Other Deposits

Intermediate age gravel and sand deposits are present on the western edge of the Yuma Mesa and in the southeastern part of the map area. These deposits are composed of well-rounded to subangular pebbles and cobbles of diverse lithology. Exposures are limited, but gravel bedding varies from subhorizontal to large-scale crossbedding. Because gravel deposits are often well rounded, the age of these deposits is not closely constrained in this area, but they are younger than the late Pleistocene Chemehuevi Formation, sandy member.

Late Pleistocene Chemehuevi Formation, gravelly member

Late Pleistocene Chemehuevi Formation, sandy member

Well-rounded to subangular pebbles and cobbles are common in this member. Exposures are generally poor, as this area consists of variable ground water erosion. Clasts vary from well-rounded to subangular clasts. In some areas lithologies are very well rounded. The age of these deposits is not closely constrained in this area, but they are younger than the late Pleistocene Chemehuevi Formation, sandy member.

Late Pleistocene Colorado River deposits

Well-rounded to subangular pebbles and cobbles are common in this member. Exposures are generally poor, as this area consists of variable ground water erosion. Clasts vary from well-rounded to subangular clasts. In some areas lithologies are very well rounded. The age of these deposits is not closely constrained in this area, but they are younger than the late Pleistocene Chemehuevi Formation, sandy member.

Minor eolian overprint

Deposits are mostly reworked older Colorado River sand and gravel, but gravel bedding varies from subhorizontal to large-scale crossbedding. Because gravel deposits are often well rounded, the age of these deposits is not closely constrained in this area, but they are younger than the late Pleistocene Chemehuevi Formation, sandy member.

Other Cenozoic clastic sedimentary deposits

These deposits consist of clay deposited in a marine environment during the late Miocene and Pliocene. These marine deposits transition to terrigenous deposits of Late Cenozoic age (late Pleistocene to late Holocene) that are present in the Cottonwood Valley area. These deposits are reworked from older Colorado River deposits. Pebbles and cobbles are well-rounded to subangular clasts. In some areas lithologies are very well rounded. The age of these deposits is not closely constrained in this area, but they are younger than the late Pleistocene Chemehuevi Formation, sandy member.