

EXPLANATION

Unconsolidated and partly consolidated deposits

Qyf

Younger valley fill

Principally Recent unconsolidated silt, sand, and gravel deposited along drainage channels and, north of twp. 22 N, lacustrine clay, silt, and sand; locally includes dune deposits and the large tailings dump west of McGill. Commonly several tens of feet thick or less, but maximum thickness may be about 150 feet. Sand and gravel units yield water freely where saturated

Qof

Older valley fill

Unconsolidated to partly consolidated silt, sand, and gravel subaerial and water-laid deposits undifferentiated; generally alluvial fan detritus at or near surface but extensive silt and clay at depth. Sand and gravel encountered in the upper few hundred feet yield water freely to wells. Fine grain deposits contain a large volume of water in storage

Consolidated rocks

TMvs

Volcanic and sedimentary rocks

Largely volcanic rocks but includes consolidated sedimentary deposits and, near Currie Mesozoic rocks; generally volcanic rocks yield water slowly to wells but supply water for numerous small springs and some streams in the mountains

TKI

Intrusive rocks

Generally granitic rocks; limited capacity to store and transmit water in near-surface weathered zones or fractures

Pz

Carbonate rocks

Principally carbonate rocks but includes some clastic and other undifferentiated rocks; carbonate rocks supply water to Murry and McGill springs and other large springs, locally transmit substantial quantities of water through fractures and solution openings

CpCc

Clastic rocks

Upper Precambrian through Lower Cambrian quartzose sedimentary rocks; fractured parts transmit some water principally within a few hundred feet of land surface in the mountains and supplies much of the late season flow to tributaries of Duck Creek

Geologic contact

Drainage divide

Principal area of phreatophytes and natural discharge of ground water; depth to water generally less than 20 feet

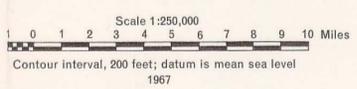
Water-level contour

Shows approximate altitude of water level; dashed where approximately located; contour interval, 100 feet; datum is mean sea level

Well and location number

Spring

Single line across channel indicates point of measurement; double line, indicates point of collection of water sample



QUATERNARY  
MESOZOIC AND TERTIARY  
CRETACEOUS OR TERTIARY  
PALEOZOIC  
PRECAMBRIAN AND CAMBRIAN

PLATE 1.—GENERALIZED HYDROGEOLOGIC MAP OF STEPTOE VALLEY, NEVADA

Base from: Army Map Series 1:250,000 series Elko (1962), Ely (1963), and Lund (1963)

Consolidated rock geology after Tagg and others (1964); unconsolidated geology by J. L. Hughes (1965); Hydrology by T. E. Eakin and J. L. Hughes (1965)