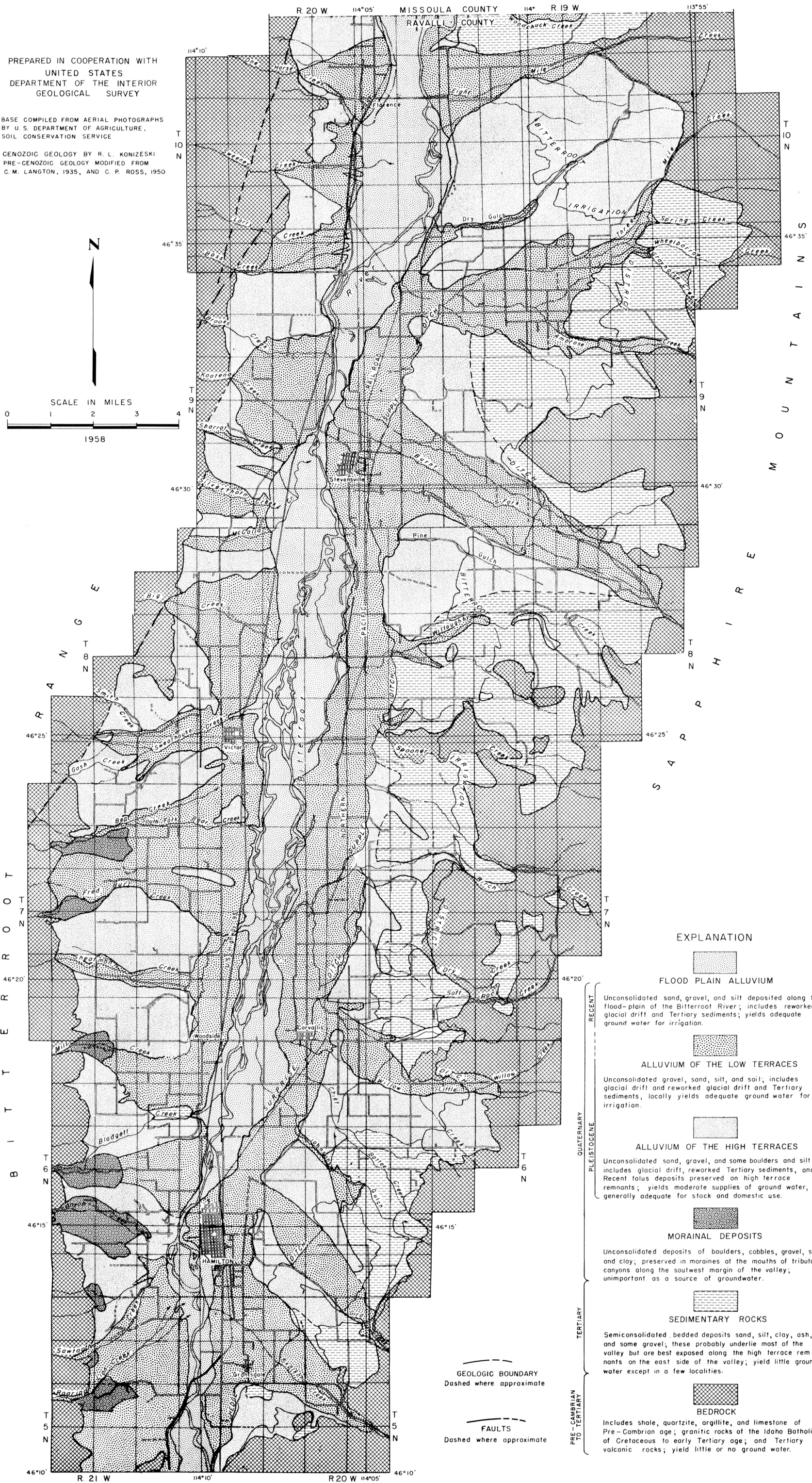
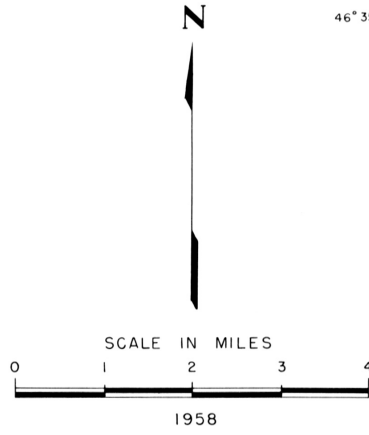


PREPARED IN COOPERATION WITH
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

BASE COMPILED FROM AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS
BY U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

CENOZOIC GEOLOGY BY R. L. KONIZESKI
PRE-CENOZOIC GEOLOGY MODIFIED FROM
C. M. LANGTON, 1935, AND C. P. ROSS, 1950



EXPLANATION

FLOOD PLAIN ALLUVIUM

Unconsolidated sand, gravel, and silt deposited along the flood-plain of the Bitterroot River; includes reworked glacial drift and Tertiary sediments; yields adequate ground water for irrigation.

ALLUVIUM OF THE LOW TERRACES

Unconsolidated gravel, sand, silt, and soil; includes glacial drift and reworked glacial drift and Tertiary sediments, locally yields adequate ground water for irrigation.

ALLUVIUM OF THE HIGH TERRACES

Unconsolidated sand, gravel, and some boulders and silt; includes glacial drift, reworked Tertiary sediments, and Recent talus deposits preserved on high terrace remnants; yields moderate supplies of ground water, generally adequate for stock and domestic use.

MORAINAL DEPOSITS

Unconsolidated deposits of boulders, cobbles, gravel, silt, and clay; preserved in moraines at the mouths of tributary canyons along the southwest margin of the valley; unimportant as a source of groundwater.

SEDIMENTARY ROCKS

Semiconsolidated bedded deposits sand, silt, clay, ash, and some gravel; these probably underlie most of the valley but are best exposed along the high terrace remnants on the east side of the valley; yield little ground water except in a few localities.

BEDROCK

Includes shale, quartzite, argillite, and limestone of Pre-Cambrian age; granitic rocks of the Idaho Batholith of Cretaceous to early Tertiary age; and Tertiary volcanic rocks; yield little or no ground water.

GEOLOGIC BOUNDARY
Dashed where approximate

FAULTS
Dashed where approximate

GEOLOGIC MAP OF BITTERROOT VALLEY, MONTANA