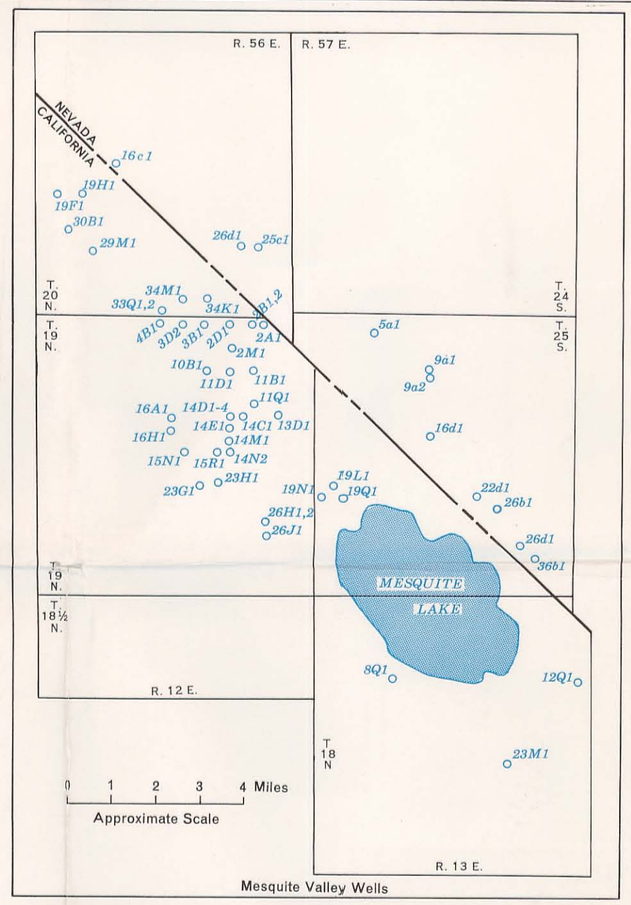
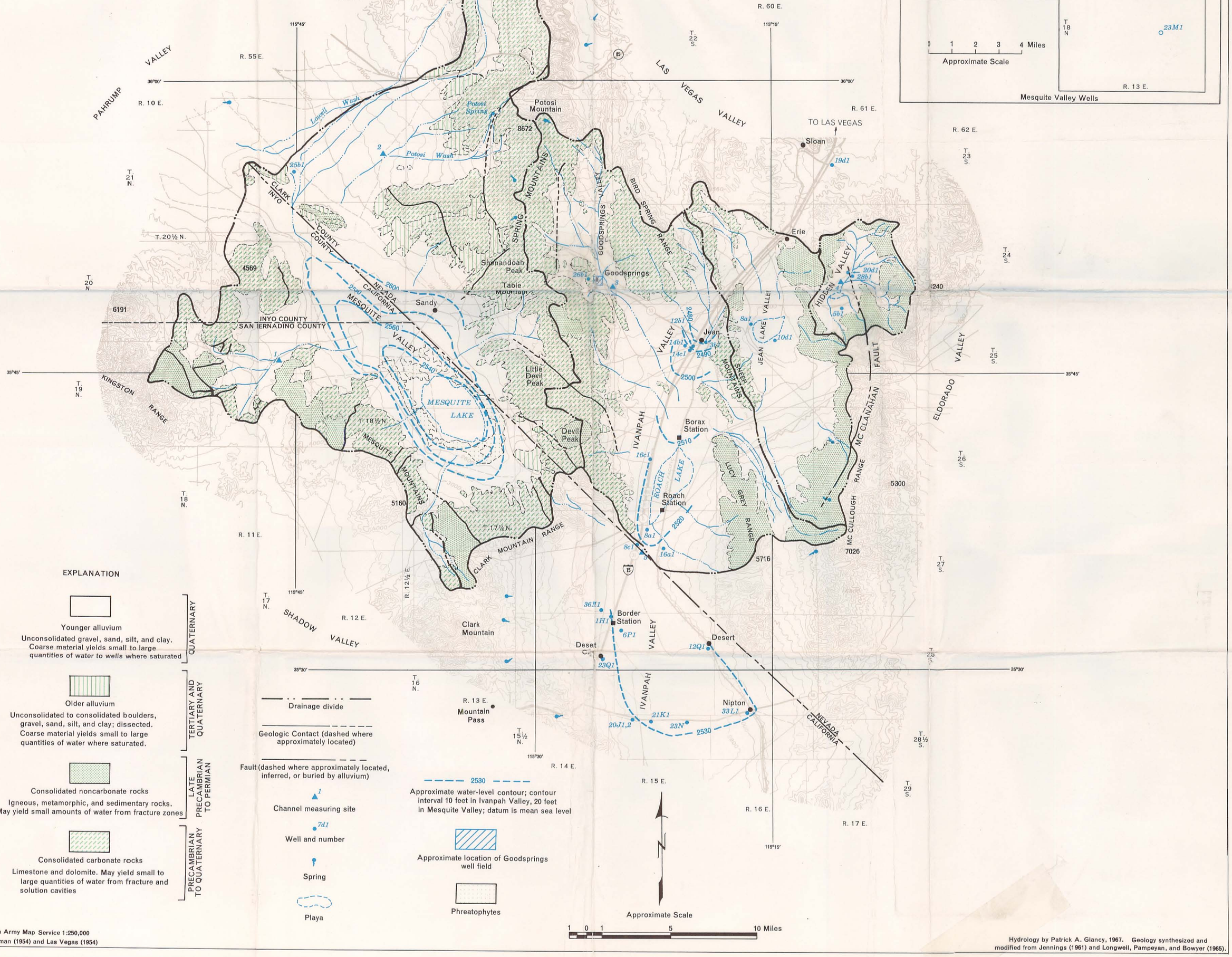
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

STATE OF NEVADA
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION AND NATURAL RESOURCES



Mesquite Valley Wells



EXPLANATION

PLEISTOCENE AND HOLOCENE	Younger alluvium Unconsolidated gravel, sand, silt, and clay. Coarse material yields small to large quantities of water to wells where saturated	QUATERNARY
PLIOCENE AND PLEISTOCENE	Older alluvium Unconsolidated to consolidated boulders, gravel, sand, silt, and clay; dissected. Coarse material yields small to large quantities of water where saturated.	TERTIARY AND QUATERNARY
	Consolidated noncarbonate rocks Igneous, metamorphic, and sedimentary rocks. May yield small amounts of water from fracture zones	LATE PRECAMBRIAN TO PERMIAN
	Consolidated carbonate rocks Limestone and dolomite. May yield small to large quantities of water from fracture and solution cavities	PRECAMBRIAN TO QUATERNARY

Drainage divide

Geologic Contact (dashed where approximately located)

Fault (dashed where approximately located, inferred, or buried by alluvium)

1 Channel measuring site

7d1 Well and number

Spring

Playa

2530 Approximate water-level contour; contour interval 10 feet in Ivanpah Valley, 20 feet in Mesquite Valley; datum is mean sea level

Approximate location of Goodsprings well field

Phreatophytes

Approximate Scale
1 0 1 5 10 Miles

Base: From Army Map Service 1:250,000
Series: Kingman (1954) and Las Vegas (1954)

Hydrology by Patrick A. Glancy, 1967. Geology synthesized and modified from Jennings (1961) and Longwell, Pampeyan, and Bowyer (1965).

PLATE 1.—GENERALIZED HYDROGEOLOGIC MAP OF MESQUITE-IVANPAH VALLEY AREA, NEVADA AND CALIFORNIA