INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this work is to describe the geology of the Kitty Creek Quadrangle, Lemhi County, southwestern Idaho, and make recommendations for future geologic mapping. The Quadrangle (T11N-R5W-S1) is located within the Lemhi Mountains, a region of the Idaho Rocky Mountains. The geology of the Quadrangle was formerly mapped in 1932 by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) and published as USGS Map Series 760, but it has been revised and updated in this report. The Quadrangle is bounded by the Salmon River to the northwest, the Idaho-Montana state line to the northeast, the Salmon River to the southeast, and the Lemhi River to the southwest. The Quadrangle covers an area of approximately 500 square miles and includes parts of Lemhi, Princeton, and Custer counties.

DESCRIPTION OF MAP UNITS

The geologic map is divided into several units, each with its own color and letter designation. The map units are described in detail in the report, and the map itself includes a key to the symbols used to represent different geologic features. The map units are divided into three main categories: Bedrock, Quaternary deposits, and Terrane tectonic deposits. The Bedrock category includes various rock types, such as igneous, metamorphic, and sedimentary rocks. The Quaternary deposits category includes deposits formed during the Quaternary period, such as glacial till, loess, and alluvium. The Terrane tectonic deposits category includes deposits formed as a result of tectonic activity, such as fault displacement and slump blocks.

SYMBOLS

The symbols used in the map are described in the report. Some of the symbols include: rock type symbols, which are used to represent different rock types, such as quartzite, quartz-diorite, and granite; deposit symbols, which are used to represent different types of deposits, such as alluvium, glacial till, and loess; and tectonic symbols, which are used to represent different types of tectonic features, such as faults and folds.

REFERENCES

The references cited in the report include scientific articles, books, and reports. Some of the references include: Ambrose et al. (1992), Bell et al. (1993), and Hannaux et al. (1994). The full list of references is included in the report.