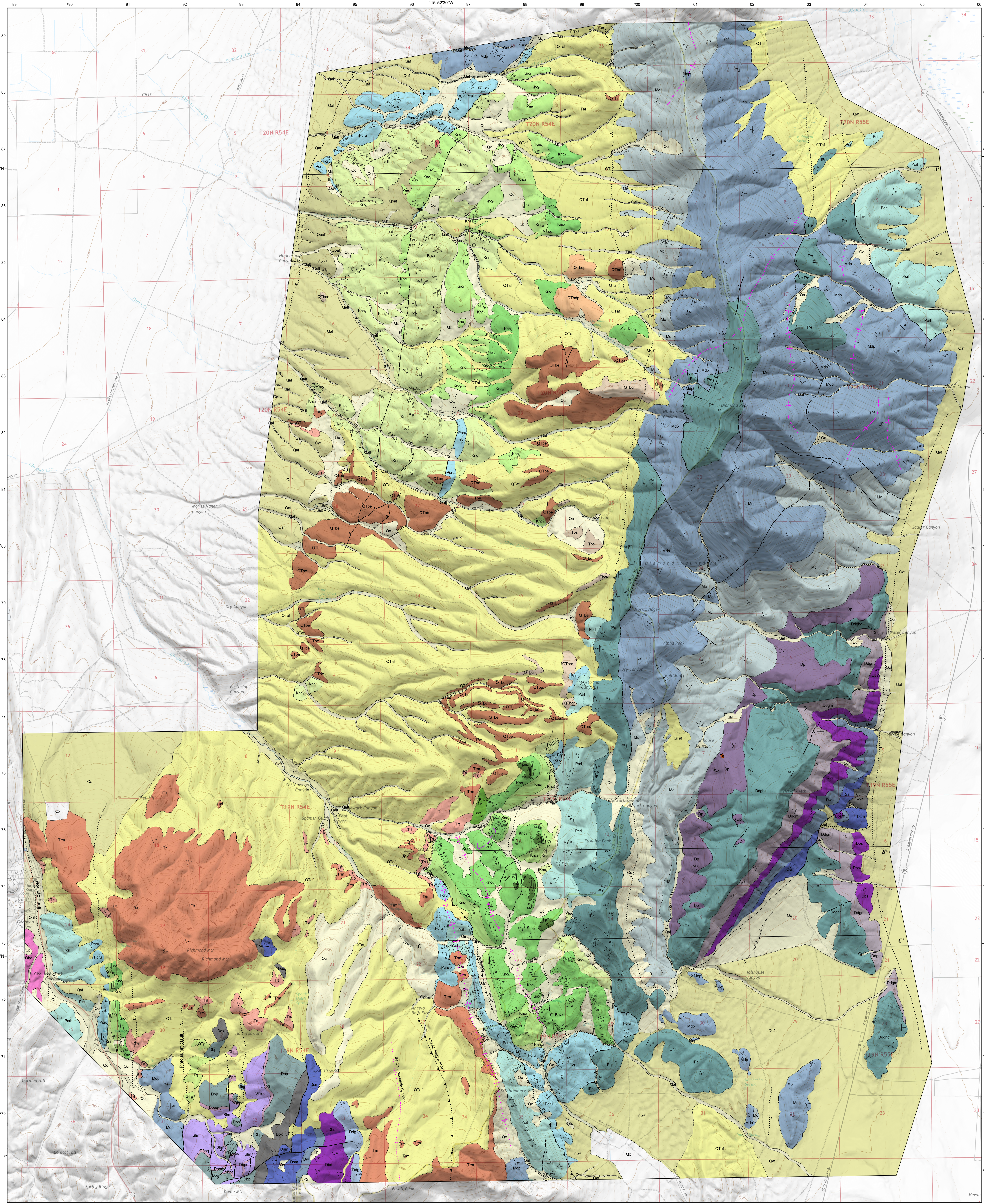


GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE SOUTHERN DIAMOND MOUNTAINS, EUREKA AND WHITE PINE COUNTIES, NEVADA

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2022



Contour: Solid where certain and location accurate, dashed where approximately located, spaced at 40-foot or 100-foot uncertainty.

Normal fault: Solid where certain and location accurate, dashed where approximately located, either where concealed, or where the fault is approximately located, showing dip, but not downthrown side, or cross section approximately located, faults shown as solid, unless shown otherwise.

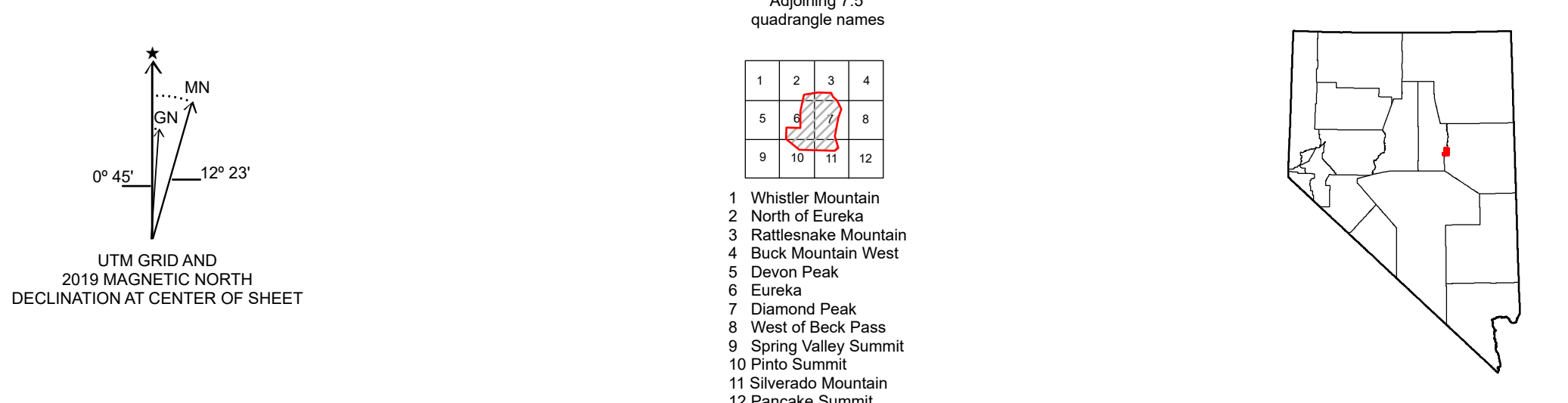
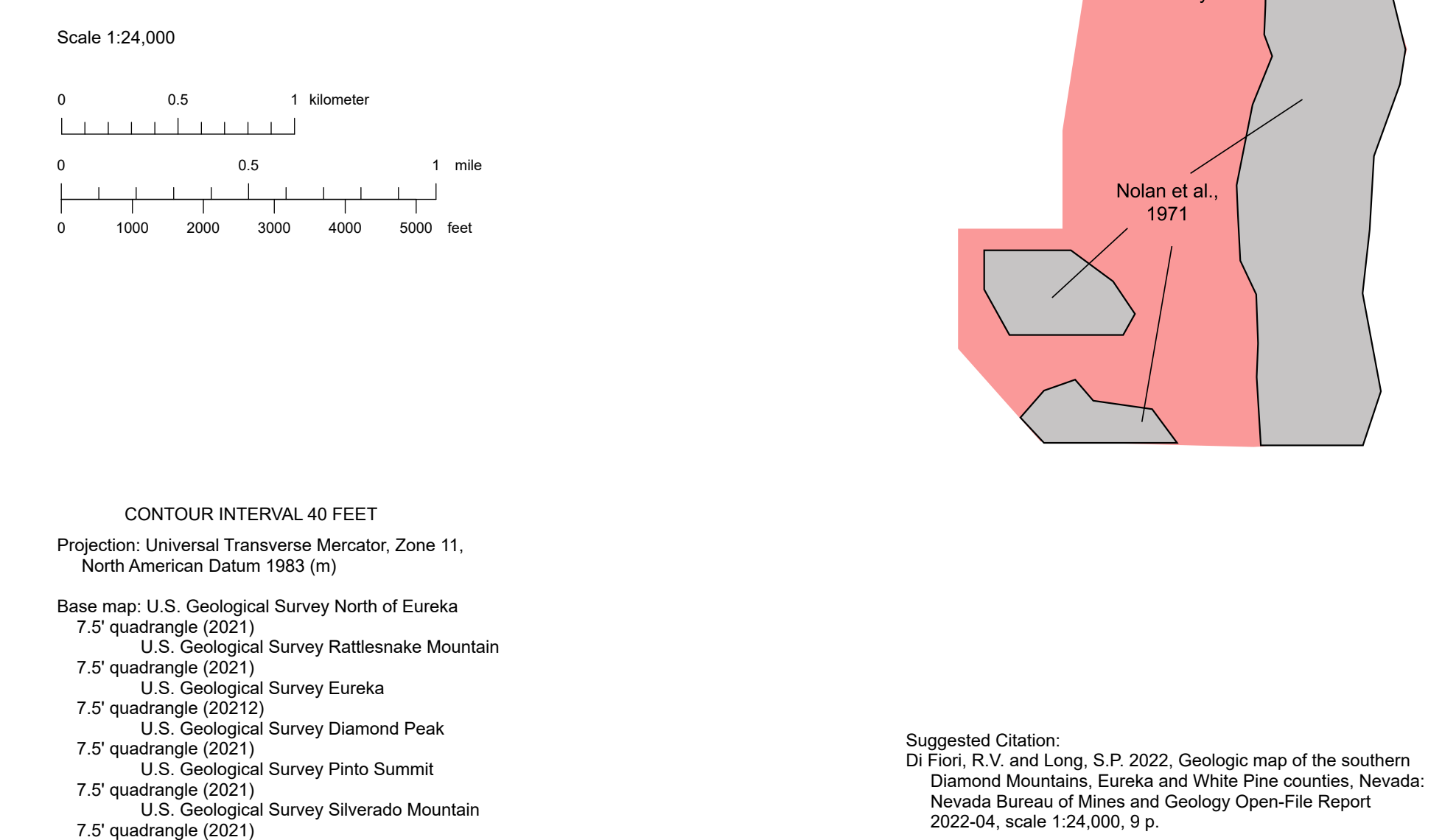
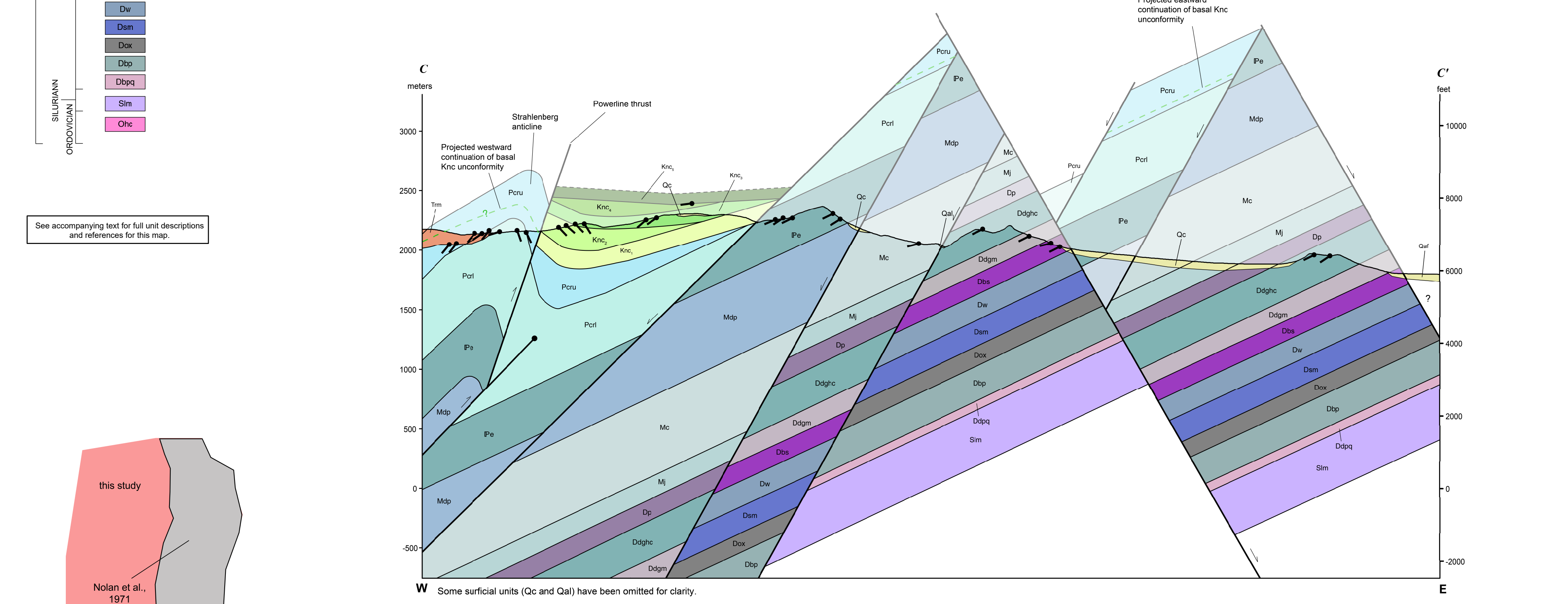
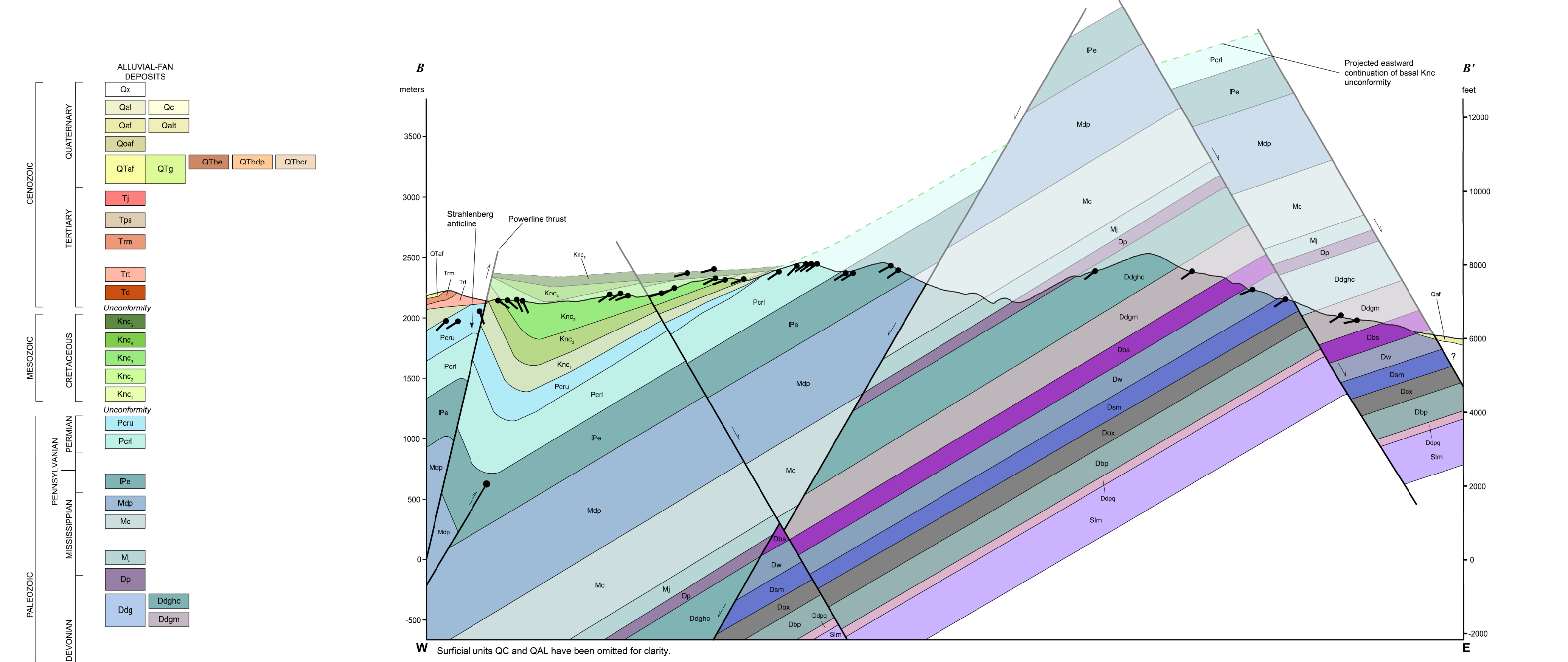
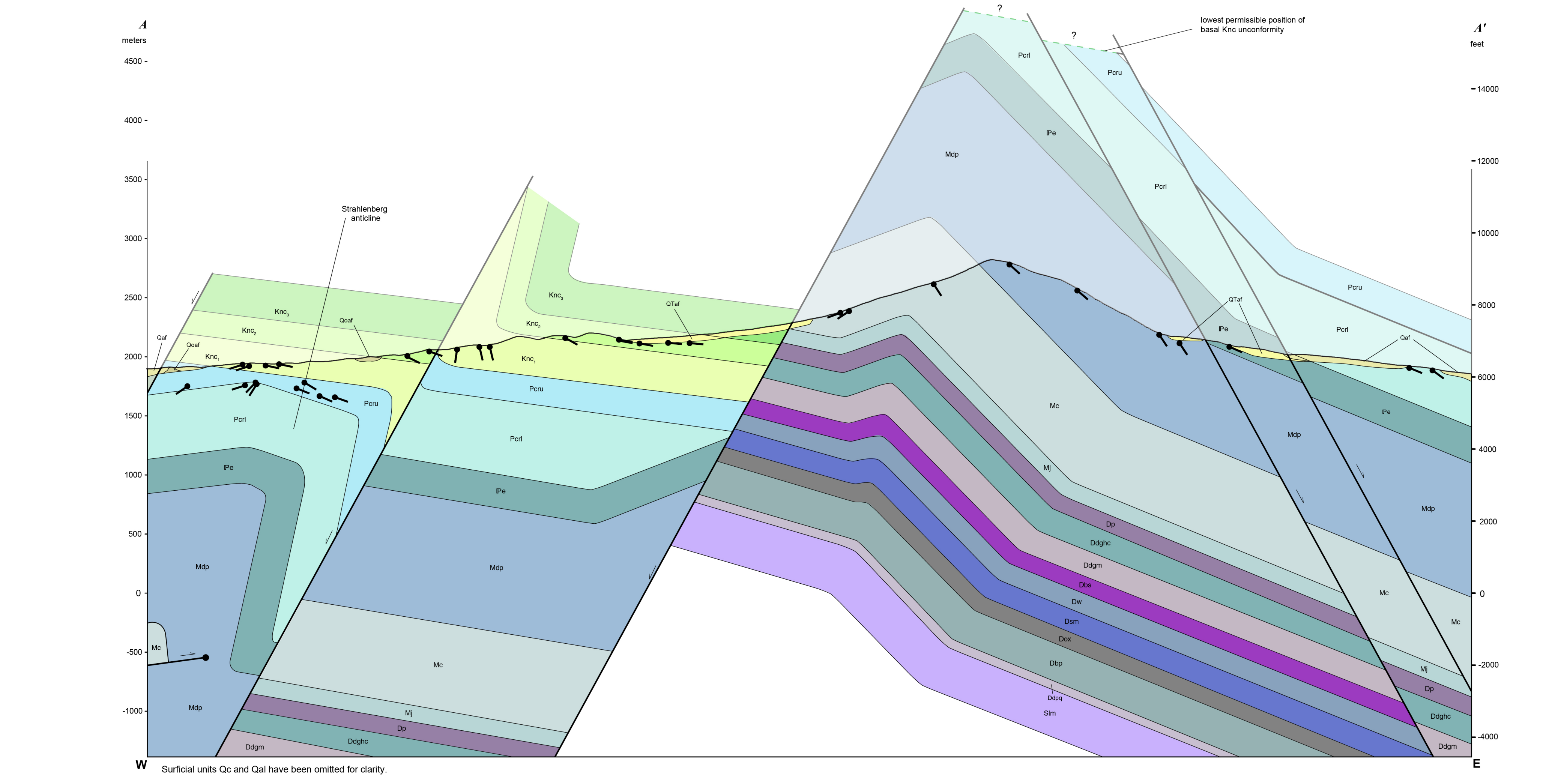
Thrust fault: Solid where certain and location accurate, dashed where approximately located, either where concealed, or shown on upper (structurally higher) plate.

Anticline: Solid where certain and location accurate, dashed where approximately located, either where concealed, or where the anticline is approximately located, showing dip, but not downthrown side, or cross section approximately located, faults shown as solid, unless shown otherwise.

Syncline: Solid where certain and location accurate, dashed where approximately located, either where concealed, or where the syncline is approximately located, showing dip, but not downthrown side, or cross section approximately located, faults shown as solid, unless shown otherwise.

Structural progressive unconformity: Strike and dip of bedding: ∇ inclined, \square overturned, \square horizontal. Strike and dip of flow banding or flow foliation in volcanic rocks: ∇ inclined, \square horizontal. Strike and dip of compression foliation in ash flow tuff: ∇ inclined, \square horizontal. Line of cross section: ∇ inclined, \square horizontal. Apparent dip of bedding: ∇ inclined, \square horizontal.

- QUATERNARY DEPOSITS**
 - Qa: Active channel and transported sediments (Holocene)
 - Qc: Colluvium (Holocene)
 - Qd: Alluvial channel terraces (Holocene)
 - Qal: Active alluvial fan deposits (Holocene)
 - Qai: Inactive alluvial fan deposits (Holocene to Pleistocene)
 - Qtm: Megalacustrine lake blocks of Palaeozoic rocks (Holocene to Oligocene)
 - Qtl: Megalacustrine lake blocks of Ely Limestone
 - Qtr: Megalacustrine lake blocks of Carbon Peak Formation
 - Qts: Older inactive alluvial fan deposits (Pleistocene to Miocene)
 - Qg: Capping gravel (Pleistocene to Miocene)
- TERTIARY ROCKS**
 - Tm: Mesozoic rocks (Mesozoic)
 - Ts: Paleozoic Summit Tuff (late Eocene)
 - Tp: Richmond Mountain Suite (late Eocene)
 - Tc: Pyroclastic flow, ash-fall, and surge deposits (late Eocene)
 - Td: Pyroclastic dikes (Pliocene)
- CRETACEOUS ROCKS**
 - C1: Newark Canyon Formation, undivided
 - C2: Newark Canyon Formation member 5
 - C3: Newark Canyon Formation member 4
 - C4: Newark Canyon Formation member 3
 - C5: Newark Canyon Formation member 2
 - C6: Newark Canyon Formation member 1
- PALEOZOIC ROCKS**
 - P1: Carbon Ridge Formation, upper conglomeratic (Lower Permian)
 - P2: Carbon Ridge Formation, lower limestone (Lower Permian)
 - P3: Ely Limestone (Lower Pennsylvanian)
 - P4: Diamond Peak Formation (Upper Mississippian)
 - P5: Chainman Shale (Upper Mississippian)
 - P6: Joana Limestone (Lower Mississippian)
 - P7: Pilot Shale (Lower Mississippian to Upper Devonian)
 - P8: Devils Gate Limestone (Upper to Middle Devonian)
 - P9: Hayes Canyon member
 - P10: Member member
 - P11: Bay State Dolomite (Lower Devonian)
 - P12: Woodpecker Limestone (Lower Devonian)
 - P13: Sentinel Mountain Dolomite (Lower Devonian)
 - P14: Drylake Canyon Sandstone (Lower Devonian)
 - P15: Beacon Peak Dolomite (Lower Devonian)
 - P16: Beacon Peak Dolomite, basal quartzite (Lower Devonian)
 - P17: Lone Mountain Dolomite (Silurian)
 - P18: Henson Creek Formation (Upper Ordovician)



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS
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OPEN-FILE MAP
This is an open-file map. It is not a product of the U.S. Geological Survey and is not subject to the same standards of accuracy and reliability as a U.S. Geological Survey product.

COMPLETION BY
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