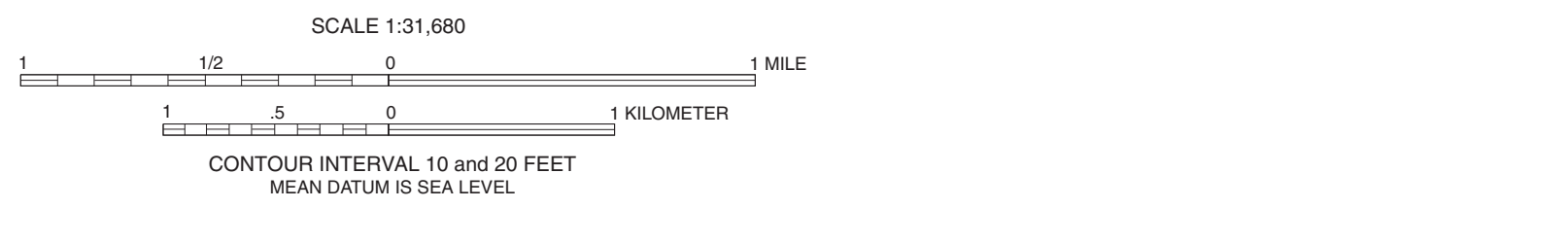


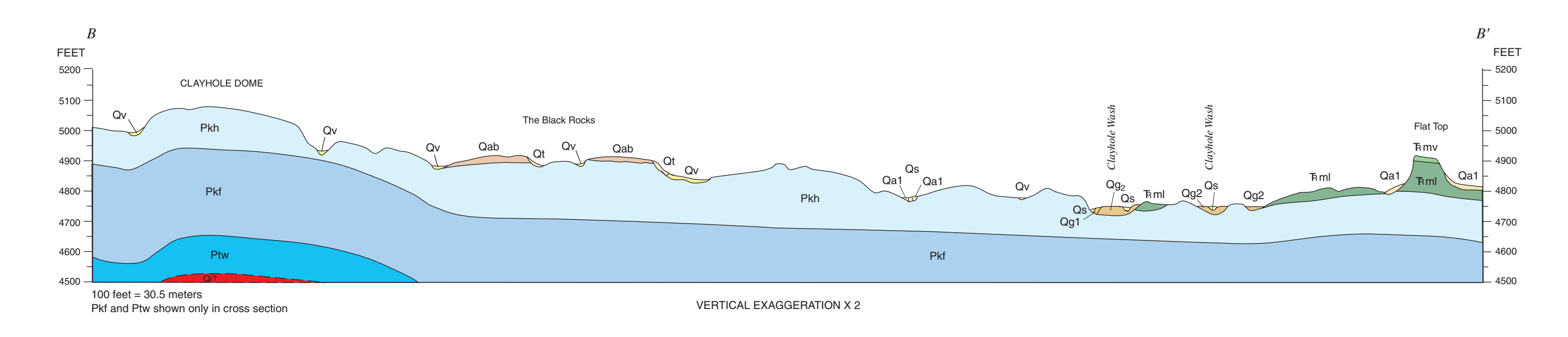
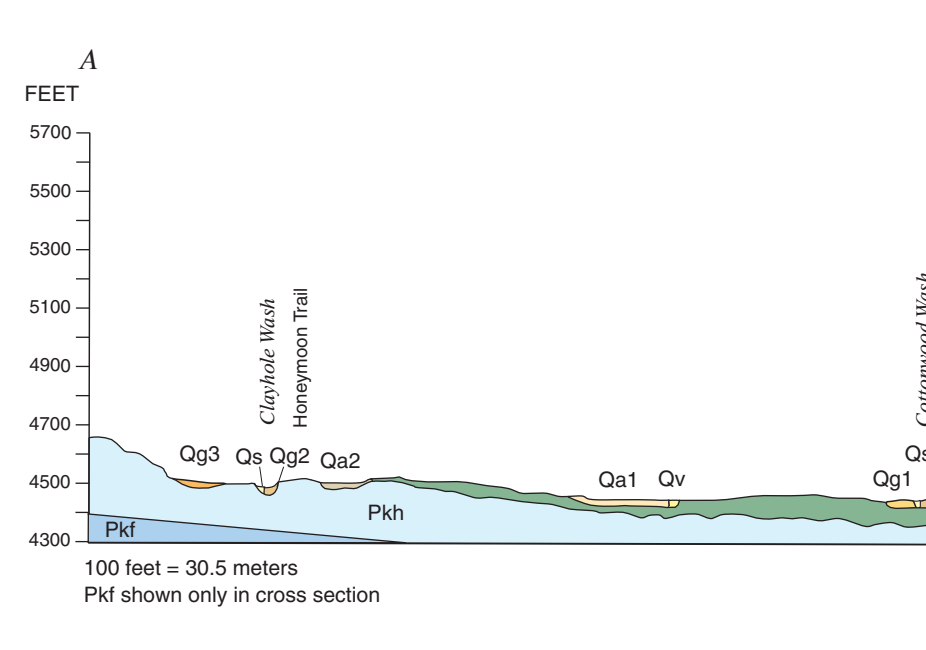
- ### LIST OF MAP UNITS
- [Symbol] Artificial fill and quarries (Holocene)
- [Symbol] Sand dune deposits (Holocene)
- [Symbol] Floodplain deposits (Holocene and Pleistocene)
- [Symbol] Stream-channel alluvium (Holocene and Pleistocene)
- [Symbol] Young terrace-gravel deposits (Holocene)
- [Symbol] Young alluvial fan deposits (Holocene)
- [Symbol] Valley-fill deposits (Holocene and Pleistocene)
- [Symbol] Talus deposits (Holocene and Pleistocene)
- [Symbol] Landslide deposits (Holocene and Pleistocene)
- [Symbol] Colluvial deposits (Holocene and Pleistocene)
- [Symbol] Intermediate terrace-gravel deposits (Pleistocene)
- [Symbol] Intermediate alluvial fan deposits (Pleistocene)
- [Symbol] Old terrace-gravel deposits (Pleistocene)
- [Symbol] Old alluvial fan deposits (Pleistocene)
- IGNEOUS ROCKS**
- [Symbol] Intrusive dikes (Pleistocene)
- [Symbol] Basalt flow (Pleistocene)
- [Symbol] Antelope Knoll Basalt (Pleistocene)
- SEDIMENTARY ROCKS**
- [Symbol] Chinle Formation (Upper Triassic)
- [Symbol] Petrified Forest Member
- [Symbol] Shinarump Member
- [Symbol] Menapius Formation (Middle and Lower Triassic)
- [Symbol] Upper red member (Middle and Lower Triassic)
- [Symbol] Shaubkuhl Member (Lower Triassic)
- [Symbol] Middle red member (Lower Triassic)
- [Symbol] Virgin Limestone Member (Lower Triassic)
- [Symbol] Lower red member and Timpanog Member, undivided (Lower Triassic)
- [Symbol] Lower red member (Lower Triassic)
- [Symbol] Timpanog Member (Lower Triassic)
- [Symbol] Kaibab Formation (Lower Permian)
- [Symbol] Harrington Member
- [Symbol] Fossil Mountain Member—Shows only in cross section
- [Symbol] Timpanog Formation (Lower Permian)
- [Symbol] Woods Ranch Member—Shows only in cross section

- ### EXPLANATION
- Contact—(Approximate contact for alluvial units only)
- Fault—Dashed where inferred or approximately located, dotted where concealed, but not in downthrown side. Faults shown as bounding alluvium do not offset alluvium. Number is estimated separation displacement in feet.
- Landslide scarp—Headward scarp of landslide; hachures point in direction of slide.
- Folds—Showing trace of fold surface and direction of plunge; dashed where approximately located, dotted where concealed.
- Anticline
- Plunging anticline
- Syncline
- Plunging syncline
- Doubly plunging syncline
- Monocline
- Dome
- Strike and dip of beds
- Inclined—Measured in the field
- Approximate—Estimated from aerial photographs
- Inferred—Interpreted from aerial photographs, dip amount not determined
- Strike of vertical and subvertical joints
- Clayhole structure—Circular collapse structures characterized by strata dipping inward toward central point. On Kaibab Formation surface (Ph), may reflect collapse of deep-seated breccia pipe that originated in Redwall Limestone.
- Sinkhole—Enclosed depression or cave
- Flow direction of basalt
- Prospect

Base from U.S. Geological Survey, 1:250,000, Lost Spring Mountain East, Lost Spring Mountain West, Formosa West, and White Pools, 1988. Generalized Topographic Mercator Projection, 1927 North American Datum, Clark 1866 Ellipsoid, Zone 12.



Geology mapped in 1994 by G.H. Billingsley. Digital database by S.S. Priest. Edited by Thomas M. Manuscript approved for publication April 25, 2002.



## GEOLOGIC MAP OF CLAYHOLE WASH AND VICINITY, MOHAVE COUNTY, NORTHWESTERN ARIZONA

By George H. Billingsley, Susan S. Priest, and Stephanie Dudash

This map was prepared on an electronic plate directly from digital files. Original data were obtained from the U.S. Geological Survey, U.S. National Park Service, and the Bureau of Land Management. The map is published as a pamphlet and is not for sale. For more information, contact the U.S. Geological Survey, Information Services, Box 252, Denver, Colorado 80225. Available on World Wide Web at <http://geology.usgs.gov/pamphlet/mf2394/>. All use of trade, firm, or product names in this publication is for descriptive purposes only and does not imply endorsement by the U.S. Government.