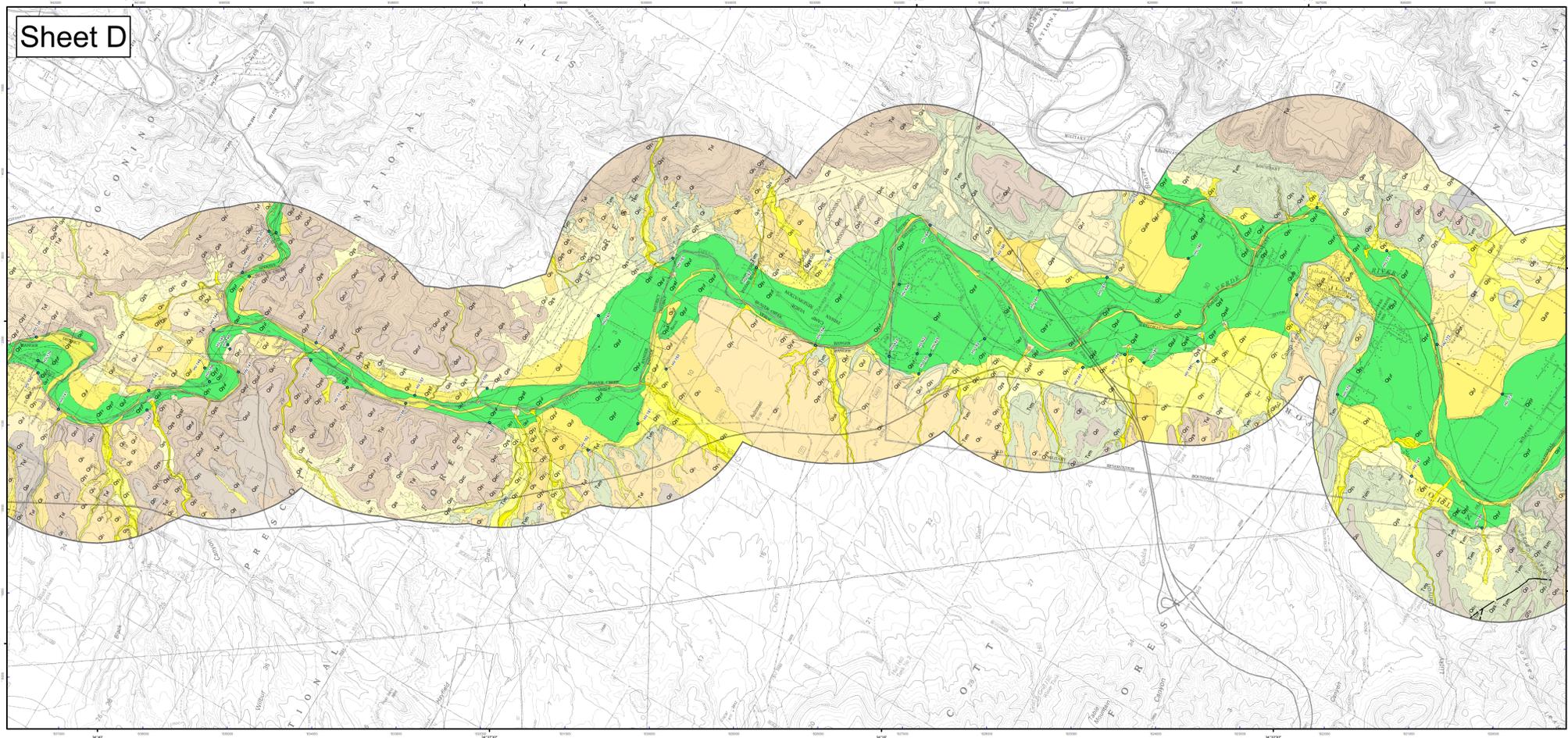


# Sheet D



## Map Unit Descriptions

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>Other Units</b>   | <b>Piedmont Alluvium</b>  |
| <b>d</b> Disturbed ground - heavily disturbed ground due to agriculture, extensive excavation, mining activity, or construction of earth dams                        | <b>Qm</b> Modern stream channel deposits - active channel deposits composed of very poorly sorted sand, pebbles, and cobbles with some boulders to moderately sorted sand and pebbles                                       |
| <b>Pa</b> Plowed areas - historically or actively plowed fields, irrigated pastures, and other lightly disturbed ground  | <b>Qh</b> Latest Holocene alluvium - unconsolidated, very poorly sorted silt to cobble low terrace and overbank channel deposits  |
| <b>Qvc</b> Regolith and colluvium formed on deposits of the Verde Formation - Generally fine-grained, in situ deposits mantling gentle slopes on the Verde Formation | <b>Qy1</b> Late Holocene alluvium, active fan deposits - active portions of young fan deposits exhibiting distributary drainage patterns  |
| <b>River Alluvium</b>  | <b>Qy2</b> Late Holocene alluvium - planar terrace deposits located along incised drainages, formed by river-flood deposits originating on the Holocene river alluvium, and infrequently active tributary drainage deposits |
| <b>Qvr</b> Active river channel deposits - unconsolidated, very poorly sorted sandy to cobble silt to active river channels  | <b>Qy3</b> Older Holocene alluvium - broad, low-relief, undulating fan deposits exhibiting unconsolidated, weakly braided drainage patterns   |
| <b>Qv1</b> Flood channel and low terrace deposits - unconsolidated sand, gravel and silt deposits on bars, low terraces and flood channels                           | <b>Qy4</b> Holocene fine-grained deposits - unconsolidated alluvium derived predominantly from local sources  |
| <b>Qv2</b> Historical river terrace deposits - unconsolidated sand, gravel and silt deposits on low terraces most below the abandoned early historical floodplain    | <b>Qy5</b> Holocene alluvium - undivided  |
| <b>Qv3</b> Late Holocene to historical river terrace deposits - silt, clay, sand and minor gravel deposits underlying the early historical floodplain                | <b>Qz</b> Fine-grained Pleistocene deposits - older fine-grained deposits derived primarily from the Verde Formation  |
| <b>Qv4</b> Late to early Holocene river terrace deposits - silt, clay, sand and minor gravel terrace deposits slightly above the early historical floodplain         | <b>Qz1</b> Late Pleistocene alluvial fan and terrace deposits - weakly consolidated sandy gravel deposits with moderate soil development  |
| <b>Qv5</b> Late Pleistocene river terrace deposits, younger member - gravely, sandy river terrace deposits up to 25 m above the active river channel                 | <b>Qz2</b> Middle to late Pleistocene alluvial fan and terrace deposits - weakly consolidated sandy gravel deposits with strong soil development  |
| <b>Qv6</b> Late Pleistocene river terrace deposits, older member - gravely, sandy river terrace deposits up to 25 m above the active river channel                   | <b>Qz3</b> Early to middle Pleistocene alluvial fan and terrace deposits - high, moderately consolidated gravely deposits with strong soil development  |
| <b>Qv7</b> Middle to late Pleistocene river terrace deposits, older member - high-standing, gravely, sandy river terrace deposits                                    | <b>Qz4</b> Middle to late Pleistocene alluvial deposits, undivided - Middle to late Pleistocene alluvial deposits, undivided  |
| <b>Qv8</b> Middle to late Pleistocene river terrace deposits - high-standing, gravely, sandy river terrace deposits  | <b>Qz5</b> Early Pleistocene alluvium, younger member - high, thin, early Pleistocene alluvial terrace deposits on erosional surfaces out on the Verde Formation  |
| <b>Qv9</b> Middle Pleistocene river terrace deposits - high-standing, gravely, sandy river terrace deposits  | <b>Qz6</b> Early Pleistocene alluvial fan deposits, undivided - High, moderately consolidated gravely deposits with strong soil development   |
| <b>Qv10</b> Early Pleistocene river terrace deposits, younger - Very high, old Verde River terrace deposits, lower level   | <b>Qz7</b> Late Pleistocene to early Pleistocene alluvium - Highest standing fan remnants in flood plain  |
| <b>Qv11</b> Early Pleistocene river terrace deposits, middle - Very high, old Verde River terrace deposits, middle level   | <b>Cenozoic Basin Deposits</b>  |
| <b>Qv12</b> Early Pleistocene river terrace deposits, older - Very high, old Verde River terrace deposits, upper level   | <b>T1a</b> Late Miocene to Pliocene Verde Formation, lacustrine carbonate facies - Fine-grained, laminated playa and lacustrine deposits.   |
|  | <b>T1b</b> Late Miocene to Pliocene Verde Formation, fluvial clastic facies - Reddish sandstone, siltstone, and mudstone with interbedded limestone.  |
|  | <b>T1c</b> Late Miocene to Pliocene Verde Formation, lacustrine marl facies - Clay green marl facies containing gastropod and minor fossils.  |

**Bedrock and surficial geologic mapping for areas outside the lateral limits of Holocene river alluvium was compiled from the following sources:**

DeWitt, Ed, Langenheim, Victoria, Force, Eric, Vance, R.K., Lindberg, P.A., and Driscoll, R.L., 2008. Geologic map of the Prescott National Forest and the headwaters of the Verde River, Yavapai and Coconino Counties, Arizona, U.S. Geological Survey Scientific Investigations Map 2996, scale 1:100,000, 100-p. pamphlet.

House, P.K., 1994. Surficial geology of the southern Verde Valley, Yavapai County, Arizona. Middle Verde, Camp Verde, and Homer Mountain (Homer Mini) quadrangles [7.5 min]. Arizona Geological Survey Open-File Report 94-23, 20 p., 3 sheets, scale 1:24,000.

Pearthree, P.A., 1993. Geologic and geomorphic setting of the Verde River from Sullivan Lake to Horseshoe Reservoir. Arizona Geological Survey Open-File Report 93-04, 25 p., 5 sheets, scale 1:24,000.

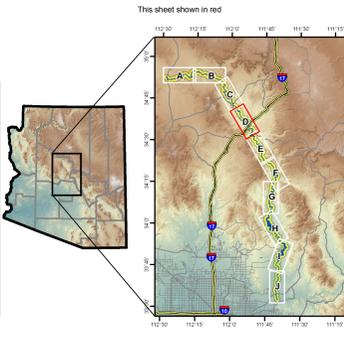
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416 W. Congress Street, Suite 100  
Tucson, AZ 85710  
(520) 775-3000  
www.azgs.gov

# SURFICIAL GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE VERDE RIVER CORRIDOR, CENTRAL ARIZONA

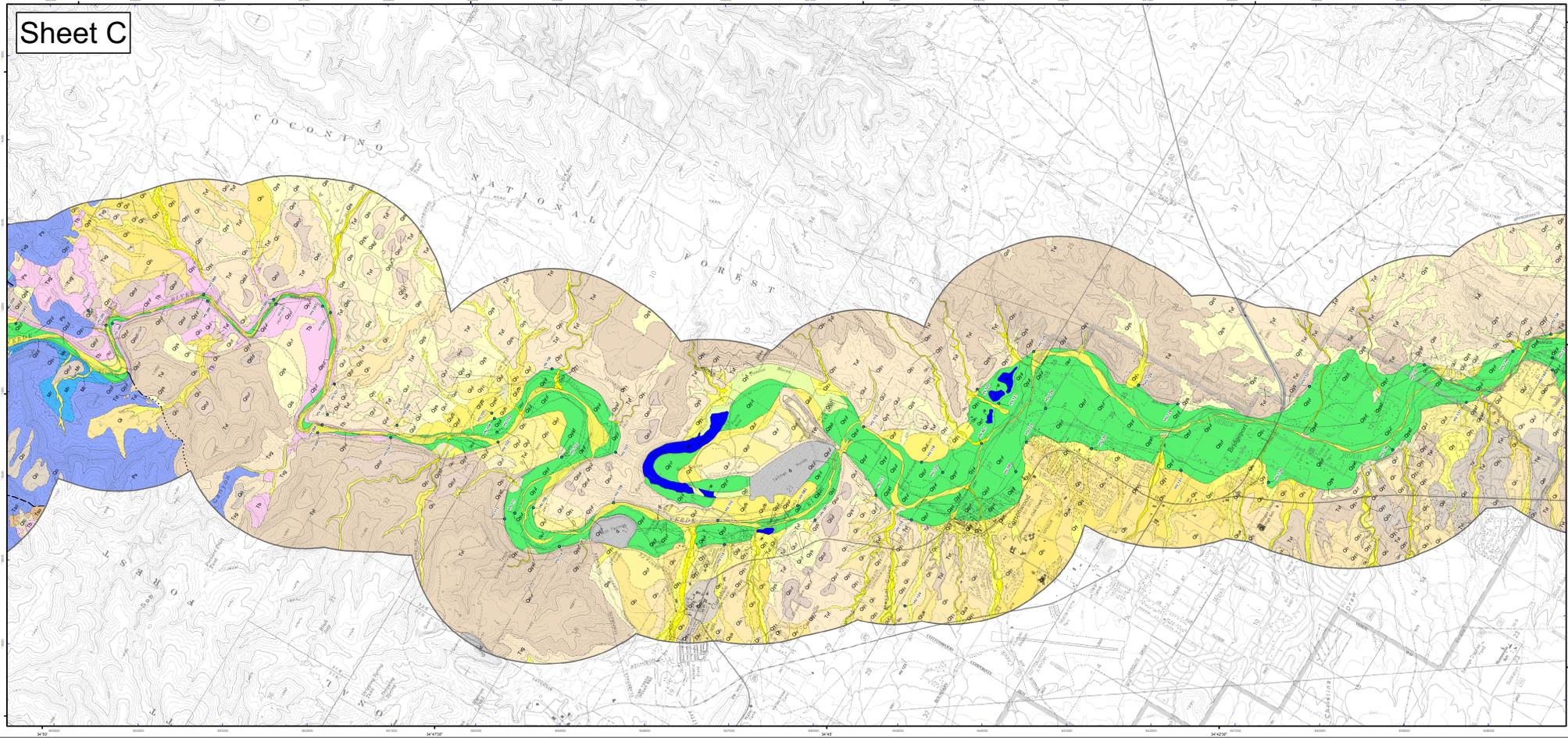
Cook, J.P., Bigio, E.R., Youberg, A., Pearthree, P.A., and House, P.K., June 2010  
Arizona Geological Survey  
Digital Map DM-RM-2D  
Funding for this project was provided by the Arizona Department of Water Resources  
USGS 24k quadrangle series topographic base maps, North American Datum of 1983. Projection and 100-meter grid ticks (blue). Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 12.



## Location Map



# Sheet C



## Map Unit Descriptions

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>Other Units</b>   | <b>Piedmont Alluvium (continued)</b>  |
| <b>W</b> Water - Underlying geology obscured by standing water (Packs Lake, Horseshoe Lake, Horseshoe and Bartlett Reservoirs)                                       | <b>Qs</b> Late Pleistocene alluvial fan and terrace deposits - weakly consolidated sandy gravel deposits with moderate soil development   |
| <b>Qv</b> Modern lake sediments - Underlying geology obscured by lake sediments (Packs Lake, Horseshoe and Bartlett Reservoirs)                                      | <b>Qs1</b> Middle to late Pleistocene alluvial fan and terrace deposits, younger member - broad alluvial fans formed by rapping basin fill deposits, typically meet into slightly older Q2z and Q2a deposits                  |
| <b>d</b> Disturbed ground - heavily disturbed ground due to agriculture, extensive excavation, mining activity, or construction of earth dams                        | <b>Qs2</b> Middle to late Pleistocene alluvial fan and terrace deposits, older member - Middle to late Pleistocene alluvial fan and terrace deposits - weakly consolidated sandy gravel deposits with strong soil development |
| <b>Pa</b> Plowed areas - historically or actively plowed fields, irrigated pastures, and other lightly disturbed ground  | <b>Qs3</b> Early to middle Pleistocene alluvial fan and terrace deposits - high, moderately consolidated gravely deposits with strong soil development  |
| <b>Qvc</b> Regolith and colluvium formed on deposits of the Verde Formation - Generally fine-grained, in situ deposits mantling gentle slopes on the Verde Formation | <b>Qs4</b> Middle to late Pleistocene alluvial deposits, undivided - Middle to late Pleistocene alluvial deposits, undivided  |
| <b>River Alluvium</b>  | <b>Qs5</b> Early Pleistocene alluvium, younger member - high, thin, early Pleistocene alluvial fan remnants deposited on erosional surfaces out on the Verde Formation  |
| <b>Qvr</b> Active river channel deposits - unconsolidated, very poorly sorted sandy to cobble silt to active river channels  | <b>Qs6</b> Early Pleistocene alluvial fan deposits, undivided - High, moderately consolidated gravely deposits with strong soil development   |
| <b>Qv1</b> Flood channel and low terrace deposits - unconsolidated sand, gravel and silt deposits on bars, low terraces and flood channels                           | <b>Cenozoic Basin Deposits</b>  |
| <b>Qv2</b> Historical river terrace deposits - unconsolidated sand, gravel and silt deposits on low terraces most below the abandoned early historical floodplain    | <b>T1a</b> Late Miocene to Pliocene Verde Formation, conglomeratic facies - Gravely to sandy, moderately to strongly indurated alluvial fan deposits.   |
| <b>Qv3</b> Late Holocene to historical river terrace deposits - silt, clay, sand and minor gravel deposits underlying the early historical floodplain                | <b>T1b</b> Late Miocene to Pliocene Verde Formation, lacustrine carbonate facies - Fine-grained, laminated playa and lacustrine deposits.   |
| <b>Qv4</b> Late to early Holocene river terrace deposits - silt, clay, sand and minor gravel terrace deposits slightly above the early historical floodplain         | <b>T1c</b> Late Miocene to Pliocene Verde Formation, fluvial clastic facies - Reddish sandstone, siltstone, and mudstone with interbedded limestone.  |
| <b>Qv5</b> Late Pleistocene river terrace deposits, younger member - gravely, sandy river terrace deposits up to 25 m above the active river channel                 | <b>Br</b> Brachyopod-bearing - Brachyopod-bearing Permian and Upper Pennsylvanian, Mudstone, siltstone, sandstone, interstrata and siltstone.   |
| <b>Qv6</b> Late Pleistocene river terrace deposits, older member - gravely, sandy river terrace deposits up to 25 m above the active river channel                   | <b>Mr</b> Redwall Limestone - Mississippian Redwall Limestone   |
| <b>Qv7</b> Middle to late Pleistocene river terrace deposits - high-standing, gravely, sandy river terrace deposits  |   |
| <b>Qv8</b> Middle to late Pleistocene river terrace deposits - high-standing, gravely, sandy river terrace deposits  |   |
| <b>Qv9</b> Middle Pleistocene river terrace deposits - high-standing, gravely, sandy river terrace deposits  |   |
| <b>Qv10</b> Early Pleistocene river terrace deposits, younger - Very high, old Verde River terrace deposits, lower level   |   |
| <b>Qv11</b> Early Pleistocene river terrace deposits, middle - Very high, old Verde River terrace deposits, middle level   |   |
| <b>Qv12</b> Early Pleistocene river terrace deposits, older - Very high, old Verde River terrace deposits, upper level   |   |

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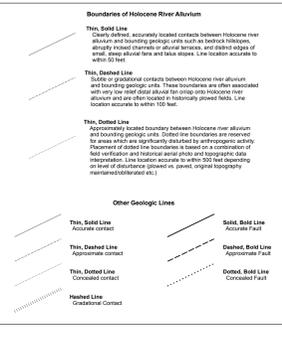
House, P.K., and Pearthree, P.A., 1993. Surficial geology of the northern Verde Valley, Yavapai County, Arizona, Clarkdale, Page Springs, Cottonwood, and Cornville quadrangles [7.5 min]. Arizona Geological Survey Open-File Report 93-16, 19 p., 4 sheets, scale 1:24,000.

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Arizona Geological Survey  
Digital Map DM-RM-2C  
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USGS 24k quadrangle series topographic base maps, North American Datum of 1983. Projection and 100-meter grid ticks (blue). Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 12.



## Location Map

