

LIST OF MAP UNITS

The complete description of map units and references are in the accompanying booklet

MAP SYMBOLS

- Contact — Approximately located
--- Fault --- Dashed where approximately located, dotted where concealed, queried where uncertain. U = apparent upthrown side, D = apparent downthrown side. Apparent vertical slip may be due to strike slip on some faults. Arrows indicate apparent strike-slip motion
// Dip Strike and dip of bedding, faults, and dikes — Angle of dip shown in degrees
Topographic riser in outwash terrace or fan
Surficial deposit fraction map unit indicates a thin veneer (less than five feet thick or discontinuous) of one deposit (upper symbol) overlies another unit (lower symbol)
Xag/Xcs/Xbsg Bedrock fractional map unit indicates mixed float zones with predominate lithology (upper symbol) and successively less abundant lithologies (greater than 25 percent; lower symbols)
Water
Alignment of cross section
Fault lineament
Fault scarp
Fault scarp, location approximate
Landslide scarp
Adit
Bedding/Dike/Fault, vertical
Cut Cul/Trench
Drill Hole
Foliation
Foliation, vertical
Lineation
Placer Cut
Prospect
Shaft
Spring
Broken rock fault zones

SURFICIAL DEPOSITS

HUMAN-MADE DEPOSITS

Artificial fill (sate Holocene)

GLACIAL DEPOSITS

- Pinedale till, undivided (late Pleistocene)
- Pinedale till, younger (late Pleistocene)
- Bull Lake till, undivided (middle Pleistocene)
- Bull Lake till, younger (late-middle Pleistocene)
- Bull Lake till, older (middle Pleistocene)
- Pre-Bull Lake till, undivided (early to middle Pleistocene)
- Pre-Bull Lake till, younger (early to middle Pleistocene)
- Pre-Bull Lake till, older (early to middle Pleistocene)

PERIGLACIAL DEPOSITS

- Rock glacier deposits, undivided (Holocene)
- Rock glacier deposits, younger (middle to late Holocene)
- Rock glacier deposits, older (early to middle Holocene)
- Talus deposits, undivided (Holocene)
- Talus deposits, active (late Holocene to Historic)
- Talus deposits, inactive (Holocene)
- Talus fan deposits, undivided (Holocene)
- Talus fan deposits, older (late Pleistocene to Holocene)
- Soilification deposits (late Pleistocene to Holocene)

ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS

- Stream-channel, flood-plain, and low-terrace alluvium (Holocene)
- Low stream terrace alluvium (Holocene)
- Pinedale outwash deposits, undivided (late Pleistocene)
- Bull Lake outwash deposits, undivided (middle Pleistocene)
- Bull Lake outwash deposits, younger (late-middle Pleistocene)
- Bull Lake outwash deposits, older (middle Pleistocene)
- Pre-Bull Lake outwash deposits, undivided (early Pleistocene)
- Pre-Bull Lake outwash deposits, younger (early Pleistocene)
- Illinoian(?) alluvium (middle Pleistocene)
- Older gravel deposits, undivided (early to middle Pleistocene)
- Kansan(?) alluvium, undivided (middle Pleistocene)
- Kansan(?) alluvium, younger (middle Pleistocene)
- Kansan(?) alluvium, middle (middle Pleistocene)
- Kansan(?) alluvium, older (middle Pleistocene)
- Nebraskan(?) alluvium, undivided (early Pleistocene)
- Nebraskan(?) alluvium, younger (early Pleistocene)
- Nebraskan(?) alluvium, older (early Pleistocene)
- Nussbaum(?) alluvium (early Pleistocene)

COLLUVIAL DEPOSITS

- Colluvium (late Pleistocene and Holocene)
- Colluvium, older (middle to late Pleistocene)
- Landslide deposits, undivided (late Pleistocene to Holocene)
- Landslide deposits, younger (late Pleistocene to Holocene)
- Landslide deposits, older (middle? to late Pleistocene)

ALLUVIAL AND COLLUVIAL DEPOSITS

- Alluvium and colluvium, undivided (late Pleistocene to Holocene)
- Alluvium and colluvium, older (late Pleistocene)
- Alluvial-fan deposits, undivided (late Pleistocene to Holocene)
- Alluvial-fan deposits, younger (Holocene)
- Alluvial-fan deposits, older (middle to late Pleistocene)
- Mixed landslide and alluvial-fan deposits, older (middle to late Pleistocene)
- Alluvial-fan deposits, very old (early to middle Pleistocene)

SEDIMENTARY ROCKS

DRY UNION FORMATION

- Upper Arkansas graben sequence (Miocene? and Pliocene)
- South Arkansas graben sequence (middle to upper Miocene and Pliocene?)
- Clay bed series (middle to upper Miocene?)
- Volcanic ash (middle to upper Miocene?)
- Paleozoic sedimentary rock landslide sheets and blocks (middle to upper Miocene?)

PALEOZOIC

- Ordovician formations including Manitou dolomite and Fremont dolomite (early to late Ordovician) and possibly Leadville limestone (Mississippian)

IGNEOUS ROCKS

RIFT-RELATED MAGMATISM (~29.8 Ma)

- Rhyolite dikes (early to late Oligocene?)
- Rhyolite porphyry dikes (early to late Oligocene?)
- California leucogranite-rhyolite dikes (early Oligocene?)
- California leucogranite (early Oligocene?)
- North Fork leucogranite border (early Oligocene?)
- North Fork leucogranite (early Oligocene?)

MISCELLANEOUS MAGMATISM (late Eocene to early Oligocene?)

- Quartz latite porphyry hybrid dikes (late Eocene to early Oligocene?)
- Mount Aetna quartz monzonite porphyry ring dikes (late Eocene to early Oligocene)
- Mount Aetna flinty crush rock (late Eocene to early Oligocene)
- Mount Aetna ring shears (late Eocene to early Oligocene)

MOUNT PRINCETON PLUTON (~36.6 Ma)

- Mount Pomeroy subunit (late Eocene?)
- Mount Princeton finer-grained quartz monzonite subunit (late Eocene?)

MISCELLANEOUS MAGMATISM (late Cretaceous to late Eocene?)

- Quartz monzonite (middle to late Eocene?)
- Andesite hybrid dikes (late Cretaceous to late Eocene?)

PROTEROZOIC ROCKS

BERTHOUD PLUTONIC SUITE (~1.40 Ga)

- Biotite granite and pegmatite (Early to Middle Proterozoic?)
- Pegmatite (Early to Middle Proterozoic?)

ROUTT PLUTONIC SUITE-MISCELLANEOUS INTRUSIONS (Early to Middle Proterozoic?)

- Diorite (Early Proterozoic?)
- Gneissic granite and pegmatite (Early Proterozoic?)
- Microdiorite dikes (Early to Middle Proterozoic?)

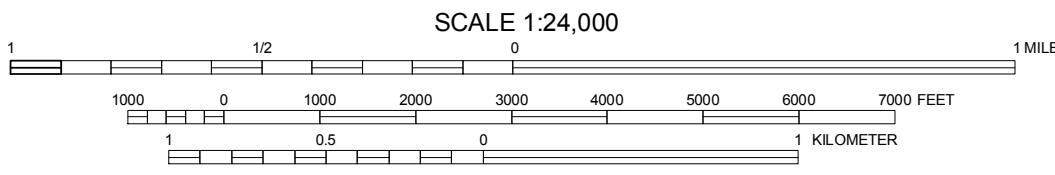
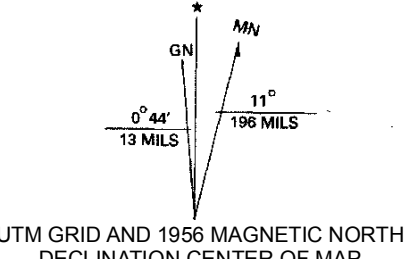
ROUTT PLUTONIC SUITE-DENNY CREEK EQUIVALENT (1.66 Ga)

- Foliated augen granodiorite (Early Proterozoic?)
- Granodiorite (Early Proterozoic?)
- Hybrid granodiorite (Early Proterozoic?)

LAYERED BIOTITE FELSIC AND HORNBLENDEIC GNEISS COMPLEX (~1.74 Ga)

- Calc-silicate gneiss (Early Proterozoic?)
- Hornblende felsic gneiss (Early Proterozoic?)
- Quartzite-metachert (Early Proterozoic?)
- Muscovite-cordierite schist (Early Proterozoic?)
- Muscovite-sillimanite gneiss (Early Proterozoic?)
- Muscovite felsic schist (Early Proterozoic?)
- Biotite felsic gneiss (Early Proterozoic?)
- Hornblende intermediate gneiss (Early Proterozoic?)
- Amphibolite agglomerate (Early Proterozoic?)
- Linedated amphibolite (Early Proterozoic?)
- Amphibolite gneiss (Early Proterozoic?)

Base from U.S. Geological Survey, 1956
Polyconic projection, 1927 North American Datum
10,000-foot grid based on Colorado coordinate system, central zone
1,000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 13



CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

Colorado
Quadrangle Location

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9

ADJOINING 7.5' QUADRANGLES

- Saint Elmo
- Mount Antero
- Redwing
- Gardfield
- Salida West
- Pahon Peak
- Mount Curry
- Poncha Pass

GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE MAYSVILLE QUADRANGLE, CHAFFEE COUNTY, COLORADO

By James R. Shannon and James P. McCalpin
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Bill Ritter Jr., Governor
State of Colorado
Harry D. Sherman, Executive Director
Department of Natural Resources
Vincent Matthews
State Geologist and Division Director
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