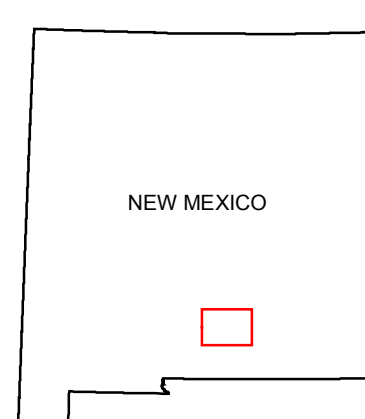


24K QUAD INDEX MAP

Alamogordo North	High Role	Cloudcroft	Harvey Ranch	Mayhill	Elk	Timber Canyon
Alamogordo South	Sacramento Peak	Bull Springs	Sacramento	Woodson Canyon	Robertson Canyon	Dunken
Cloudcroft	Ray	Stuffer Canyon	Rogers Run	Bear Spring	Ariz	Chimney Lake
Pineau Canyon	Culp Canyon	El Paso Canyon	Surveyors Canyon	Piron	Comstock Canyon	Piron Ranch

COMPILATION LOCATION



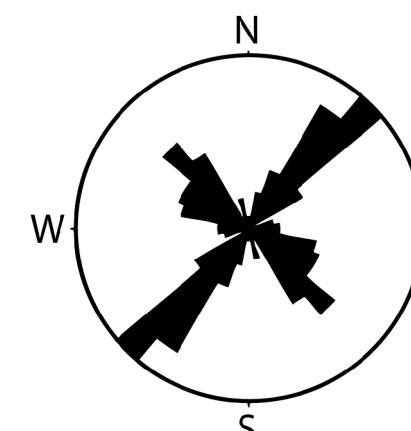
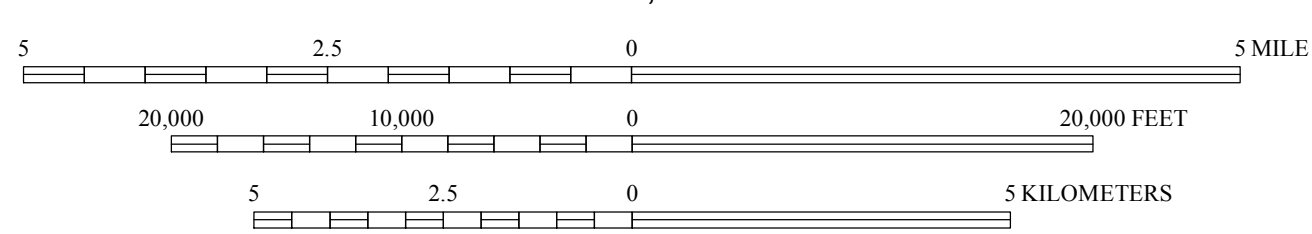
New Mexico Bureau of Geology and Mineral Resources  
NMBGMR Open-file Report 537-Geologic Map, Sheet 2

## Structure Contour Map of the Southern Sacramento Mountains, Otero and Chavez Counties, New Mexico

February, 2012  
by  
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1:100,000



JOINT ORIENTATIONS

Rose diagram of joint orientations in the Sacramento Mountains. Rose diagrams are like compasses that graph feature orientations. Each black triangle represents the number of joints within 10 degrees of an azimuth. The outer circle represents 16% of the total number of joints (27 of 170 joints). The two primary joint orientations observed are northeast-southwest and northwest-southeast. (Walsh, 2008)

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map may be based on any of the following: reconnaissance field geologic mapping, compilation of published and unpublished work, and photogeologic interpretation.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 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.

MAP SYMBOLS

- Fault Annotation**
  - Ball on downthrown side
- Folds**
  - Anticline
  - Syncline
  - Monocline
- Faults**
  - Fault, exposed
  - Fault, intermittent-observed
  - Fault, concealed
- Geologic contact**
- Cross section line**
- Structural contour**
  - Psb - Psr, hashed where closed, (ft asl)
  - Contour interval 100 ft
  - Py - Ppr, hashed where closed, (ft asl)
  - Contour interval 100 ft

GEOLOGY UNITS

- Qau Quaternary alluvium and valley fill, undivided
- Qts Quaternary and Tertiary (?) landslide deposits and colluvium, undivided
- QTg Quaternary and Tertiary terrace gravels, alluvial fans, and landslide deposits, undivided
- Ti Tertiary intrusive igneous rocks, undivided
- Pgf San Andres Formation, Four-mile Draw Member
- Psb San Andres Formation, Bonney Canyon Member
- Psr San Andres Formation, Rio Bonito Member
- Py Yeso Formation
- Pa Abo Formation, undivided
- Pb Bursum Formation
- h Holder Formation
- b Beeman Formation
- g Gobbler Formation
- Mu Mississippian, undivided
- S Silurian, undivided
- Ou Ordovician, undivided
- p.U Precambrian, undivided
- daf Disturbed land/artificial fill

