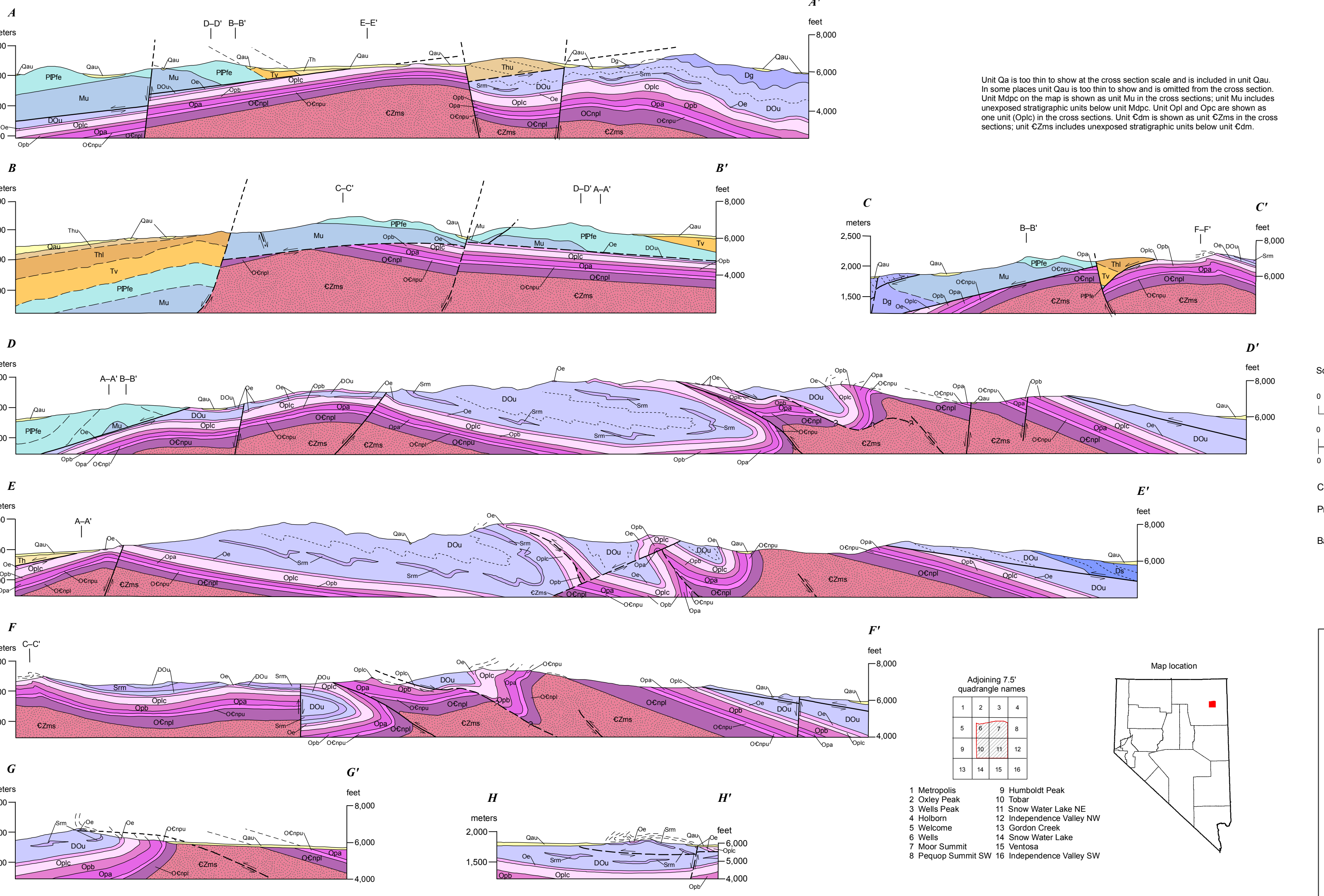


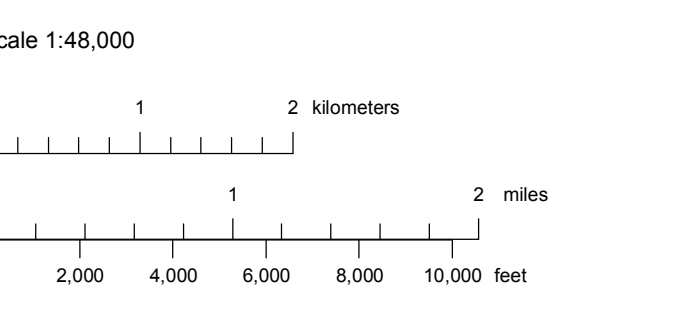
- Quaternary and Tertiary Surficial Units**
- Qau** Alluvium, undivided
  - Qa** Alluvium
  - Qla** Lacustrine deposits and alluvium, undivided
  - Qts** Sedimentary rocks
- Unmetamorphosed Rocks in the Hanging Wall of the Wood Hills Fault**
- Th** Upper member and lower member of the Humboldt Formation, undivided
  - Thu** Upper member of the Humboldt Formation
  - Thl** Lower member of the Humboldt Formation
  - Tv** Volcanic rocks
  - PPfle** Ferguson Mountain Formation and Ely Limestone, undivided
  - Mu** Chainman Shale, Diamond Peak Formation, and Tripson Pass Limestone, undivided (unit shown in cross section only)
  - Mdpc** Chainman Shale and Diamond Peak Formation, undivided
  - Dg** Guilmette Formation
- Metamorphic Rocks in the Footwall of the Wood Hills Fault**
- Dg** Guilmette Formation
  - DOu** Simonson Dolomite, Lone Mountain Dolomite, Roberts Mountains Formation, Laketown Dolomite, and Fish Haven Dolomite, undivided
  - Ds** Simonson Dolomite
  - Srm** Roberts Mountains Formation
  - SOBx** Brecciated Laketown Dolomite, Fish Haven Dolomite and (or) Eureka Quartzite, undivided
  - Ou** Eureka Quartzite and Pogonip Group, undivided
  - Oe** Eureka Quartzite
- POGONIP GROUP**
- Opl** Lehman Formation
  - Opc** Lehman Formation and unit C, undivided
  - Opc** Unit C
  - Opb** Unit B
  - Opa** Unit A
- OCnpu** Upper member of the Notch Peak Formation
  - OCnpl** Lower member of the Notch Peak Formation
  - Cdm** Dunderberg Shale, Oasis Formation, Shafter Formation, Decoy Limestone, Morgan Pass Formation, undivided
  - CZms** Metasedimentary rocks (unit shown in cross section only)
- Intrusive Rocks in the Footwall of the Wood Hills Fault**
- Kg** Granite

See accompanying text for full unit descriptions, references and figures for this map.

- Unmetamorphosed Sequence**
- Quaternary
  - Tertiary(?)
  - Tertiary
  - Permian
  - Pennsylvanian
  - Mississippian
  - Devonian
- Metamorphosed Sequence**
- Cretaceous(?)
  - Devonian
  - Silurian
  - Ordovician
  - Cambrian
  - Proterozoic
- Symbology (per FGDC-STD-013-2006)**
- Contact** Solid where certain and location accurate, long-dashed where approximate, dotted where concealed; queried if identity or existence uncertain.
- Normal faults** Solid where certain and location accurate, long-dashed where approximate, dotted where concealed; queried if identity or existence uncertain. Ball on downthrown side.
- Vertical or near-vertical faults** Solid where certain and location accurate, long-dashed where approximate, dotted where concealed; queried if identity or existence uncertain. U on upthrown block, D on downthrown block.
- Low-angle normal fault (brittle)** Solid where certain and location accurate, long-dashed where approximate, queried if identity or existence uncertain. Half circles are on hanging wall.
- Low-angle normal fault (ductile)** Solid where certain and location accurate, long-dashed where approximate, queried if identity or existence uncertain. Half circles are on hanging wall.
- Thrust fault** Solid where certain and location accurate, long-dashed where approximate, dotted where concealed. Sawteeth on hanging wall.
- Folded low-angle normal fault** Solid where certain and location accurate, long-dashed where approximate, queried if identity or existence uncertain. Rectangles are on hanging wall.
- Anticline** Solid where certain and location accurate.
- Syncline** Solid where certain and location accurate, long-dashed where approximate.
- Overtured anticline** Solid where certain and location accurate, long-dashed where approximate, short-dashed where concealed, queried if identity or existence uncertain.
- Overtured syncline** Solid where certain and location accurate, long-dashed where approximate, queried if identity or existence uncertain.
- Strike and dip of bedding**
- ↗ 41° Inclined
  - ↘ 37° Overtured
- Strike and dip of foliation (S)**
- Arrow shows trend and plunge of lineation (L)
- ↗ 35° Inclined
- Strike and dip of foliation**
- ↕ Vertical
- Trend and plunge of elongation lineation (L)**
- ↗ 33° Inclined
- Trend of horizontal lineation**
- ↔ Horizontal
- Line of cross section**
- A — A'
- Sample location**
- Vetric bluff



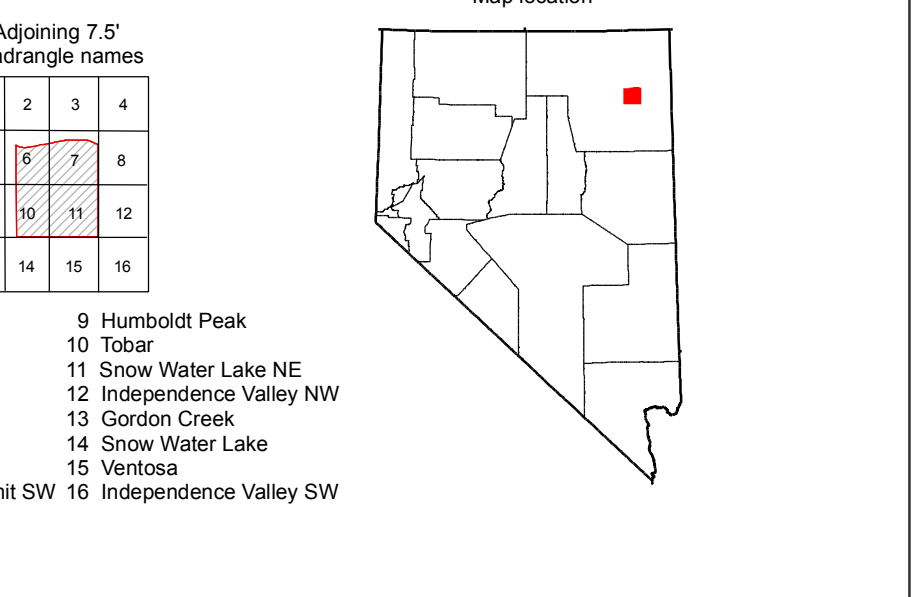
Unit Qa is too thin to show at the cross section scale and is included in unit Qau. In some places unit Qau is too thin to show and is omitted from the cross section. Unit Mdpc on the map is shown as unit Mu in the cross sections; unit Mu includes unexposed stratigraphic units below unit Mdpc. Unit Opl and Opc are shown as one unit (Oplc) in the cross sections. Unit Cdm is shown as unit CZms in the cross sections; unit CZms includes unexposed stratigraphic units below unit Cdm.



CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET

Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator, Zone 11, North American Datum 1927 (m)

Base map: U.S. Geological Survey  
Wells 7.5' quadrangle (1968, photorevised 1982)  
Moor Summit 7.5' quadrangle (1968, photorevised 1982)  
Tobar 7.5' quadrangle (1968, photorevised 1982)  
Snow Water Lake NE 7.5' quadrangle (1968, photorevised 1982)



# GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE WOOD HILLS, ELKO COUNTY, NEVADA

Phyllis Camilleri  
Department of Geosciences, Austin Peay State University  
2010

**Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology**  
Mackay School of Earth Sciences and Engineering  
College of Science  
University of Nevada, Reno

Field work done in 1988-1992  
Supported by the Geological Society of Nevada, Geological Society of America, American Association of Petroleum Geologists, Sigma Xi, Wyoming Geological Association, Shell Oil Company, U.S. Geological Survey, National Science Foundation, and Austin Peay State University.

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Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology  
University of Nevada, Reno / 178  
Reno, Nevada 89507-0178  
ph. (775) 682-8766  
www.nbmng.unr.edu