



EXPLANATION

Valley fill

Unconsolidated to partly consolidated clay, silt, sand, and gravel of Quaternary age in valley lowlands and in alluvial fans; partly consolidated to consolidated clay, silt, sand, and gravel of Tertiary and Quaternary age, and locally volcanic deposits of Tertiary age in the alluvial apron. Fine-grained deposits store large volume of water where saturated; sand and gravel generally capable of transmitting water freely to wells

Consolidated rocks

Paleozoic shale, sandstone, carbonate, and volcanic rocks; locally Mesozoic(?) granitic intrusive rocks as in the vicinity of Austin, Mesozoic shale, sandstone, conglomerate, and carbonate rocks and Tertiary volcanic and sedimentary rocks. Paleozoic rocks and Mesozoic intrusive rocks largely exposed in Toiyabe Range. Mesozoic sedimentary rocks occur locally in southern part of Shoshone Range (Union district) and southern Toiyabe Range. Tertiary volcanic rocks extensively exposed in Shoshone Range and southern Toiyabe Range. Substantial faulting through several periods has developed considerable fracture permeability that may store and transmit considerable quantities of water, however, yields to wells commonly would be low

Areas of evapotranspiration of ground water

Principally meadow, pasture, saltgrass and seepgrass

Principally greasewood and rabbitbrush

Approximate geologic contact

Well and number

Drainage divide

Stream gaging station

Scale  
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 Miles

Miscellaneous stream measuring site

1964

Base U.S. Geological Survey 1:250,000 Topographic quadrangles; Millett (1959) and Tonopah (1959)

Hydrogeology by T. E. Eakin (1964) geology adapted from Waring (1918), Ferguson and Muller (1949), and Ross (1953)

PLATE 1.—GENERALIZED HYDROGEOLOGIC MAP OF UPPER REESE RIVER VALLEY, LANDER AND NYE COUNTIES, NEVADA