UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

STATE OF NEVADA
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION AND NATURAL RESOURCES

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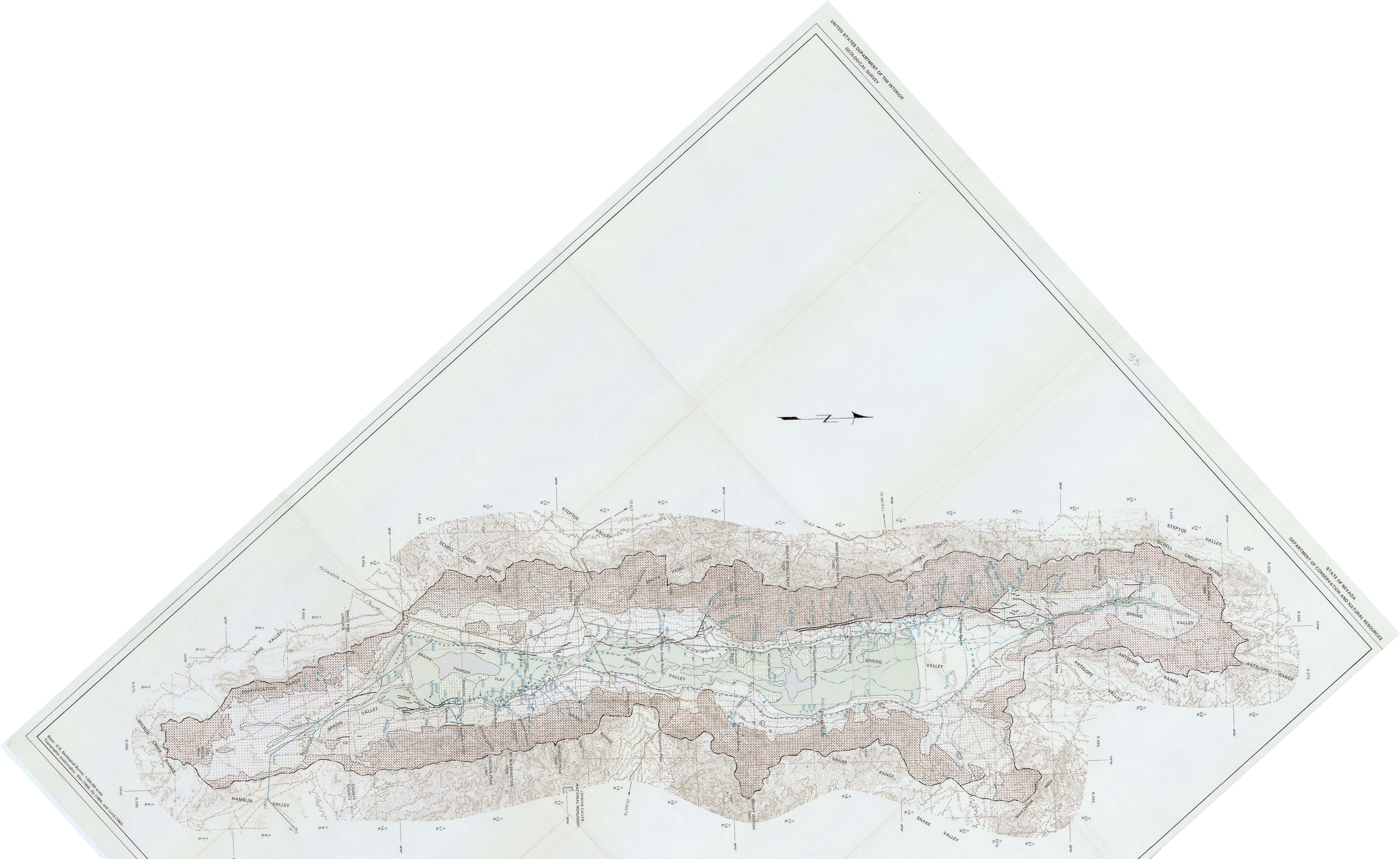

Base: U.S. Geological Survey, 1:250,000 scale topographic quadrangles: Ely (1958), Ely (1962), and Lund (1962)

Hydrography by F. E. Eckel, Fresh, 1962. Partly adapted from Tschanz and Pampeyan (1961), and Whitebread and others (1963)

PLATE I.—GENERALIZED HYDROGEOLOGIC MAP OF SPRING VALLEY, WHITE PINE AND LINCOLN COUNTIES, NEVADA

EXPLANATION

QUATERNARY

Younger alluvium
Unconsolidated, mainly silt, clay, and sand deposited in the present valleys. Yields small to large supplies of water to wells

Older alluvium
Unconsolidated or poorly consolidated sand, gravel, and silty material deposited in intermontane valleys. Yields small to moderate supplies of water to wells

TERTIARY AND QUATERNARY

Consolidated rocks
Sedimentary, igneous, and metamorphic rocks, chiefly limestone, dolomite, quartzite, and tuff; includes Cambrian clastic rocks and Tertiary volcanic rocks. Generally yield small to moderate supplies of water to wells

CAMBRIAN(?) QUATERNARY

Contact
Approximately located

Drainage divide

Fault
Dashed where approximately located

Line of section, as illustrated in figure 9

Highest recognized Pleistocene lake level

Scale
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Miles

Playa

Phreatophyte areas

Mainly saltgrass, rabbitbrush, and meadow hay meadows

Mainly saltgrass and wet meadows

Mainly greasewood and rabbitbrush

Greasewood, saltgrass, meadow grass, and alkaline cover in various proportions

Well and number

Flowing well

Spring

Stream gage

Miscellaneous sapping site and number