

Wet Mountain Valley-Huerfano Park			
Geologic Period	Phase	Stratigraphic Unit	Hydrogeologic Unit
Quaternary	Modern	Alluvium and outwash deposits	Alluvial Aquifer
	Glaciation	Glacial deposits	Glacial deposits
		Older stream and outwash terrace deposits	Local perched aquifer
Neogene	Extension	Santa Fe/Dry Union Formation	Valley fill aquifer
	Transition	Intrusive igneous rocks	Volcanics-intrusives
Paleogene		Laramide	Devils Hole Formation
	Farista Conglomerate		
	Huerfano Formation		
	Cuchara Formation		
	Poison Canyon Formation		
Cretaceous	Interior Seaway	Older Laramide aged deposits and upper Cretaceous Seaway deposits of the Raton Basin may be present at depth below the valley fill deposits but are not recognized as aquifers in the Wet Mountain Valley	Raton Basin hydrogeologic units
		Regional Cretaceous Seaway shale-dominated formations form multiple hydrogeologic units, most are confining units	Colorado Piedmont Regional and Eagle Basin-Central Colorado Trough hydrogeologic units
Jurassic	Mesozoic Sandstones	Multiple sedimentary units deposited	
Triassic			
Permian	Ancestral Rocky Mountains	Ancestral Rocky Mountains event marine and non-marine sedimentary formations form multiple hydrogeologic units in the Eagle Basin-Central Colorado Trough and may be present, depending on location	
Pennsylvanian			
Mississippian	Paleozoic Carbonates	Lower Paleozoic sedimentary formations that are dominantly limestone and dolomite form multiple aquifers preserved in the Eagle Basin-Central Colorado Trough may be present depending on location	Colorado Piedmont Regional and Eagle Basin-Central Colorado Trough hydrogeologic units
Devonian			
Silurian			
Ordovician			
Cambrian			
Precambrian	Precambrian	Crystalline rocks of igneous and metamorphic origin in mountainous region	Crystalline bedrock

Table 12a-04-01. Wet Mountain Valley-Huerfano Park stratigraphic chart.

Wet Mountain Valley-Huerfano Park

Geologic Period	Phase	Stratigraphic Unit	Unit Thickness (ft)	Physical Characteristics	Hydrogeologic Unit	Hydrologic Characteristics
Quaternary	Modern	Alluvium and outwash deposits		Well to poorly-sorted, uncemented sands, silts and gravels along modern streams and as valley-fill	Alluvial Aquifer	
	Glaciation	Glacial deposits		Unstratified sand, gravel, and silt within, and at the mouths of, mountain valleys of the Sangre de Cristo Range	Glacial deposits	
		Older stream and outwash terrace deposits		Well to poorly-sorted, uncemented sands, silts and gravels on bedrock-cored terraces above modern streams	Local perched aquifer	
Neogene	Extension	Santa Fe/Dry Union Formation		Poorly stratified sandy silt with conglomerate lenses	Valley fill aquifer	
	Transition	Intrusive igneous rocks		Igneous stocks and dikes	Volcanics-intrusives	Yield water to springs and a few wells
Paleogene	Laramide	Devils Hole Formation	25-1,300	Conglomerate and conglomeratic tuff	Valley fill aquifer	Yields water to wells and springs in Huerfano Park
		Farista Conglomerate	0-1,200	Conglomerate and sandstone		Yields water to wells and springs in Huerfano Park
		Huerfano Formation	0-2,000	Variiegated mudstone with red, white and tan sandstone; tan sandstone is conglomeratic and occurs near the base		Yields small quantities of water to a few wells and springs
		Cuchara Formation	0-1,400	Pink, white and yellow-gray sandstone, conglomerate and mudstone		Yields small quantities of water to wells and springs
		Poison Canyon Formation	0-2,000	Massive buff to red crossbedded arkosic sandstone and conglomerate with this beds of yellow shale and siltstone		Yields small quantities of water to wells and springs
Cretaceous	Interior Seaway	Older Laramide aged deposits and upper Cretaceous Seaway deposits of the Raton Basin may be present at depth below the valley fill deposits but are not recognized as aquifers in the Wet Mountain Valley			Raton Basin hydrogeologic units	
		Regional Cretaceous Seaway shale-dominated formations form multiple hydrogeologic units, most are confining units			Colorado Piedmont Regional and Eagle Basin-Central Colorado Trough hydrogeologic units	Units are exposed along the west side of the Wet Mountain Valley and Huerfano Park in complex structural blocks
Jurassic	Mesozoic Sandstones	Multiple sedimentary units deposited in the stable continent interior may be present that may form aquifers				
Triassic						
Permian	Ancestral Rocky Mountains	Ancestral Rocky Mountains event marine and non-marine sedimentary formations form multiple hydrogeologic units in the Eagle Basin-Central Colorado Trough and may be present, depending on location				
Pennsylvanian						
Mississippian	Paleozoic Carbonates	Lower Paleozoic sedimentary formations that are dominantly limestone and dolomite form multiple aquifers preserved in the Eagle Basin-Central Colorado Trough may be present depending on location				
Devonian						
Silurian						
Ordovician						
Cambrian						
Precambrian	Precambrian	Crystalline rocks of igneous and metamorphic origin in mountainous region			Crystalline bedrock	

Table 12 04-01 Wet Mountain Valley-Huerfano Park stratigraphic chart

Sources: McLaughlin (1966); Scott and Taylor (1975); Scott and others (1974); Taylor and others (1975); Scott and others (1976); Londquist and Livingston (1978); Lindsey and others (1985); Lindsey and others (1986); Raynolds and Hagadorn (2017)