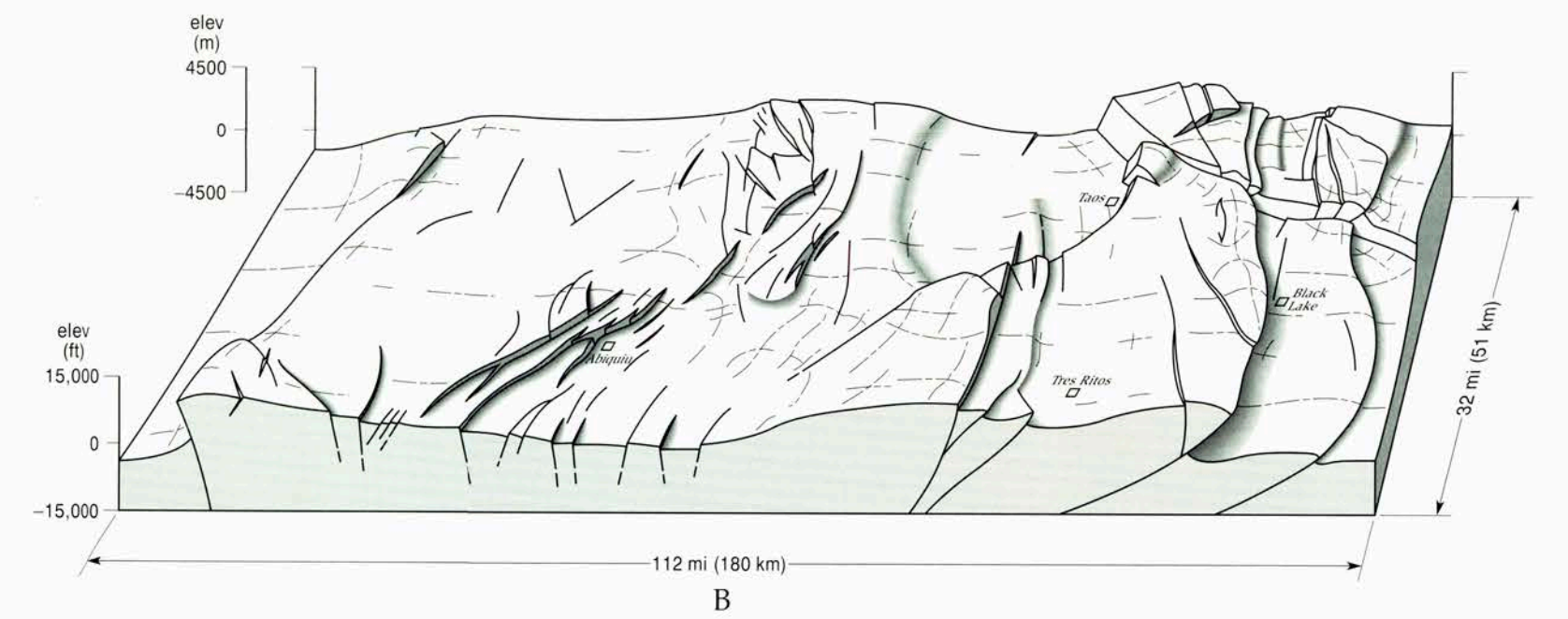
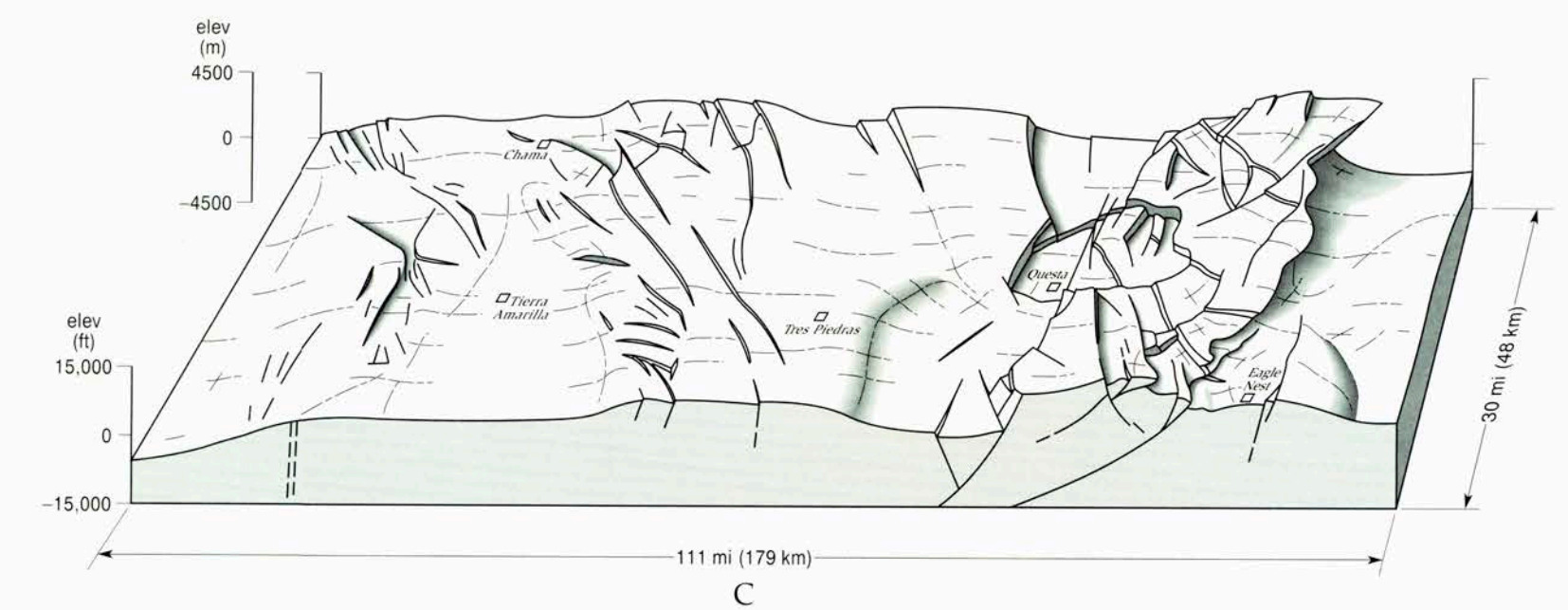


Bouguer gravity anomaly map

- EXPLANATION**
- Jemez Mountains volcanic field—Pleistocene to late Miocene
 - Basaltic eruptive centers—Pleistocene to late Miocene
 - Basins of Rio Grande depression—Pleistocene to early Miocene
 - Intermediate to granitic intrusive rocks—Miocene and Oligocene
 - Laramide structural basins—Eocene to latest Cretaceous
 - Mainly Precambrian rocks
 - Area of block diagram

- MAP SYMBOLS**
- Faults and folds are shown by solid lines where accurately located, dashed lines where approximately located, dotted lines where concealed, and queries where uncertain.
- Normal fault—Bar and ball on downthrown side; arrows indicate relative horizontal motion
 - Reverse fault—Blocks on upthrown side; arrows indicate relative horizontal motion
 - Thrust fault—Triangles on overthrust side
 - Anticline—Showing crestline and direction of plunge
 - Anticlinal bend—Showing axis, steepest limb, and direction of plunge
 - Syncline—Showing troughline and direction of plunge
 - Synclinal bend—Showing axis and steepest limb
 - Approximate boundary of Cenozoic tectonic element not shown by color

- EXPLANATION**
- Bouguer gravity anomaly contour—interval is 5 milligals
 - Closed bouguer gravity anomaly contour—Hachures indicate area of relatively low gravity
 - Approximate boundary of Cenozoic tectonic element not shown by color



BLOCK DIAGRAMS OF PRECAMBRIAN BASEMENT ROCKS

In most of area top of Precambrian rocks is contact with Mississippian or Pennsylvanian rocks. In San Luis Basin near Taos the top is inferred to be the contact with Mississippian and Pennsylvanian rocks; farther north the top is inferred to be the contact with Cenozoic sediments and volcanic rocks. On Archuleta anticlinorium and in Cimarron Mountains the top is the contact with overlapping Permian and Triassic rocks. Present topography is not shown in major uplifts where outcropping Precambrian rocks are deeply eroded. On most of Brazos uplift, and in Sangre de Cristo uplift northwest of Eagle Nest, top of Precambrian rocks is the partly restored surface that is overlain by Cenozoic sediments and volcaniclastic and volcanic rocks. In Santa Fe Range and Picuris Mountains top of Precambrian rocks is a partly restored Neogene compound erosional surface.

Diagrams were constructed mainly from stratigraphic and structural data in:

Bachman (1953)	McKinlay (1956)
Baltz (1965, 1967, 1972, 1978)	Miller et al. (1963)
Baltz and O'Neill (1984, 1986)	Moench and Robertson (1980)
Barker (1958)	Montgomery (1953)
Cabot (1938)	Muehlberger (1967)
Clark and Read (1972)	Reed et al. (1983)
Cordell (1976, 1978)	Robinson et al. (1964)
Dane (1948)	Simms (1965)
Galusha and Blick (1971)	Smith (1938)
Goodnight (1973, 1976)	Smith and Colpitts (1980)
Griggs (1964)	Smith and Muehlberger (1960)
Johnson and Wood (1956)	Smith et al. (1961)
Just (1937)	Smith et al. (1970)
Keller and Cordell (1983)	Speer (1976)
Keller et al. (1984)	Spiegel and Baldwin (1963)
Lands and Dane (1967)	Wanek et al. (1964)
Lipman and Reed (1984)	Wood and Northrop (1964)
Manley et al. (1978)	

Diagrams show some relatively minor faults, from above sources, that are not shown on the tectonic map.

Tectonic and gravity features of north-central New Mexico

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