INTRODUCTION

The surficial geologic map of the Lenore quadrangle identifies earth materials of the Late Tertiary and Quaternary geologic time periods that are distributed across and adjacent to the area. The map forms a foundational tool for interpretation of subsurface conditions, selection of sites for construction, and assessment of potential hazards and opportunities for resource development.

The geology was investigated during a one-year period. Natural and artificial exposures of the geology were examined and selectively sampled. In addition to field investigations, aerial photographs and other remote sensing data were extensively used to guide the investigations and to develop the maps. The geology was mapped to a scale of 1:24,000 to allow interpretation and assessment of subsurface conditions, for example, for siting water wells and assessing the extent and limits of ground water. The bedrock geologic map is cross sectioned to show details of the basement rocks and the Miocene basalt flows and sediments. The bedrock map's cross sections are interpreted to subsurface conditions suitable for siting water wells and assessing the extent and limits of ground water.

The canyons of the Clearwater River and its tributary, Bedrock Creek, are being cut through Miocene basalt and sediments. The bedrock geology was studied in the canyons and adjacent terraces. The surficial geologic map was developed by mapping outcrops and deposits in the canyons and adjacent terraces. The surficial geologic map is cross sectioned with details of the basement rocks and the Miocene basalt flows and sediments. The bedrock geologic map is cross sectioned to show details of the basement rocks and the Miocene basalt flows and sediments. The bedrock map's cross sections are interpreted to subsurface conditions suitable for siting water wells and assessing the extent and limits of ground water.

DESCRIPTION OF MAP UNITS

BRIDAL DWOITS

The surficial geologic map of the Lenore quadrangle identifies earth materials of the late Tertiary and Quaternary geologic time periods that are distributed across and adjacent to the area. The map forms a foundational tool for interpretation of subsurface conditions, siting of structures, and assessment of potential hazards and opportunities for resource development. The geology was investigated during a one-year period. Natural and artificial exposures of the geology were examined and selectively sampled. In addition to field investigations, aerial photographs and other remote sensing data were extensively used to guide the investigations and to develop the maps. The geology was mapped to a scale of 1:24,000 to allow interpretation and assessment of subsurface conditions, for example, for siting water wells and assessing the extent and limits of ground water.

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