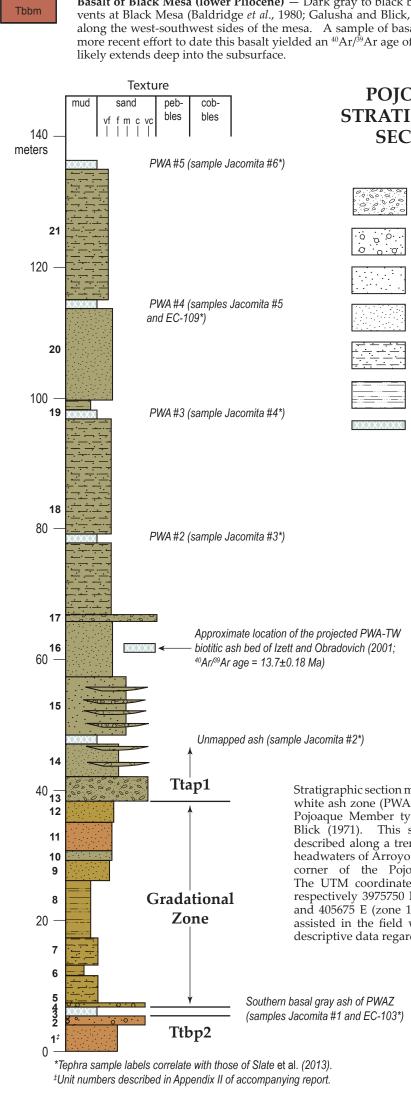


of	Anthropogenic Deposits	
af A	tificial fill (Recent) — Silt, sand, and gravel under highways or in landfills; loose or Quaternary Eolian, Sheetflood, Colluvial, and	
Qes fin Pi 10	blian and sheetflood deposits (middle to upper Pleistocene) — Light yellowish brow ne- to fine-grained sand. Interpreted to be eolian sand sheets and sheetflood deposits obably correlates in part to the Española Formation of Galusha and Blick (1971), from v -300 ka, Tedford <i>et al.</i> , 1987) were collected. Loose and up to 2 m thick. ock-fall blocks, talus, and landslides from basalt of Black Mesa (middle(?) to up	vn (1 s rev whic
<u>, , ,</u> u	scription. Quaternary Alluvial Depos	sits
	Valley Floor	
am oi	odern stream alluvium (subject to annual deposition) — Very pale brown to pale bro the floors of active arroyos, generally within channels. No soil development. Loose.	. Thi
Qay2 g	unger young alluvium (Historical) — Yellowish brown to pale brown (10YR 6-7/3-4 nerally underlies floodplains of active drainages. None to very weak soil developme annel. Strath of deposit is generally not seen. Loose and estimated to be 1-2 m thick.	ent.
<mark>Qayi</mark> u he	Aung alluvium (upper Holocene) — Light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) to pale brown iderlie terraces whose tread is inset between that of <i>Qay1</i> and <i>Qay2</i> . Soil development prizon. Loose. Unit is probably related to regional arroyo incision that episodically oc ars ago in the Rio Tesuque drainage; Miller and Wendorf, 1958). Up to about 2 m thic	vn (1 is v curr
Qay1 O sa st st	Ider young alluvium (middle to upper Holocene) — Light yellowish brown (10YR nd and silt with subordinate poorly sorted, coarse- to very coarse-grained sand and g rfaces developed on valley bottom alluvial fill (below higher, discontinuous, Pleistocer atification may still be present with only incipient development of calcium carbonate the undersides of clasts. Correlative deposits in the Rio Tesuque valley bottom (south grading between 800 to 2,000 years ago (Miller and Wendorf, 1958). Up to 17 m thic	6/4) grave ne te e film neas
in	creases downstream towards major rivers. Pojoaque River And Rio Tesuque	Te
2tp3 Te St	ower terrace deposit of Pojoaque River (upper Pleistocene) — Very pale brown (10 suque Formation south of the Pojoaque River. About 60 cm-thick soil with stage II carath is 9-12 m above Pojoaque Creek. A comparison with Rio Grande terraces prese -30 ka. Up to 2 m thick.	alciu
Qtp2 (1 cc cc sc	iddle terrace deposit of Pojoaque River (upper Pleistocene) — Light yellowish brow DYR 5/4) sandy gravel and sand that unconformably overlie the Tesuque Formation. If ntain coarse to very coarse sand and clast-supported pebbles and cobbles in lateransists of very fine- to medium-grained sand that is commonly massive and up to 2 moured. Loose to weakly consolidated. Strath is 12-18 m above Pojoaque Creek. A com-	Both ally -thic pari
H	ta for various Rio Grande terraces presented in Dethier and Reneau (1995), suggests a igh, thick terrace deposits associated with Pojoaque River and Rio Tesuque (middle 4) to minor light brown (7.5YR 6/4) sand, silt, and gravel. Both axial and overbank fac	e to u
fa si ho re	cies contain sand plus pebbles and cobbles in broad (over 10 m-wide) channels that are ty sand, sand, and subordinate thinly bedded mud. Soils developed on tread are poc rizon(s) with stage II to III calcium carbonate morphology that are about 60 cm-thick. lief. Loose to weakly consolidated. Generally 18-35 m above the Pojoaque River and R ream grade, this unit may correlate to terrace deposits <i>Qtrg2</i> and <i>Qtsc4</i> on this quadra	e up orly Bas Sio T
to 19 (F	the south. The former are interpreted to the 70-90 ka based on comparison of strath he 93; Dethier and Reneau,1995), while <i>Qgt3</i> on the Horcado Ranch quadrangle is interpr oning and Maldonado, 2001). Up to 15 m thick east of Rio Tesuque and 7 to 30 m thic west tributary terrace deposit of Pojoaque River and Rio Grande (upper Pleistocene	eigh reteo ck in
Qtt4 ar de th	d pebbles that are locally inset into unit $Qtrg1$. Within 2 m of the base of the deposit is position around the time of eruption of this tephra (ca. 50-60 ka; age from Toyoda <i>et</i> e Rio Grande. Loose and 2-6 m thick. wer tributary terrace deposit of Pojoaque River (middle to upper Pleistocene) — Va	is a t <i>al.,</i>
Qtt3 1/3	proportion) that locally caps ridges near State Route 4 because of topographic inversion ry likely grades into <i>Qtpt1</i> , whose age is interpreted to be approximately 120-140 ka.	on. S
Qtt2 sa	iddle tributary terrace deposit of Pojoaque River (middle to upper Pleistocene) — L ndy gravel that locally caps ridges 10-15 m above unit <i>Qtt3</i> . Age is not well-constrained	ed.
att1 be	oper tributary terrace deposit of Pojoaque River (middle Pleistocene) — Light yello ds. Locally caps ridges 9-12 m above Qtt2. May possibly correlate with unit Qtwt1 of nstrained, but Qtwt1 has an estimated age range of 350-650 ka. Up to 9 m thick. Santa Cruz River Terrace.	on tl
JISC5 gi	wermost terrace deposit of Santa Cruz River (uppermost Pleistocene) — Light y avel found in minor, scattered terrace deposits inset into the Tesuque Formation nort	th of
tsc4 Sa av po th	the west, suggesting an age of 10-30 ka (McCoy, 1993; Dethier and Reneau, 1995). Loo ower, thick terrace deposit of Santa Cruz River (middle to upper Pleistocene) — Lig and and mud associated with overbank facies and varying proportions (but generally s ial facies. Forms a thick, relatively extensive terrace deposit that is inset into the Tee ossessing calcic horizon(s) with stage III calcium carbonate morphology is locally press e Santa Cruz River and 60 m above the Rio Grande. Based on its great thickness and rrelates to terrace deposit <i>Qtsct</i> south of the Santa Cruz River, unit <i>Qtwt2</i> or <i>Qtwt4</i> we ar the Pojoaque River, comparable with heights of Rio Grande terrace deposits (Deth	ht y subo suqu erve d rel est o
aş <mark>Atsct g</mark> ı Lu <i>di</i>	es of 70-90 ka or 120-150 ka. Deposits are loose and 10-25 m thick. ibutary terrace deposit of Santa Cruz River, Española Formation (middle to upp avelly sand and sandy gravel derived from erosion of the Tesuque Formation south over contact has significant relief (up to 24 m) and unit appears to fill former valleys. <i>Crus, Equus, Bison,</i> and <i>?Camelops,</i> (Rancholabrean North American land mammal agr tained from this unit. Loose. Unit has the same relative height and very likely the sam	per l h of Galu e, w
6 ISC3	n thick near eastern quadrangle boundary but thickens to 24 m to the west. iddle terrace deposit of Santa Cruz River (middle Pleistocene) — Light yellowish avel inset into the Tesuque Formation north of the Santa Cruz River. Locally overlain m above the Santa Cruz River. Comparison of these strath heights with heights of R	brov by (
Qtsc2 U	ethier and Reneau, 1995) suggests an age of 150-280 ka. Loose and 1-2 m thick. oper terrace deposit of Santa Cruz River (middle Pleistocene) — Light yellowish bro e Tesuque Formation north of the Santa Cruz River. Strath is approximately 90 m ab ights with heights of Rio Grande terrace deposits (Dethier and McCoy, 1993; Dethier a	oove
aı	d 1-3 m thick. Rio Grande And Associated Western Tri	ibu
Qtrg3 in	wer terrace deposit of Rio Grande (uppermost Pleistocene) — Light yellowish bro brication of clasts indicate a south-southwest paleoflow direction. Deposit overlie	es Te
N G (I	orth of the Santa Clara River, deposits are sharply overlain by volcanic-rich unit <i>Qtwt</i> . rande. Unit may correlate to <i>Qtsc5</i> deposits to the east. Comparison of strath height rethier and McCoy, 1993; Dethier and Reneau, 1995) suggests an age of 10-30 ka. Loop iddle terrace deposit of Rio Grande (upper Pleistocene) — Light yellowish brown to	5 ac wit se a
Qtrg2 si is al	t that unconformably overlie the Tesuque Formation. Deposits are sharply overlain b 24-35 m above the Rio Grande, and may correlate with unit <i>Qtpt1</i> and <i>Qtt4</i> . Compa ong the Rio Grande (Dethier and McCoy, 1993; Dethier and Reneau, 1995) suggests th	y vo ariso nis u
Qtrg1 th st aj	oper terrace deposit of Rio Grande (upper Pleistocene) — High sandy gravel depose e Tesuque Formation. Strath is approximately 40-60 m above the Rio Grande and 2 rath height with heights of terrace deposits along the Rio Grande (Dethier and McCo proximately 120-150. Deposit is loose and 3-12 m thick.	20-23 5y, 1
at at	d minor gray or grayish brown (10YR 6/1 or 10YR 5/2) sandy gravel. Overlies unit (ove the Rio Grande. Deposit has prograded over <i>Qtrg3</i> so it is slightly younger; estir	Qtrg nate
Qtwt4 or yo	iddle lowest western tributary terrace deposit of Rio Grande (upper Pleistocene) - rerlies quartzite-rich river gravel of unit <i>Qtrg2</i> . Strath is approximately 30 m above unger; estimated at 55-70 ka. Loose and 5-8 m thick.	the
vtwt3 w	oper lowest western tributary terrace deposit of Rio Grande (upper Pleistocene) — as not accessible for a close description. Thickness probably less than 10 m.	
Qtwt2 th in in ho	iddle western tributary terrace deposit of Rio Grande (middle to upper Pleistocene) at caps ridges west of the Rio Grande. Unit probably overlies <i>Qtrg1</i> near its eastern colluvium derived from <i>Qtwt2</i> unit north of Santa Clara Creek; however, this strat spected due to access restrictions. Strath is 18 to 40 m above Santa Clara Creek, and ight with heights of terrace deposits along the Rio Grande (Dethier and McCoy, 1993 . 10-25 m thick.	tigra 42-2
	oper western tributary terrace deposit of Rio Grande (middle Pleistocene) — Grayish	abo
Qtwt1 fc Q	r a detailed description. Strath lies 55-61 m above Santa Clara Creek and about 100 m #1 on the basis of relative strath heights. Comparison of strath height with heights o cCoy, 1993; Dethier and Reneau, 1995) suggests an age of 350-650 ka. Estimated to be	



	Location of geologic cross section.			
nite e)	Location of measured Pojoaque stratign	aphic section.		
	Geologic contact. Solid where exposed where approximately known, dotted w queried where uncertain.			
III II	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 on downthrown side. Tic shows dip of the fault plane.			
-	Normal fault located by aeromagnetic survey. Bar-ball or downthrown side. Tic shows dip of the fault plane.			
	Tephra beds:			
	El Cajete pumice.			
	Tephra beds of the Pojoaque Member	:		
•••••	 Basaltic lapilli Non-correlated white ash in upper l 	Pojoaque Mbr.		
- 6 - - 5 -		D		
- 4 - - 3 -		Pojoaque		
- 3 - - 2 -		White Ash Zone		

-	No. 1 white ash	Z
-	Thin white ash bed	(PV
-	Northern Pojoaque Bluffs ash	
-	Northern basal ash	
-	Southern basal ash.	
-	Non-correlated gray ashes below the	
	Tephra beds of the Skull Ridge Memb	er.
	Non-correlated whitish ashes	
-	Upper 285 Road ash Middle 285 Road ash	
	Middle 295 Dead ash	

Domestic-water supply well. Drill hole for uranium exploration

ND-EB-101

MAP UNITS

(Partial description of units; complete descriptions found in the accompanying report.) Anthropogenic Deposits

highways or in landfills; loose or compacted.

, Sheetflood, Colluvial, and Landslide Deposits leistocene) — Light yellowish brown (10YR 5-6/4) to light brown (7.5YR 6/4) silt and very sand sheets and sheetflood deposits reworking eolian sand; subordinate coarse alluvium. n of Galusha and Blick (1971), from which samples of Rancholabrean fossils (approximately

e and up to 2 m thick. salt of Black Mesa (middle(?) to upper Pleistocene) – Unit not accessible for detailed

Quaternary Alluvial Deposits Valley Floor

ition) — Very pale brown to pale brown (10YR 6-7/3-4) gravelly sand with minor silt found unels. No soil development. Loose. Thickness not directly observed but less than 3 m. brown to pale brown (10YR 6-7/3-4) pebbly sand, sandy pebbles, sand, silt, and clay that None to very weak soil development. Tread of deposit is less than 2 m above the active ose and estimated to be 1-2 m thick. vish brown (10YR 6/4) to pale brown (10YR 6-7/3-4) sandy gravel and gravelly sand that f *Qay1* and *Qay2*. Soil development is very weak, with only incipient development of a Bw arroyo incision that episodically occurred over the last several hundred years (800 to 2,000 Vendorf, 1958). Up to about 2 m thick but thickness is highly variable.

aue River And Rio Tesuque Terraces

Pleistocene) – Very pale brown (10YR 7/4) sandy gravel that unconformably overlies the bout 60 cm-thick soil with stage II calcium carbonate morphology has developed on tread. ison with Rio Grande terraces presented in Dethier and Reneau (1995), suggests an age of **Pleistocene)** — Light yellowish brown to light brown (7/5YR-10YR 6/4) to yellowish brown bly overlie the Tesuque Formation. Both axial and overbank facies are present. Axial facies orted pebbles and cobbles in laterally continuous beds 50-60 cm-thick. Overbank facies is commonly massive and up to 2 m-thick. Lower contact is not well exposed but probably -18 m above Pojoaque Creek. A comparison with both ¹⁴C and amino-acid ratio chronologic Dethier and Reneau (1995), suggests a late Pleistocene (30-120 ka) age. Up to 6 m thick.

que River and Rio Tesuque (middle to upper Pleistocene) — Light yellowish brown (10YR gravel. Both axial and overbank facies are present (in a $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$: $\frac{2}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ proportion). Axial (over 10 m-wide) channels that are up to 90 cm-thick. Overbank sediment consists of silt, Soils developed on tread are poorly preserved; eroded soil remnants possess calcic soil phology that are about 60 cm-thick. Base of unit is generally scoured and has up to 25 m of 5 m above the Pojoaque River and Rio Tesuque. Based on its relative height above modern osits Qtrg2 and Qtsc4 on this quadrangle, and unit Qgt3 on the Horcado Ranch quadrangle ka based on comparison of strath heights (relative to the Rio Grande) (Dethier and McCoy, forcado Ranch quadrangle is interpreted to pre-date the deposition of the El Cajete pumice ast of Rio Tesuque and 7 to 30 m thick immediately west of Rio Tesuque. and Rio Grande (upper Pleistocene) — Light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) sand, silty sand,

hra (ca. 50-60 ka; age from Toyoda et al., 1995; Reneau et al., 1996). Deposit is ~30 m above (middle to upper Pleistocene) — Very pale brown (10YR 7/3-4) sand and gravel (about ²/₃: ate 4 because of topographic inversion. Strath is 30-35 m above the Pojoaque River. Deposit ted to be approximately 120-140 ka. 2 to 6 m thick. **r (middle to upper Pleistocene)** – Light yellowish brown to very pale brown (10YR 6-7/4)

unit *Qtt3*. Age is not well-constrained. 1-4 m thick. **r (middle Pleistocene)** — Light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) sandy gravel with minor mud possibly correlate with unit *Qtwt1* on the basis of relative strath heights. Age is not wellf 350-650 ka. Up to 9 m thick. Santa Cruz River Terraces

ppermost Pleistocene) – Light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) to pink (7.5YR 7/4) sandy et into the Tesuque Formation north of Santa Cruz River. May correlate to Qtrg3 deposits 1993; Dethier and Reneau, 1995). Loose and up to 6 m thick. **hiddle to upper Pleistocene)** — Light vellowish brown to light brown (7.5-10YR 6/4) finer ace deposit that is inset into the Tesuque Formation north of the Santa Cruz River. A soil bonate morphology is locally preserved on the top of the deposit. Strath is 27-34 m above le. Based on its great thickness and relative height above modern stream grade, this unit Cruz River, unit *Qtwt2* or *Qtwt4* west of the Rio Grande, and probably unit *Qtpt1* and *Qtt3* Rio Grande terrace deposits (Dethier and McCoy, 1993; Dethier and Reneau, 1995) with nd 10-25 m thick.

spañola Formation (middle to upper Pleistocene) – Light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) sion of the Tesuque Formation south of the Santa Cruz River and graded into unit Qtsc4. unit appears to fill former valleys. Galusha and Blick (1971) report that specimens of *Canis* North American land mammal age, which encompasses approximately 10-300 ka) were lative height and very likely the same age as unit *Qtsc4* to the north of the Santa Cruz River. ickens to 24 m to the west. **He Pleistocene)** — Light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) to light brown (10-7.5YR 6/4) sandy e Santa Cruz River. Locally overlain by eolian sand up to 2 m-thick (unit Qes). Strath is 67hese strath heights with heights of Rio Grande terrace deposits (Dethier and McCoy, 1993; 80 ka. Loose and 1-2 m thick.

ver. Strath is approximately 90 m above the Santa Cruz River. Comparison of these strath (Dethier and McCoy, 1993; Dethier and Reneau, 1995) suggests an age of 280-400 ka. Loose and Associated Western Tributary Terraces

Pleistocene) — Light yellowish brown to very pale brown (10YR 6/4 to 7/3) sandy gravel; paleoflow direction. Deposit overlies Tesuque Formation over an angular unconformity overlain by volcanic-rich unit *Qtwt5* across a planar contact. Strath is 5-9 m above the Rio e east. Comparison of strath height with heights of terrace deposits along the Rio Grande i) suggests an age of 10-30 ka. Loose and 3-6 m thick. tocene) — Light yellowish brown to yellowish brown (10YR 5-6/4) sandy gravel, sand, and

ethier and Reneau, 1995) suggests this unit was deposited ca.70-90 ka. tocene) — High sandy gravel deposit that locally caps ridges and unconformably overlies 0-60 m above the Rio Grande and 20-23 m above Santa Clara Creek. Comparison of the the Rio Grande (Dethier and McCoy, 1993; Dethier and Reneau, 1995) suggests an age of **Gio Grande (uppermost Pleistocene to upper Holocene)** – Light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) x 5/2) sandy gravel. Overlies unit *Qtrg3* and the Tesuque Formation. Strath is about 9 m *Qtrg3* so it is slightly younger; estimated at 10-15 ka. Loose and 3-9 m thick. f Rio Grande (upper Pleistocene) — Poorly exposed grayish volcanic gravel that sharply Strath is approximately 30 m above the Rio Grande. Progrades over unit *Qtrg2*, so age is

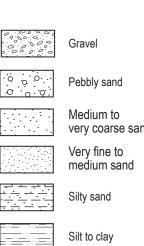
Rio Grande (upper Pleistocene) – Poorly exposed grayish volcanic gravel and sand that probably less than 10 m. rande (middle to upper Pleistocene) — Thick, extensive deposit of grayish gravel and sand ably overlies *Qtrg1* near its eastern map limit, based on the local abundance of quartzite nta Clara Creek; however, this stratigraphic relationship was not able to be more closely 40 m above Santa Clara Creek, and 42-70 m above the Rio Grande. Comparison of strath Grande (Dethier and McCoy, 1993; Dethier and Reneau, 1995) suggests an age of 120-140

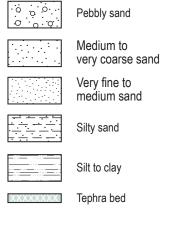
nde (middle Pleistocene) — Grayish volcanic gravel and sand. No outcrops were accessible Santa Clara Creek and about 100 m above the Rio Grande. Unit tentatively correlates with arison of strath height with heights of terrace deposits along the Rio Grande (Dethier and n age of 350-650 ka. Estimated to be about 6 m thick. ernary) — Described by Galusha and Blick (1971) as composed of river cobbles and pebbles Reputedly on top of the gravels is a large boulder reworked from the Puye Formation, he Pliocene-age Puye Formation (Galusha and Blick (1971). Height of the strath above the th of the strath of unit QT_{gp2} in the Horcado Ranch Quadrangle (Koning and Maldonado, que River. Unit QT_{gp2} contains a bed of pumice lapilli that has an ⁴⁰Ar/³⁹Ar date of 1.53 ± he Cerro Toledo Rhyolite eruptions (Peters, 2001; Koning and Maldonado, 2001). Dethier e Guaje Pumice Bed is about 150 m above the Rio Chama. Thus, the age of unit *Qgbm* is

Pliocene Volcanic And Volcaniclastic Rocks

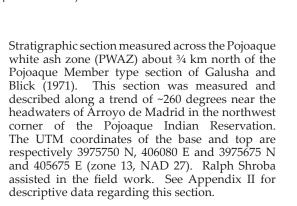
Basalt of Black Mesa (lower Pliocene) — Dark gray to black basalt that is interpreted to have crystallized in a volcanic neck and associated vents at Black Mesa (Baldridge *et al.,* 1980; Galusha and Blick, 1971). Galusha and Blick (1971) report red cinders and 15 m of agglomerate along the west-southwest sides of the mesa. A sample of basalt yielded a K-Ar age of approximately 4.4 m.y. (Baldridge *et al.*, 1980), but a more recent effort to date this basalt yielded an 40 Ar/ 39 Ar age of 2. 73 ± 0.27 Ma (WoldeGabriel *et al.*, 2001). Up to 55 m exposed but the vent

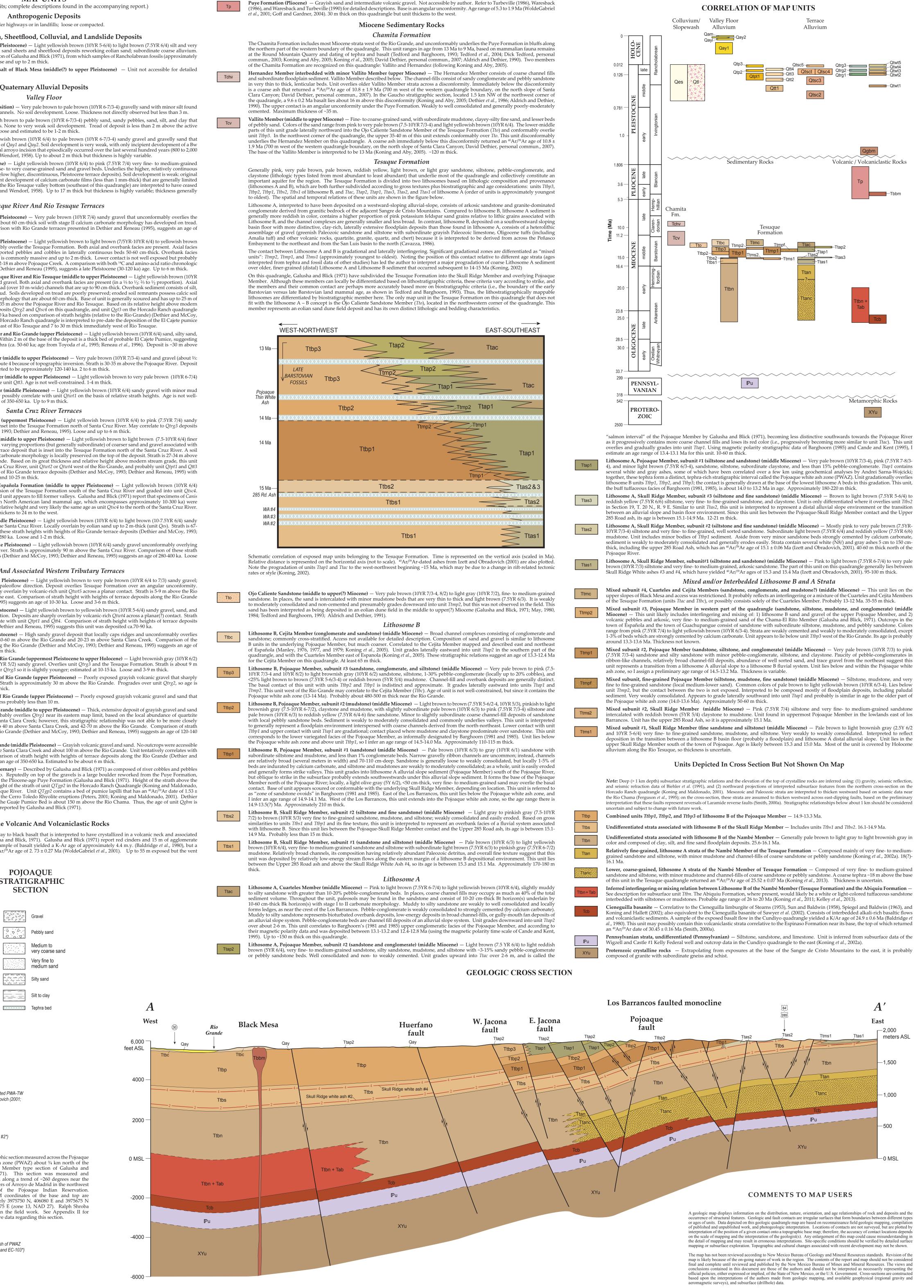
POJOAQUE STRATIGRAPHIC SECTION

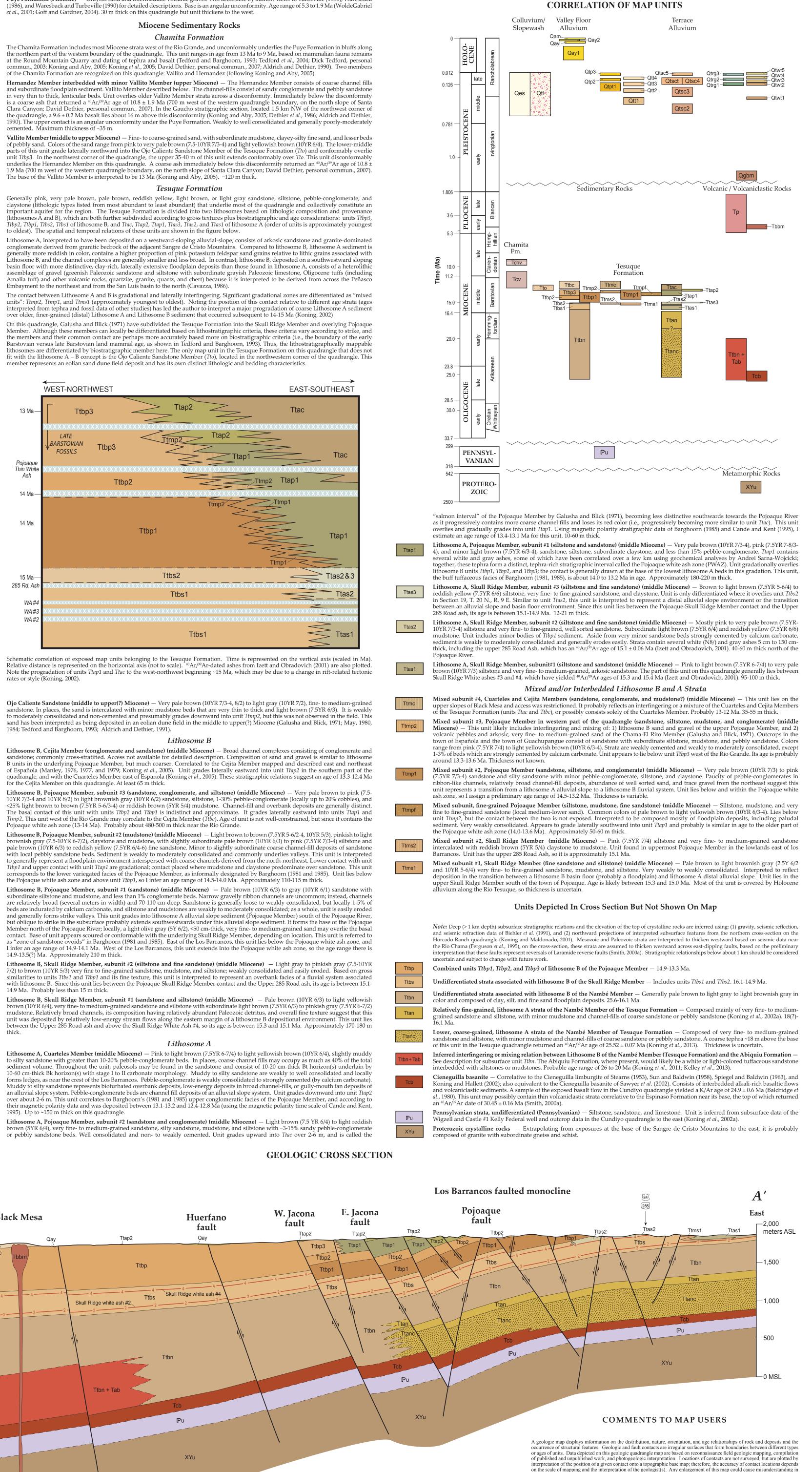












Tto	Ojo Caliente Sandstone (middle to upper(?) Miocene) — Very pale brown (10YR 7/3-4, 8/2) to light gray (10YR 7/ sandstone. In places, the sand is intercalated with minor mudstone beds that are very thin to thick and light brow to moderately consolidated and non-cemented and presumably grades downward into unit <i>Ttmp2</i> , but this was not sand has been interpreted as being deposited in an eolian dune field in the middle to upper(?) Miocene (Galusha 1984; Tedford and Barghoorn, 1993; Aldrich and Dethier, 1991).
	Lithosome B
Ttbc	Lithosome B, Cejita Member (conglomerate and sandstone) (middle Miocene) – Broad channel complexes constandstone; commonly cross-stratified. Access not available for detailed description. Composition of sand and gr B units in the underlying Pojoaque Member, but much coarser. Correlated to the Cejita Member mapped and d of Española (Manley, 1976, 1977, and 1979; Koning <i>et al.</i> , 2005). Unit grades laterally eastward into unit <i>Ttap2</i> quadrangle, and with the Cuarteles Member east of Espanola (Koning <i>et al.</i> , 2005). These stratigraphic relations sug for the Cejita Member on this quadrangle. At least 65 m thick.
Ttbp3	Lithosome B, Pojoaque Member, subunit #3 (sandstone, conglomerate, and siltstone) (middle Miocene) — Ve 10YR 7/3-4 and 10YR 8/2) to light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) sandstone, siltstone, 1-30% pebble-conglomerate (loca <25% light brown to brown (7.5YR 5-6/3-4) or reddish brown (5YR 5/4) mudstone. Channel-fill and overbank dep The basal contact of this unit with units <i>Ttbp2</i> and <i>Ttbp1</i> is indistinct and approximate. It grades laterally eas <i>Ttmp2</i> . This unit west of the Rio Grande may correlate to the Cejita Member (<i>Ttbc</i>). Age of unit is not well-constrain Pojoaque white ash zone (13-14 Ma). Probably about 480-500 m thick near the Rio Grande.
Ttbp2	Lithosome B, Pojoaque Member, subunit #2 (mudstone) (middle Miocene) — Light brown to brown (7.5YR 5-6/2- brownish gray (7.5-10YR 6-7/2), claystone and mudstone, with slightly subordinate pale brown (10YR 6/3) to pink pale brown (10YR 6/3) to reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/4-6) fine sandstone. Minor to slightly subordinate coarse chann with local pebbly sandstone beds. Sediment is weakly to moderately consolidated and commonly underlies valle to generally represent a floodplain environment interspersed with coarse channels derived from the north-northea <i>Ttbp1</i> and upper contact with unit <i>Ttap1</i> are gradational; contact placed where mudstone and claystone predominat corresponds to the lower variegated facies of the Pojoaque Member, as informally designated by Barghoorn (1981 the Pojoaque white ash zone and above unit <i>Ttbp1</i> , so I infer an age range of 14.5-14.0 Ma. Approximately 110-115
Ttbp1	Lithosome B, Pojoaque Member, subunit #1 (sandstone) (middle Miocene) — Pale brown (10YR 6/3) to gray subordinate siltstone and mudstone, and less than 1% conglomerate beds. Narrow gravelly ribbon channels are ur are relatively broad (several meters in width) and 70-110 cm-deep. Sandstone is generally loose to weakly consol beds are indurated by calcium carbonate, and siltstone and mudstones are weakly to moderately consolidated; as a and generally forms strike valleys. This unit grades into lithosome A alluvial slope sediment (Pojoaque Member) se but oblique to strike in the subsurface probably extends southwestwards under this alluvial slope sediment. It form Member north of the Pojoaque River; locally, a light olive gray (5Y 6/2), <50 cm-thick, very fine- to medium-grained contact. Base of unit appears scoured or conformable with the underlying Skull Ridge Member, depending on loca as "zone of sandstone ovoids" in Barghoorn (1981 and 1985). East of the Los Barrancos, this unit lies below the Poi I infer an age range of 14.9-14.1 Ma. West of the Los Barrancos, this unit extends into the Pojoaque white ash zon 14.9-13.5(?) Ma. Approximately 210 m thick.
Ttbs2	Lithosome B, Skull Ridge Member, subunit #2 (siltstone and fine sandstone) (middle Miocene) — Light gray 7/2) to brown (10YR 5/3) very fine to fine-grained sandstone, mudstone, and siltstone; weakly consolidated and eas similarities to units <i>Ttbs1</i> and <i>Ttbp1</i> and its fine texture, this unit is interpreted to represent an overbank facies of with lithosome B. Since this unit lies between the Pojoaque-Skull Ridge Member contact and the Upper 285 Road

NMBGMR Open-file Geologic Map 54 Last Modified November 2013

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