



[505] 835-5490 http://geoinfo.nmt.edu This and other STATEMAP quadrangles are (or soon will be) available for free download in both PDF and ArcGIS formats at:

http://geoinfo.nmt.edu/publications/maps/geologic/ofgm/home.html

scale change 🖊 As old as 55 Ma Xoq Paleoproterozoic

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of rock and deposits and the occurrence of structural features. Geologic and fault contacts are irregular surfaces that form boundaries between different types or ages of units. Data depicted on this geologic quadrangle map may be based on any of the following: reconnaissance field geologic mapping, compilation of published and unpublished work, and photogeologic interpretation. Locations of contacts are not surveyed, but are plotted by interpretation of the position of a given contact onto a topographic base map; therefore, the accuracy of contact locations depends on the scale of mapping and the interpretation of the geologist(s). Any enlargement of this map could cause misunderstanding in the detail of mapping and may result in erroneous interpretations. Site-specific conditions should be verified by detailed surface mapping or subsurface exploration. Topographic

Cross sections are constructed based upon the interpretations of the author made from geologic mapping, and available geophysical, and subsurface (drillhole) data. Cross-sections should be used as an aid to understanding the general geologic framework of the map area, and not be the sole source of information for use in locating or designing wells, buildings, roads, or other man-made structures. The map has not been reviewed according to New Mexico Bureau of Geology and Mineral Resources

standards. The contents of the report and map should not be considered final and complete until reviewed and published by the New Mexico Bureau of Geology and Mineral Resources. The views and conclusions contained in this document are those of the authors and should not be interpreted as necessarily representing the official policies, either expressed or implied, of the State of New Mexico, or the U.S. Government.

FIGURE 1 Gary Smith





Wojcicki et al., 1987) along the Rio Chama south of Medanales (Koning et al., 2004; Dethier et al., 1990; Dethier and Reneau, 1995). Its strath

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07-320 🧹

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← g

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←→ 2 cm

← t×

← 2

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270 ← 4i

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height is similar to terrace deposits mapped as **Qtv5 and Qtoc5** on the La Madera and Ojo Caliente quadrangles to the northeast and east

(Koning et al., 2007b and 2005). These deposits were also correlated to the Lava Creek B ash-bearing terrace deposits along the Rio Chama.





area considerations. A double-sided arrow is shown where there is no preference.

Mono-directional paleocurrent measurement - Solid ball on vector is located at

). Different lengths of the vector is proportional to the number of clast

type of data (e.g., "c" for channels) is also listed next to the vector

also listed next to the vector

Water-supply well used in making cross-section

Different lengths of vector is proportional to number of measurements at a site -- top

upper middle, lower middle, and lower vectors to the left (with one arrow head) reflect one, two, three, and four measurements, respectively. Paleocurrent azimuth value ar

measurement location. Primarily measured using clast imbrication (abbreviated as

measurements at a site. (5 clast measurements in each bin). The number of clasts

measured is shown by the number preceeding the i. Paleocurrent azimuth value is

Eolian cross-stratification dip direction - Solid ball on vector is located at the measurement

scape. Approximately 200-260 m-thick.

400 m-thick.









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PALEOCURRENT DATA ON THE EL RITO 7.5-MINUTE QUADRANGLE

Data plotted in rose diagrams Upper Plaza lithosome (Ttpm

Symbols plotted on map

FIGURE 5

## El Rito Quad, NM