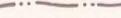




EXPLANATION

<p> Younger alluvium Unconsolidated; mainly sand and gravel deposited on the flood plains of the larger streams. Usually saturated but deposits are thin</p>	<p>QUATERNARY</p>	<p> Noncarbonate rocks Consolidated; granite and related intrusive rocks and volcanic flows and tuffs. Not considered an economic source of water</p>	<p>PRECAMBRIAN TO TERTIARY</p>	<p>Phreatophyte areas</p> <p> Mainly meadow</p> <p> Mainly rabbitbrush, greasewood, and big sage</p> <p> Well and number</p> <p> Spring and number</p>	<p> Streamflow measuring sites and number as used in table 6</p> <p> Contact Approximately located</p> <p> Drainage divide</p> <p> Fault</p>
<p> Older alluvium Unconsolidated or poorly consolidated; mainly clay, silt, and sand; dissected. Yields small to moderate supplies of water to wells</p>	<p>TERTIARY AND QUATERNARY</p>	<p> Carbonate rocks Consolidated; mainly limestone, transmits a large quantity of ground water to Ruby Valley south of Harrison Pass in the Ruby Mountains</p>	<p>CAMBRIAN TO PERMIAN</p>		

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 Miles
Scale

Base: From Army Map Service 1:250,000 series; Elko (1958) and Ely (1959)

Hydrogeology by F. Eugene Rush and Duane E. Everett, 1965
Partly adapted from Granger and others (1957) and Sharp (1942)

PLATE 1.—GENERALIZED HYDROGEOLOGIC MAP OF THE HUNTINGTON VALLEY AREA, ELKO AND WHITE PINE COUNTIES, NEVADA

BK 35