



- EXPLANATION**
- Younger alluvium
 - Unconsolidated deposits, mainly sand and gravel of high permeability.
 - Older alluvium
 - Unconsolidated deposits, mainly sand silt and gravel of moderate to low permeability. Includes the Humboldt Formation
 - Carbonate rocks
 - Consolidated; Chiefly limestone. Locally transmits large quantities of water
 - Noncarbonate rocks
 - Consolidated; granite and related intrusive igneous rocks, and volcanic flows and tuffs. Not considered an economic source of water.
 - Phreatophytes and irrigated land
 - Meadow
 - Wet Meadow
 - Mostly greasewood, rabbitbrush, and saltgrass

- Drainage divide
 - Contact
 - Fault
 - Highest recognized Pleistocene lake level
 - Well and number
 - Spring and number
 - Streamflow measuring site and number
 - Dam
- 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 Miles
Scale

Base from U.S. Geological Survey 1:250,000 Series: Elko 1958

Hydrology by F. E. Rush, 1967; Geology adapted from Granger and others (1957)

PLATE 1.—GENERALIZED HYDROGEOLOGY OF THOUSAND SPRINGS VALLEY, ELKO COUNTY, NEVADA