**INTRODUCTION**

The geology map of the Fairfield Quadrangle is a detailed representation of the geologic features and stratigraphy of the area. It is based on fieldwork, aerial photography, and interpretation of geophysical data. The map is designed to assist in understanding the geological history and current geologic conditions of the area.

**DESCRIPTION OF MAP UNITS**

**TRACHYandesite (Gwin Spring Tuff)**: This unit is characterized by a dark gray, fine-grained, vesicular, diktytaxitic tuff. It is known for its distinct texture and is well-exposed in the field. The tuff is likely of volcanic origin and is mapped in the central part of the quadrangle.

**ARTIFICIAL DEPOSITS**

- **Fill**: Includes fill material that has been added to the landscape, such as road fill and construction debris.
- **Colluvium**: Deposits formed by the movement of soil and rock downslope.
- **Landslide deposits**: Deposits resulting from landslides, which can include both Holocene and Pleistocene ages.
- **Southeastern Idaho alluvial fans**: These fans are composed of sediment eroded from the mountains and transported to the plains.
- **North Idaho alluvial fans**: These fans are distinct from southeastern Idaho alluvial fans and are characterized by different sediment types.

**VOLCANIC ROCKS**

- **Post-Miocene basalt**: This volcanic rock is characterized by its dark color and is well-exposed in the central part of the quadrangle.
- **Miocene basalt**: This volcanic rock is characterized by its dark color and is well-exposed in the central part of the quadrangle.
- **Pliocene basalt**: This volcanic rock is characterized by its dark color and is well-exposed in the central part of the quadrangle.

**SEDIMENTARY ROCKS**

- **Fine-grained sandstone**: This sedimentary rock is characterized by its fine-grained texture and is well-exposed in the central part of the quadrangle.
- **Coarse-grained sandstone**: This sedimentary rock is characterized by its coarse-grained texture and is well-exposed in the central part of the quadrangle.

**ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

The authors would like to acknowledge the contributions of various individuals and organizations that have supported this project. Special thanks go to the Idaho Geological Survey for their support and assistance.

**REFERENCES**

