

Sheet H

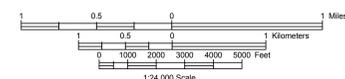
Map Unit Descriptions

- Other units**
- Quaternary hillside talus and colluvium - unconsolidated to weakly consolidated, very poorly sorted angular rock debris deposited at the base of bedrock slopes
 - Plowed areas - historically or actively plowed fields, irrigated pastures, and other lightly disturbed areas
- River Alluvium**
- Active river channel deposits - unconsolidated, poorly to very poorly sorted sand to silt/clay deposits in active river channels. Deposits in narrow canyon reaches are very thin to discontinuous overlying bedrock. Deposits are typically unconsolidated to lightly vegetated and exhibit no soil development
 - Flood channel and low terrace deposits - unconsolidated sand, gravel, silt and clay deposits on bars, flood channels, and low terraces. Deposits form light vegetated in-channel bars, channels occupied by flow in flood events, and small planar fluvial terraces less than 4 feet above the active channel
 - Historical river terrace deposits - unconsolidated, poorly sorted sand, gravel, silt and clay deposits on low terraces and high bars within the modern floodplain. Surfaces are typically planar with tabular or lenticular gravel lenses
 - Late Holocene to historical river terrace deposits - unconsolidated, poorly sorted silt, sand, clay and gravel deposits on terraces adjacent to the modern floodplain. Surfaces are typically planar with tabular or lenticular gravel lenses
 - Late to early Holocene river terrace deposits - unconsolidated, poorly sorted silt, sand, clay and gravel deposits on slightly higher terraces adjacent to the modern floodplain. Surfaces typically are planar with local gully development
 - Late Pleistocene river terrace deposits, younger member - gravely, sandy river terrace deposits up to 65 feet above the active river channel
 - Late Pleistocene river terrace deposits, older member - gravely, sandy river terrace deposits up to 65 feet above the active river channel
 - Late Pleistocene river terrace deposits, undivided - gravely, sandy river terrace deposits 15 to 65 feet above the active river channel. Deposits consist of well rounded to rounded pebbles to cobbles with cross-bedded coarse sandy beds. Clay stringers are discrete
 - Middle to late Pleistocene river terrace deposits, undivided - high-standing, cobble to sandy river terrace deposits exhibiting moderate to strong clay development and calcium carbonate accumulation
 - Early Pleistocene river terrace deposits, younger - very high standing, old river terrace deposits, lower level
 - Early Pleistocene river terrace deposits, middle - very high standing, old river terrace deposits, middle level
 - Early Pleistocene river terrace deposits, older - very high standing, old river terrace deposits, upper level
- Piedmont Alluvium**
- Modern stream channel deposits - active channel deposits composed of very poorly sorted sand, pebbles, and cobbles with some boulders to moderately-sorted sand and pebbles
 - Least Holocene alluvium - unconsolidated, very poorly sorted silt to cobble low terrace and overflow channel deposits
 - Late Holocene alluvium - planar terrace deposits located along incised drainage, broad low-relief distal fan deposits overlapping onto Holocene river alluvium, and infrequently active tributary drainage deposits
 - Older Holocene alluvium - broad, low-relief, undulating fan deposits exhibiting widespread, shallow braided drainage patterns
 - Early to middle Pleistocene alluvial fan and terrace deposits - high, moderately consolidated gravelly deposits with strong soil development
 - Early Pleistocene alluvial fan deposits, undivided - high, moderately consolidated gravelly deposits with strong soil development
- Cenozoic Basin Deposits**
- Late Miocene to Pliocene deposits - moderately to strongly indurated conglomerate and sandstone basin fill deposits
 - Tertiary deposits, undivided - moderately to strongly consolidated conglomerate, undivided
- Bedrock units**
- Tertiary basalt, undivided - Tertiary basalt flow, associated cinder cones and pyroclastic rocks, intrusive basalts, and mafic rocks
 - Martin Formation - Devonian Martin Formation
 - Yavapai Sandstone - yellow to red, thinly bedded and crossbedded sandstone and dolomitic siltstone
 - Mississippian, Devonian, and Cambrian Sedimentary rocks, undivided - Tapesats Sandstone, Bright Angel Shale, Muav Limestone, Temple Butte Formation, and Redwall Limestone (Richard et al., 2000)
 - East Verde River Formation - interbedded siltstone, graywacke, shale, conglomerate, mafic volcanic, felsic flows and tuff (Wuicke and Conway, 1987)
 - Proterozoic granite, undivided - fine to coarse grained granitoids, quartz monzonite, porphyry, mylonite, and granophyre

Bedrock and surficial geologic mapping for areas outside the lateral limits of Holocene river alluvium was compiled from the following sources

Richard, S.M., Reynolds, S.J., Spencer, J.E., and Peartree, P.A., comps., 2000, Geologic Map of Arizona: Arizona Geological Survey Map M-35, 1 sheet, scale 1:1,000,000.

Wuicke, C.T., and Conway, C.M., 1987, Geologic map of the Mazatzal Wilderness and contiguous Roadless Area, Gila, Maricopa, and Yavapai Counties, Arizona: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 87-0664, 22 p., 1 sheet, scale 1:48,000.

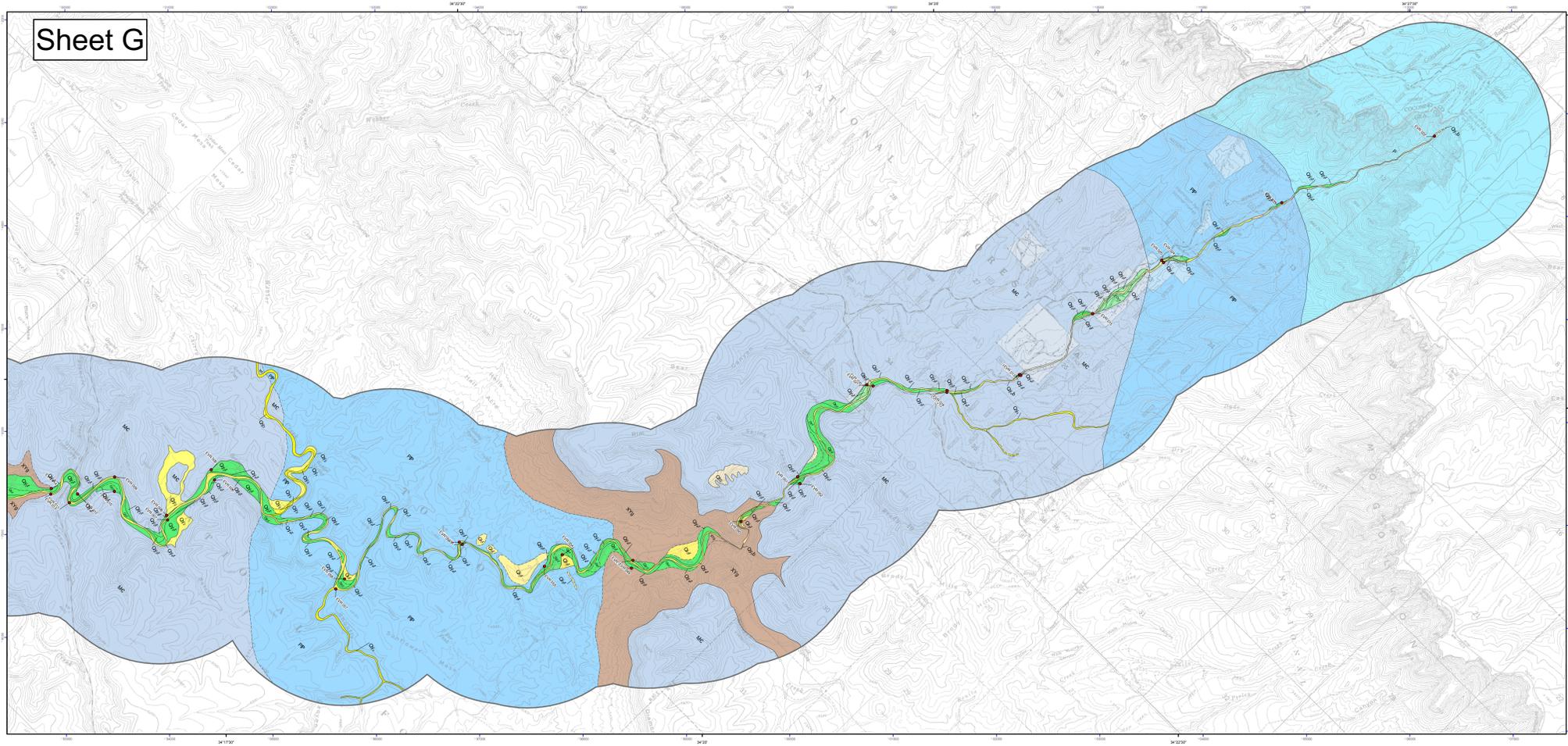
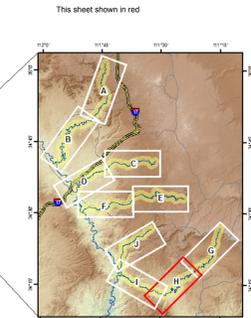


SURFICIAL GEOLOGIC MAP OF OAK CREEK, WET BEAVER CREEK, WEST CLEAR CREEK, FOSSIL CREEK, AND THE EAST VERDE RIVER, CENTRAL ARIZONA

by Cook, J.P.
October 2010
Arizona Geological Survey
Digital Map DM-RM-3H
version 1.0
Funding for this project was provided by the Arizona Department of Water Resources
USGS 24k quadrangle series topographic base maps, North American Datum of 1983, Projection and 1000-meter grid ticks (blue). Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 12.



Location Map



Sheet G

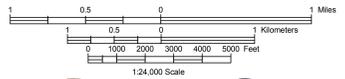
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 - Bedrock-lined river channel - portions of the active channel where flow passes directly over exposed bedrock. A discontinuous layer of pebbles to boulders may be present but unsorted, point-bar deposits line the channel bottom
 - Flood channel and low terrace deposits - unconsolidated sand, gravel, silt and clay deposits on bars, flood channels, and low terraces. Deposits form light vegetated in-channel bars, channels occupied by flow in flood events, and small planar fluvial terraces less than 4 feet above the active channel
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- Bedrock units**
- Permian sedimentary rocks, undivided - gray to tan, cherty limestone of the Kaibab and Snowy Formations, and underlying gray to tan, fine-grained carbonate sandstone (Richard et al., 2000)
 - Permian to Pennsylvanian Sedimentary rocks, undivided - interbedded sandstone, shale, and limestone from the Supai Group and Hermit Shale (Richard et al., 2000)
 - Mississippian, Devonian, and Cambrian Sedimentary rocks, undivided - Tapesats Sandstone, Bright Angel Shale, Muav Limestone, Temple Butte Formation, and Redwall Limestone (Richard et al., 2000)
 - Proterozoic granite, undivided - fine to coarse grained granitoids, quartz monzonite, porphyry, mylonite, and granophyre

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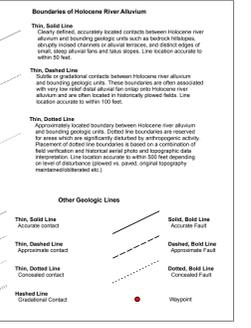
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