

EXPLANATION

LITHOLOGIC UNITS¹

- Precambrian rock outcrop.
- Precambrian rock present in subsurface at shallow depths.
- Tertiary and Quaternary volcanic rock outcrop.
- Tertiary and Quaternary volcanic rocks present in subsurface at shallow depths.
- Tertiary igneous intrusive rocks.

FAULTS (shown where they intersect Precambrian rocks at the surface or in the subsurface).

- Thrust fault, sawtooth on upthrown side; dashed where inferred.
- Normal fault, ball and bar on downthrown side; dashed where inferred.
- High-angle fault, bars on upthrown side; dashed where inferred.
- Fault, movement unspecified; dashed where inferred.

CONTOURS

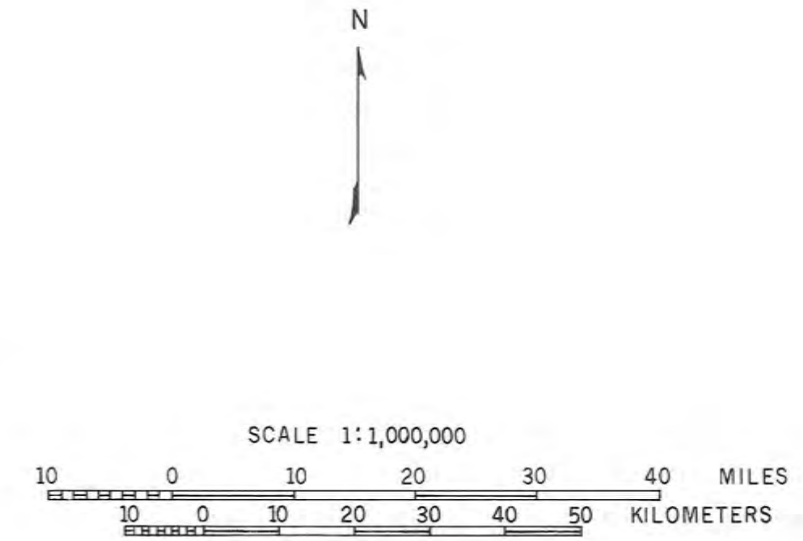
- Elevation contour on top of Precambrian basement, in feet above (+) or below (-) mean sea level. Contour interval varies; heavy contour lines at 10,000-foot intervals.
- Contour in footwall of thrust.
- Contour restored to pre-erosion elevation.

DATA POINTS

- Well drilled to the Precambrian.
- Well drilled into or through the Precambrian.
- Well drilled to the Cambrian.
- Well drilled to the Ordovician.
- Wells critical to interpretation (drilled to units younger than Ordovician).
- Elevations of Precambrian rocks in some of the highest mountain peaks (in feet).
- Yellowstone caldera boundary.

¹ Outcrop modified from J.D. Love and A.C. Christiansen, 1985, Geologic map of Wyoming: U.S. Geological Survey, scale 1:500,000.

The basement map presented here was prepared using all well data, published information, gravity, magnetics, and reflection seismic data available to the author. Numerous cross sections were constructed to aid in interpretation. The Geological Survey of Wyoming and the compiler welcome comments.



PRECAMBRIAN BASEMENT MAP OF WYOMING: OUTCROP AND STRUCTURAL CONFIGURATION
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