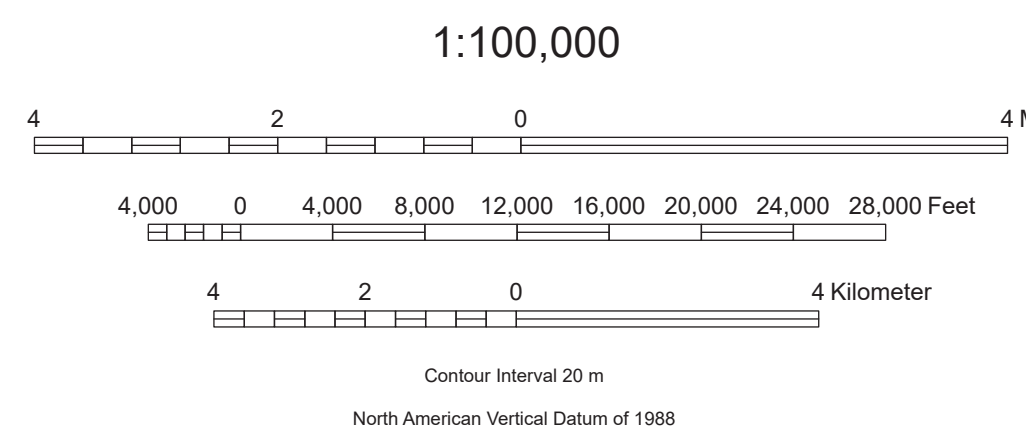
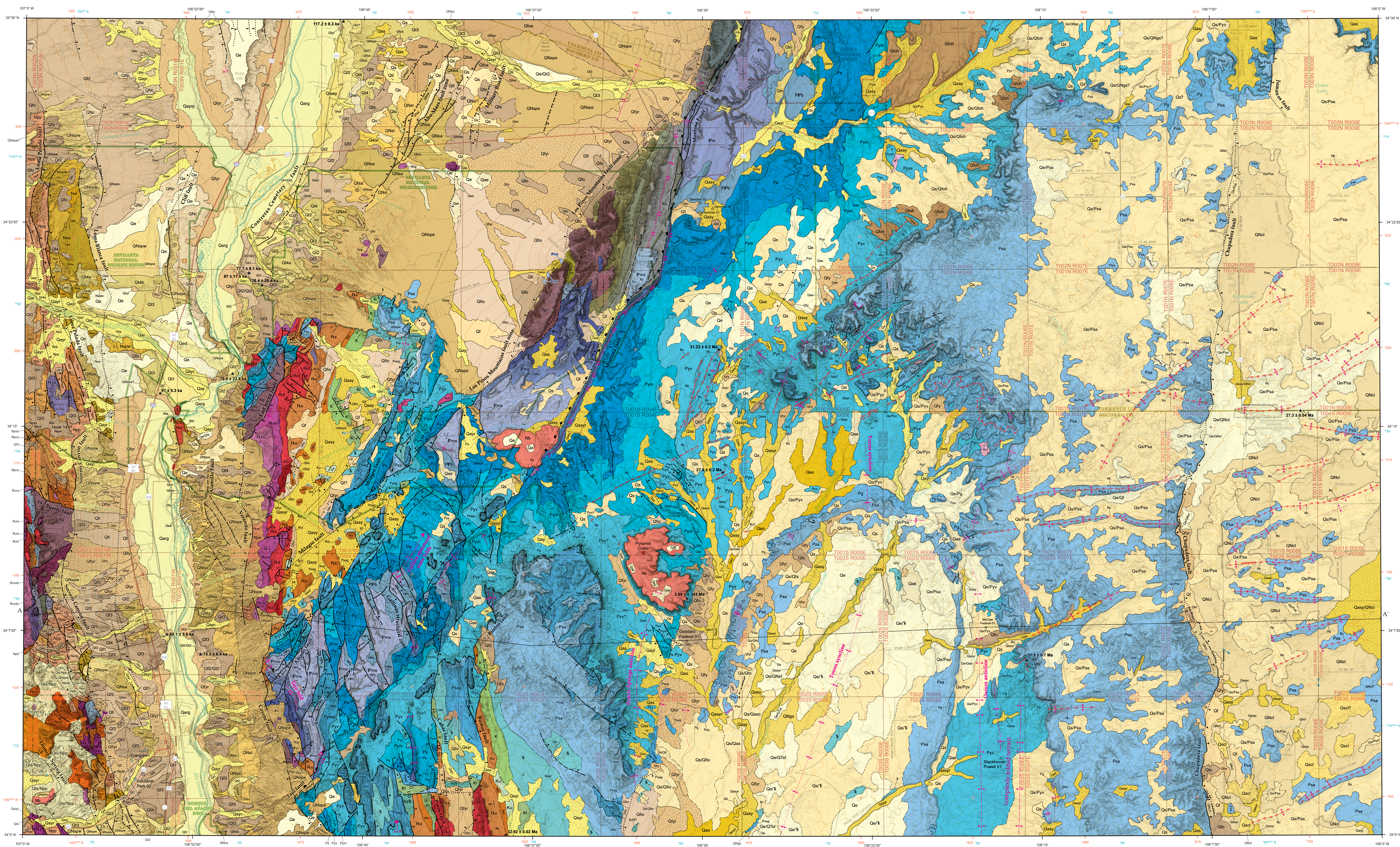
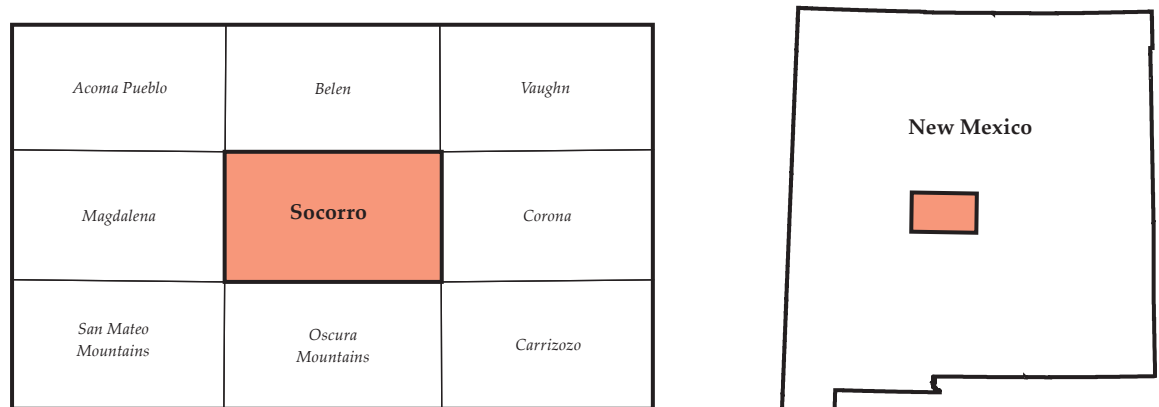
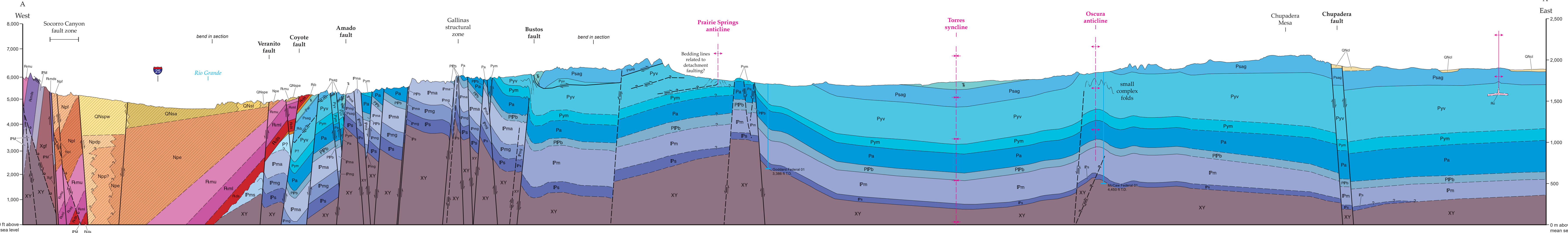




Quadrangle Location



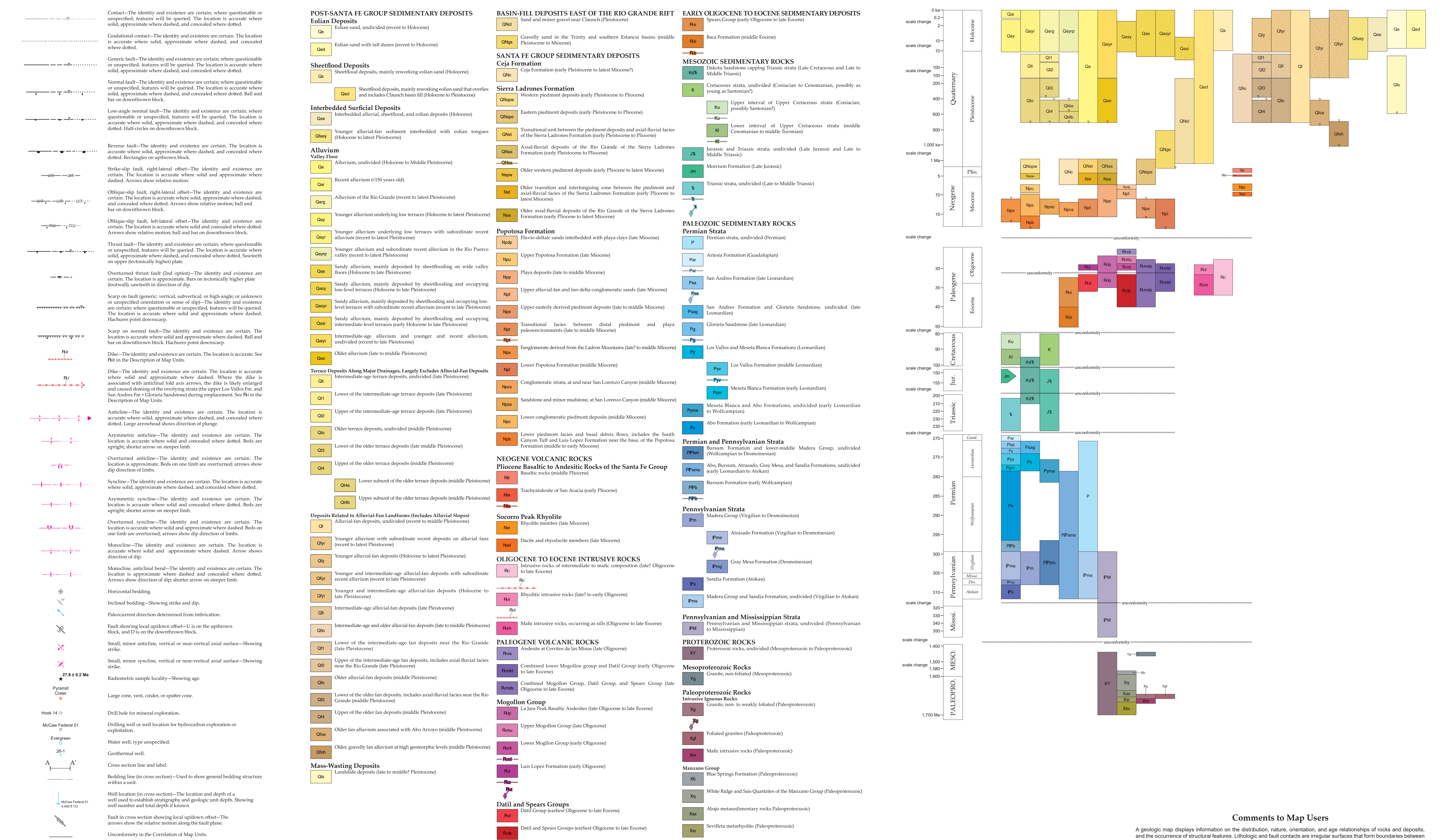
Geologic Cross Section A-A'
(x vertical exaggeration)



Explanation of Map Symbols

List of Map Units

Correlation of Map Units



Geologic Map of the Socorro 30 x 60-Minute Quadrangle, Socorro, Torrance, and Valencia Counties, New Mexico

January 2025

by
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New Mexico Bureau of Geology and Mineral Resources
Open-File Geologic Map 317

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Comments to Map Users

A geologic map displays information on the distribution, nature, orientation, and age relationships of rocks and deposits, and the occurrence of structural features. Lithologic and fault contacts are irregular surfaces that form boundaries between different ages or types of units. Data depicted on the geologic map may be based on any of the following: field geologic mapping, a compilation of published and unpublished work, and/or photogeologic interpretation. Locations of contacts are not surveyed but are plotted by relative position on a topographic or orthophotographic base map; therefore, the accuracy of contact locations depends on the scale of mapping and the geologist's interpretation.

Realizing this map would cause the details of the map to be misinterpreted and result in erroneous interpretations. Using this product at a scale different than originally intended requires verification of site-specific conditions with detailed surface mapping or subsurface exploration. Topographic and cultural changes may not be shown due to recent development.

Cross sections are constructed based on the author's interpretations of geologic mapping and available geophysical and subsurface (grill hole) data. Cross sections should be used to understand the map's general geologic framework and not be the sole source of information for locating or designing wells, buildings, roads, or other human-made structures.

Point symbols can be set to rotate around a point of observation using their azimuth values. The point of observation can be one of three possibilities: the trailing end—tail—opposite the arrowhead or other orientation of the symbol; the midpoint—or center of the symbol; or the head of the symbol. See the symbol codes described in the GIS data (PGC). Symbols nonspatial labels for attributes that describe the azimuth measurement convention and the location of the point of observation for each symbol.

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