

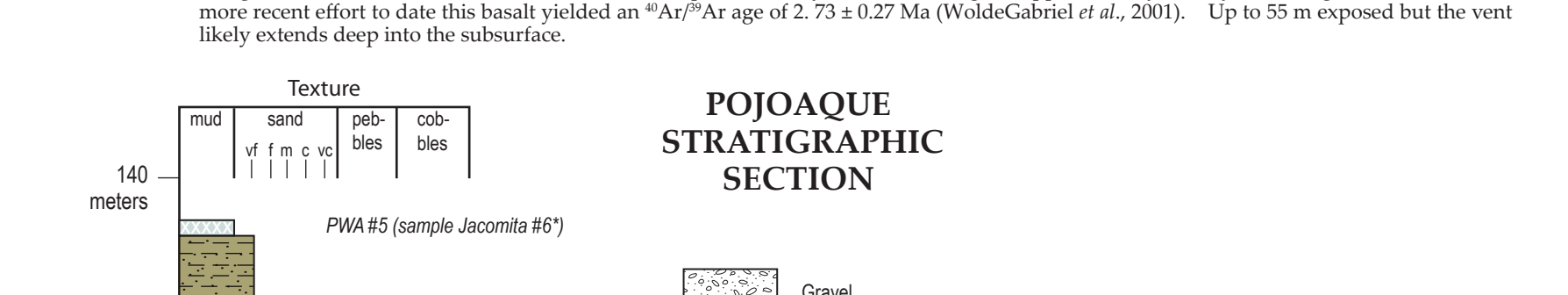
MAP UNITS

- Artificial fill (Recent) - Silt, sand, and gravel under highways or in landfill, loess or compacted.
Anthropogenic Deposits
Quaternary Eolian, Sheetflood, Colluvial, and Landslide Deposits
Eolian and sheetflood deposits (intermediate to upper Pleistocene) - Light yellowish brown (10YR 5-6/4) to light brown (7.5YR 6/4) silt and very fine, fine-grained sand.
Quaternary Alluvial Deposits
Valley Floor
Modern stream alluvium (subject to annual deposition) - Very pale brown to pale brown (10YR 6-7.5/4) gravelly sand with minor silt found on the floor of active arroyos, generally within channels.
Younger terrace deposits of Pojoaque River and Rio Tesuque Terraces
Lower terrace deposit of Pojoaque River (upper Pleistocene) - Very pale brown (10YR 7/4) sandy gravel that unconformably overlies the Tesuque Formation.
Middle terrace deposit of Pojoaque River (upper Pleistocene) - Light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) to light brown (7.5YR 6/4) to yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) to silt and sand that unconformably overlies the Tesuque Formation.
Rock-fall blocks, talus, and landslides from basal of Black Mesa (middle?) to upper Pleistocene - Unit not accessible for detailed description.

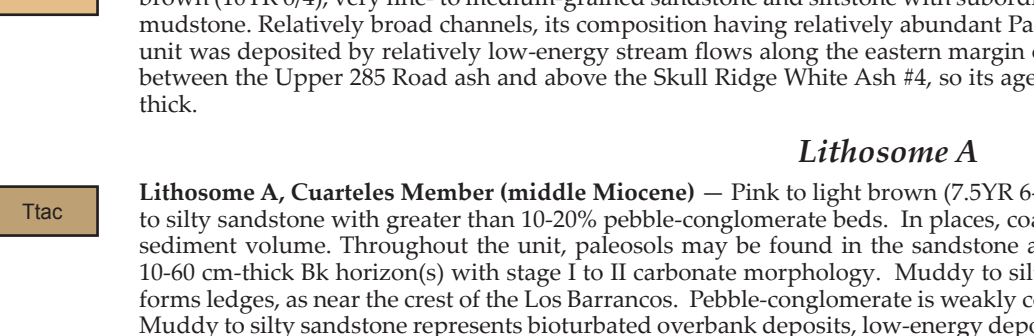
Miocene Sedimentary Rocks

- Chamita Formation
The Chamita Formation includes most Miocene strata west of the Rio Grande, and unconformably underlies the Pojoaque Formation in bluffs along the northern part of the western boundary of the quadrangle. This unit ranges in age from 13 Ma to 1.9 Ma.
Lithosome A
Lithosome B
Lithosome C
Lithosome D
Lithosome E
Lithosome F
Lithosome G
Lithosome H
Lithosome I
Lithosome J
Lithosome K
Lithosome L
Lithosome M
Lithosome N
Lithosome O
Lithosome P
Lithosome Q
Lithosome R
Lithosome S
Lithosome T
Lithosome U
Lithosome V
Lithosome W
Lithosome X
Lithosome Y
Lithosome Z

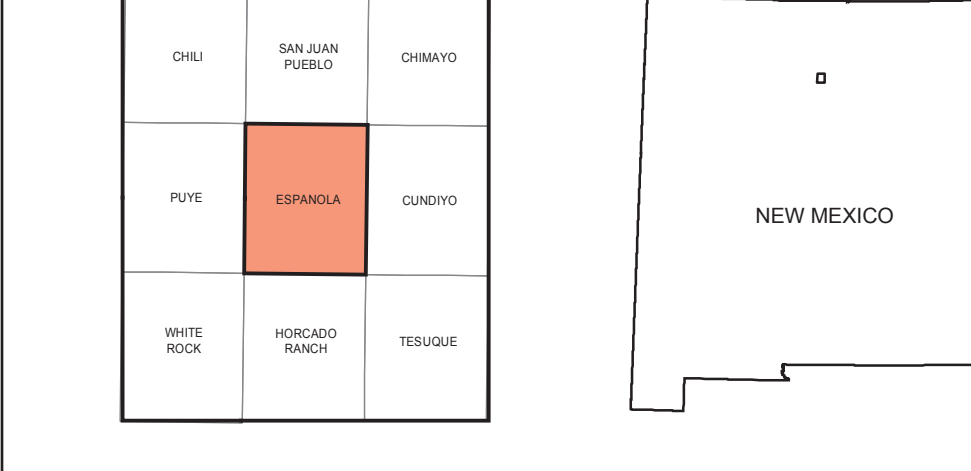
POJAOQUE STRATIGRAPHIC SECTION



CORRELATION OF MAP UNITS



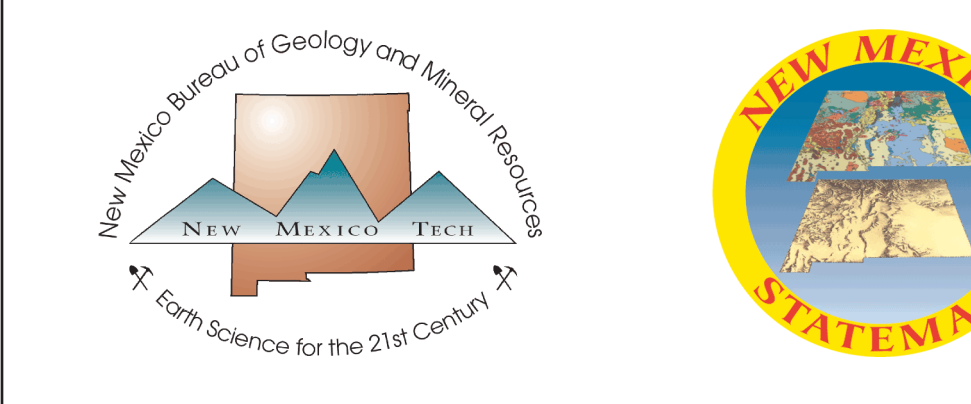
QUADRANGLE LOCATION



Geologic map of the Española quadrangle, Rio Arriba and Santa Fe Counties, New Mexico

New Mexico Bureau of Geology and Mineral Resources
Open-file Geologic Map 54
New Mexico Bureau of Geology and Mineral Resources
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This and other STATEMAP PDFs are available for free download in both PDF and ArcGIS formats at:
http://geoinfo.nmt.edu

May 2002
by
Daniel J. Koning

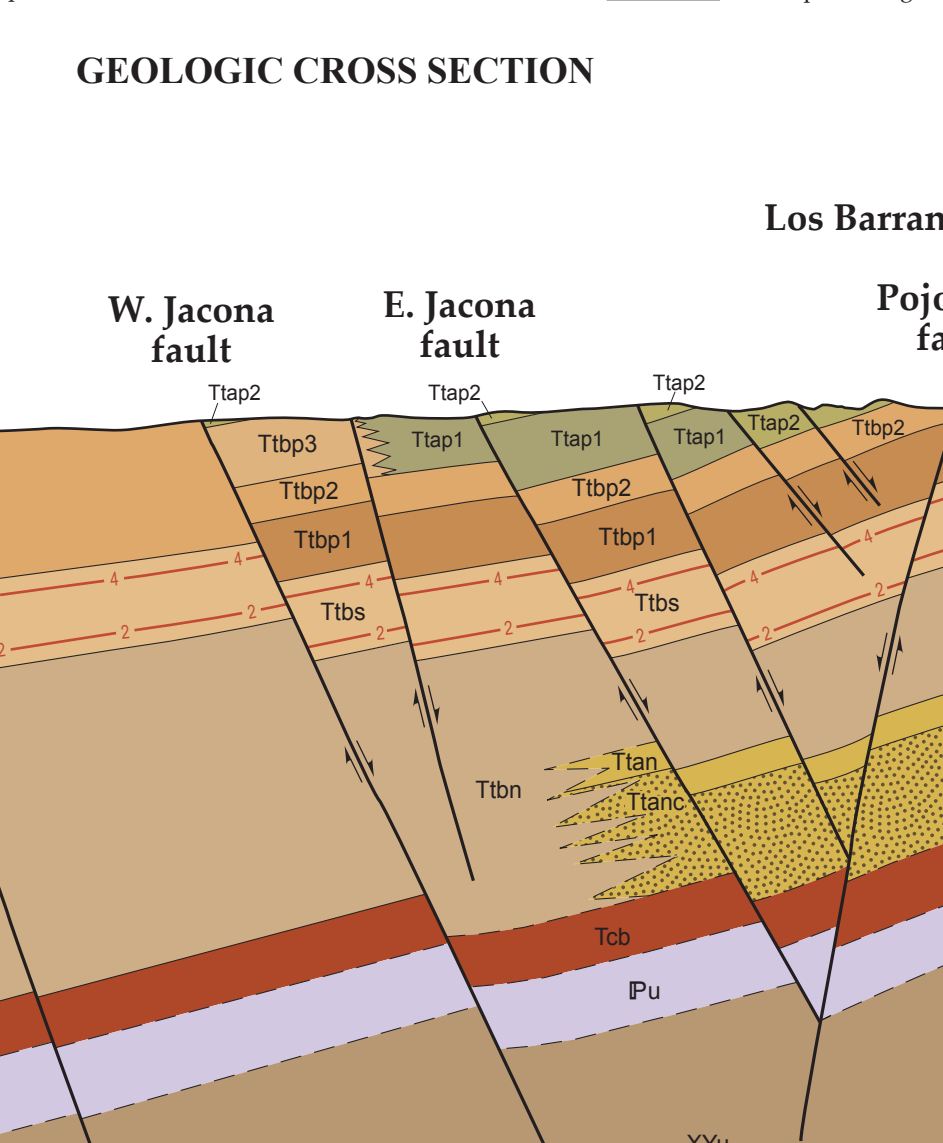


Geologic map of the Española quadrangle, Rio Arriba and Santa Fe Counties, New Mexico

- Location of geologic cross section.
Location of measured Pojoaque stratigraphic sections.
Location of measured Pojoaque stratigraphic sections.
Geologic contact: Solid where exposed or known, dashed where approximately known, dotted where concealed, queried where uncertain.
Gradational geologic contact: Long dash approximately known, short dash concealed or inferred.
Normal fault: Solid where exposed, dashed where approximately known, dotted where concealed. Bar-ball at downthrown side. The shows dip of the fault plane.
El Cajete pumice.
Tephra beds of the Pojoaque Member: Basaltic lapilli, Non-correlated white ash in upper Pojoaque Mbr., Middle 26S Road ash, Lower 26S Road ash, Middle 26S Road ash, No. 4 white ash, No. 2 white ash, No. 1 white ash, Thin white ash bed, Northern bluffs ash, Northern basal ash, Southern ash.
Tephra beds of the Skull Ridge Member: Non-correlated whitish ashes, Middle 26S Road ash, Lower 26S Road ash, No. 4 white ash, No. 2 white ash, No. 1 white ash, Thin white ash bed, Northern bluffs ash, Northern basal ash, Southern ash.
Ash Gamma of Galusha and Blisk (1971).
Non-correlated gray ash below the PVAZ.
Strike and dip of horizontal bedding.
Strike and dip of inclined bedding.
Paleocurrent vector measured from clast imbrication; tail of arrow is located at measurement.
Paleocurrent vector measured from fossil dip direction; tail of arrow is located at measurement.
Paleocurrent vector measured from tool marks; dip of arrow is located at measurement.
Channel axis paleocurrent vector; tail of arrow is located at measurement.
Paleocurrent vector measured from forest dip direction; tail of arrow is located at measurement.
Paleocurrent vector measured from tool marks; dip of arrow is located at measurement.
Domestic-water supply well.
Drill hole for uranium exploration.

New Mexico Bureau of Geology and Mineral Resources, 801 Leroy Place, Socorro, NM 87801

LOS BARRANCOS FAULTED MONOCLINE



COMMENTS TO MAP USERS

A geologic map displays information on the distributions, names, orientations, and age relationships of rock and deposits and the locations of structural features. Geologic and fault contacts are irregular surfaces that often cross-cut the boundaries between different types of rocks. Data are presented as a collection of points and lines that represent the boundaries between different rock units. This information is presented in the form of a geologic map. The geologic map is a two-dimensional representation of the three-dimensional geologic structure of the Earth's crust. It shows the spatial distribution of different geological units and the relationships between them. The geologic map is a valuable tool for understanding the geologic history of an area and for identifying potential mineral resources. It is also used for a variety of other purposes, such as for land-use planning and for environmental management. The geologic map is a complex and detailed document that contains a wealth of information about the geology of an area. It is a valuable resource for geologists and other scientists who are interested in the geology of an area. It is also a useful tool for the public, who can use it to learn about the geology of their area and to make informed decisions about land use and other activities. The geologic map is a testament to the skill and expertise of the geologists who have created it, and it is a valuable resource for anyone who is interested in the geology of an area.