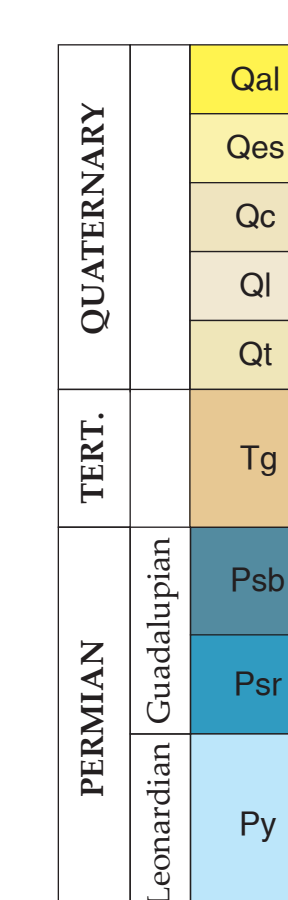


Map Unit Descriptions

- QUATERNARY**
- Qal** Young alluvium—Cobbles and pebbles of limestone in modern fluvial channels, incised into surrounding strata.
 - Qes** Eolian Sheet Deposits—Eolian silt, internally stratified, common pebbles and cobbles of limestone. Can be up to 4-5 m thick.
 - Qc** Young colluvium—Colluvial fans with pebbles to boulders of limestone, dolomite and sandstone.
 - Qt** Terrace deposits—Flat topped, thick deposits of pebbles and cobbles. Up to 4-5 m thick.
 - Ql** Lacustrine—Modern lake deposits, laminated mud and clay.
- TERTIARY**
- Tg** Fluvial gravel—Gravels deposited by Pinon Creek. Interbedded cobble and pebble conglomerate and medium-grained quartz sandstone with cross-bedding or ripple cross-lamination. Up to 20 m thick.
- PERMIAN**
- Psb** Bonney Canyon Member, San Andres Formation—Thin-to medium-bedded tan dolomite. Common chert that is white, yellow, red, orange and purple in color.
 - Psr** Rio Bonito Member, San Andres Formation—Medium-to occasionally-thick-bedded dark gray-micrite to wackestone, with packstone occurring in upper third. 0.5 m thick tongue of Hondo Sandstone occurs rarely: gold, medium-grained, well-sorted, well-rounded quartz arenite.
 - Py** Yeso Formation—Bright yellow and red mudstone interbedded with thin pale-brown dolomite beds and medium beds of sandstone (massive-to thin-bedded).

Correlation Diagram



Map Explanation

- Contact
- Fault Trace. Bar-ball on down-thrown side
- Extrapolation of contact, fold, or fault trace
- Fold, syncline
- Horizontal bedding
- Strike and dip of inclined bedding
- Geologic cross section



FIGURE 1—Thick Qes deposits on Rio Bonito Member (Psr).



FIGURE 2—Thick beds in lower Rio Bonito Member (Psr).



FIGURE 3—Yeso Formation (Py) at the base of The Rim.

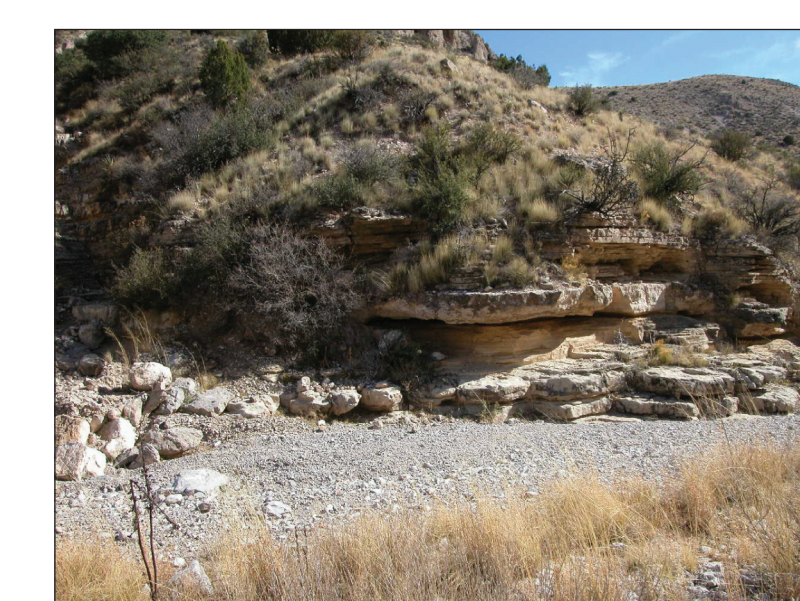


FIGURE 4—Interbedded dolomite and muddy sandstone in the Yeso Formation (Py).

Geologic map of the Piñon Ranch quadrangle, Chaves and Otero Counties, New Mexico.

May 2009

by
Kate E. Zeigler

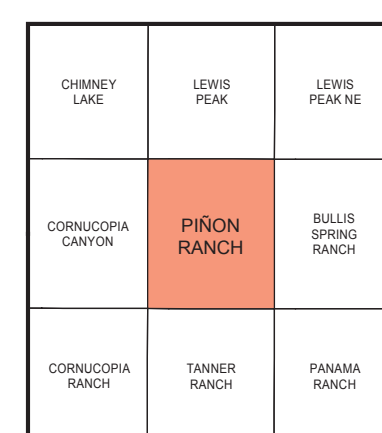
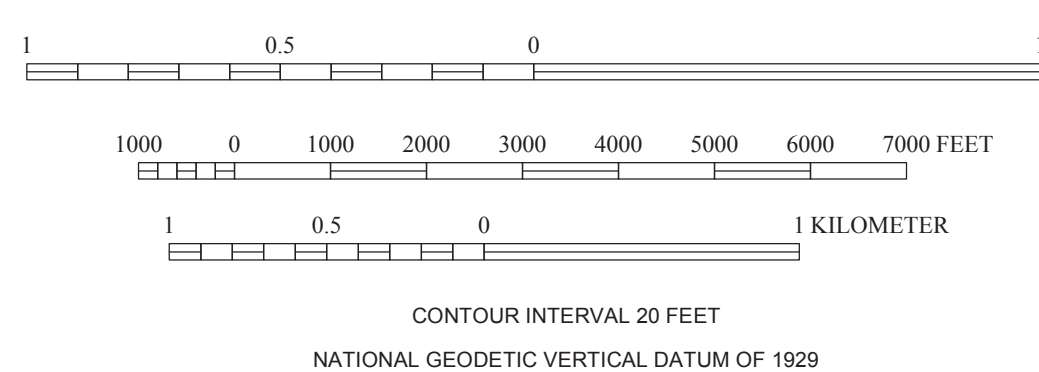
Zeigler Geologic Consulting, Albuquerque, NM, 87123

New Mexico Bureau of Geology and Mineral Resources
New Mexico Tech
801 Leroy Place
Socorro, New Mexico
87801-4796
[575] 835-5490

This and other STATEMAP quadrangles are available for free download in both PDF and ArcGIS formats at:
<http://geoinfo.nmt.edu>

Base map from U.S. Geological Survey 1970, from photographs taken 1965, field checked in 1970, edited in 1983. 1927 North American datum, UTM projection—zone 13N. 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 13, shown in blue.

1:24,000



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

COMMENTS TO MAP USERS

A geologic map displays information on the distribution, nature, orientation, and age relationships 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 and cultural changes associated with recent development may not be shown.

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.

New Mexico Bureau of Geology and Mineral Resources
Open-File Geologic Map 193

Mapping of this quadrangle was funded by a matching-funds grant from the STATEMAP program of the National Cooperative Geologic Mapping Act, administered by the U.S. Geological Survey, and by the New Mexico Bureau of Geology and Mineral Resources, (Dr. Peter A. Scholle, Director and State Geologist, Dr. J. Michael Timmons, Geologic Mapping Program Manager).

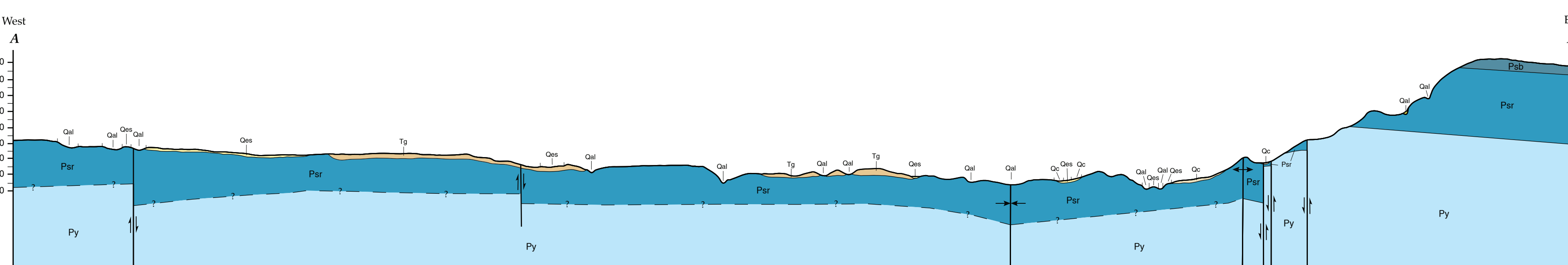


FIGURE 5—Tertiary fluvial deposits exposed in wall of modern fluvial channel.



FIGURE 6—Tilted Tg deposits along Piñon Creek.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Funding for the mapping of Chimney Lake, Lewis Peak, Piñon Ranch and Cornucopia Canyon quadrangles was provided by the StateMap Program, which is jointly supported by the U.S. Geological Survey and the New Mexico Bureau of Geology and Mineral Resources. I thank Dr. J. Michael Timmons for logistical support and Stacy Timmons for contact information for local land owners. Land owners who graciously granted permission for this project include: Benton (for McCasland Ranch), Coupland, Melton, Hibbard, Mr. Rand French (Marbob Oil, Artesia, NM), Kinkaid (for Cauhape Ranch), Datola, Evrage, Rodarte, Kniepcamp, Rice and Mott. A very special thanks goes to Jay and Kristy Powell for allowing me to stay with them for the duration of this project. Dr. Barry Kues identified invertebrate fossil material from the San Andres Formation.