DESCRIPTION OF UNITS

Eolian deposits (Holocene): Windblown silt and sand or small dunes and sheets. Only the thickest accumulations are present.

Alluvium (Holocene): Mainly alluvial or fine-grained sand or gravel in extensive floodplains, includes some eolian and colluvial deposits.

Alluvium, colluvium, and eolian deposits (Paleocene and Eocene): Interbeds of alluvium and colluvium, small lacustrine beds, and small sand dunes. Generally sorted, fine- to medium-grained, fluvial deposits.

Lithofacies deposits (Paleocene and Eocene): Large sandstone bodies (black, waxy, and nodular) may be partly covered by colluvium and eolian deposits.

Basalt flows (Paleocene): Weathered basalt generally covered by colluvium, alluvium, or sand dunes; forms open basaltic plains with small outcrops of basalt. Rock is slightly porphyric above mica thickets; ages of 6,788 Ma near Cerro Banders and 41 Ma at the southwest of map area.

Holocene (Holocene): Light-gray to light-yellowish-gray to light-gray-green sandstone; free-cut; medium-grained sandstone, generally crossbedded, unit is poorly exposed and may not exceed 25 ft in thickness.

Lower Pleistocene (Pleistocene): Middle to late Tertiary deposits; includes some eolian and colluvial deposits.

Middle Jurassic (Jurassic): Lower part is olive-gray to light-grayish-gray and white to gray; includes fine-grained, laminated sandstone beds, which are commonly crossbedded. Lower part consists of medium to coarse-grained, crossbedded sandstone and conglomeratic sandstone. Middle Jurassic is characterized by a deltaic sequence.

Upper Jurassic (Jurassic): Upper part is olive-gray to light-grayish-gray and white to gray; includes fine-grained, sandstone beds, which are commonly crossbedded. Lower part consists of medium to coarse-grained, crossbedded sandstone and conglomeratic sandstone. Middle Jurassic is characterized by a deltaic sequence.

Triassic (Triassic): Upper part is olive-gray to light-grayish-gray and white to gray; includes fine-grained, sandstone beds, which are commonly crossbedded. Lower part consists of medium to coarse-grained, crossbedded sandstone and conglomeratic sandstone. Middle Jurassic is characterized by a deltaic sequence.

Lower Permian (Triassic): Upper part is olive-gray to light-grayish-gray and white to gray; includes fine-grained, sandstone beds, which are commonly crossbedded. Lower part consists of medium to coarse-grained, crossbedded sandstone and conglomeratic sandstone. Middle Jurassic is characterized by a deltaic sequence.

Upper Cretaceous (Cretaceous): Upper part is light-gray and light-yellowish-gray to light-gray-green sandstone; free-cut; medium-grained sandstone, generally crossbedded, unit is poorly exposed and may not exceed 25 ft in thickness.

Main body: Sandstone, mudstone, and carbonaceous mudstone; and conglomeratic sandstone. Upper part is light-gray to light-yellowish-gray to light-gray-green sandstone, free-cut; medium-grained sandstone, generally crossbedded, unit is poorly exposed and may not exceed 25 ft in thickness.

Landslide deposits (Holocene and Pleistocene): Characterized by a deltaic sequence.

Geological Field Member—Grayish-red to reddish-brown and variegated purple-red shale, silt, clay, and mudstone; mostly fine-grained sandstone, gray to light-gray, fine- to medium-grained sandstone, and claystone. Lower part is light-gray and light-yellowish-gray sandstone and shale, which are commonly crossbedded. Lower part consists of medium to coarse-grained, crossbedded sandstone and conglomeratic sandstone. Middle Jurassic is characterized by a deltaic sequence.

Correlation of Units

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Holocene</td>
<td>Paleocene and Eocene deposits, alluvium, and colluvial deposits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pleistocene</td>
<td>Lower and Middle Pleistocene deposits, alluvium, and colluvial deposits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jurassic</td>
<td>Lower and Upper Jurassic deposits, alluvium, and colluvial deposits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triassic</td>
<td>Lower and Upper Triassic deposits, alluvium, and colluvial deposits.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MAP SYMBOLS

- Bearing of siltstone in basal Dakota Sandstone
- Measured section locality (additional symbols on envelope)