Basalt lava flows (Pliocene to late Oligocene)

Distinction of epiclastic and pyroclastic origin not clear on a bed to sandstone interbedded. White to very light grey color, typically with pre-caldera rocks (Superstition Group) and post-Apache Leap deposits (unit Tsy).

Landslides (Quaternary)

Conglomeratic clastic rocks (Miocene)

medium- to thin-bedded sandstone, pebbly sandstone, silty

Sandy clastic rocks (Miocene)

Mounds consist of bladed calcite deposited as coatings on mud stratigraphic superposition. Lithology is very similar to younger occurrences.

Distinguished from basalt lava units (Tb, Tbo, Tby) in that the olivine and/or pyroxene and quartz. Several outcrops are clearly pyroxene. Some contain all four phases. Most contain at least hornblende, pyroxene, and quartz. Sanidine phenocrysts are.

Porphyritic biotite-quartz monzonite grading locally into a thin layer of coarse feldspathic sandstone containing a few rock chips and arkosic sandstone.

An algal member contains abundant wavy concentric structures.

Metamorphic rock interpreted to be derived from dacitic to andesitic metabasite and tonalite.

Porphyritic granitoid (Early Proterozoic)

Pink to reddish mostly equigranular granitoid (Early Proterozoic)

Porphyritic granitoid (middle Proterozoic, Carefree, Tyrone area).

Diorite porphyry occurs as thin sills, dikes, and small irregular stock of porphyritic biotite-quartz monzonite grading locally into amphibolite.

Equigranular, unfoliated, medium to fine grained granite or amphibolite.

Coarse grained porphyritic granitoid (middle Proterozoic, Carefree, Tyrone area).

Amphibolite.

Pink to reddish mostly equigranular granitoid (Early Proterozoic)