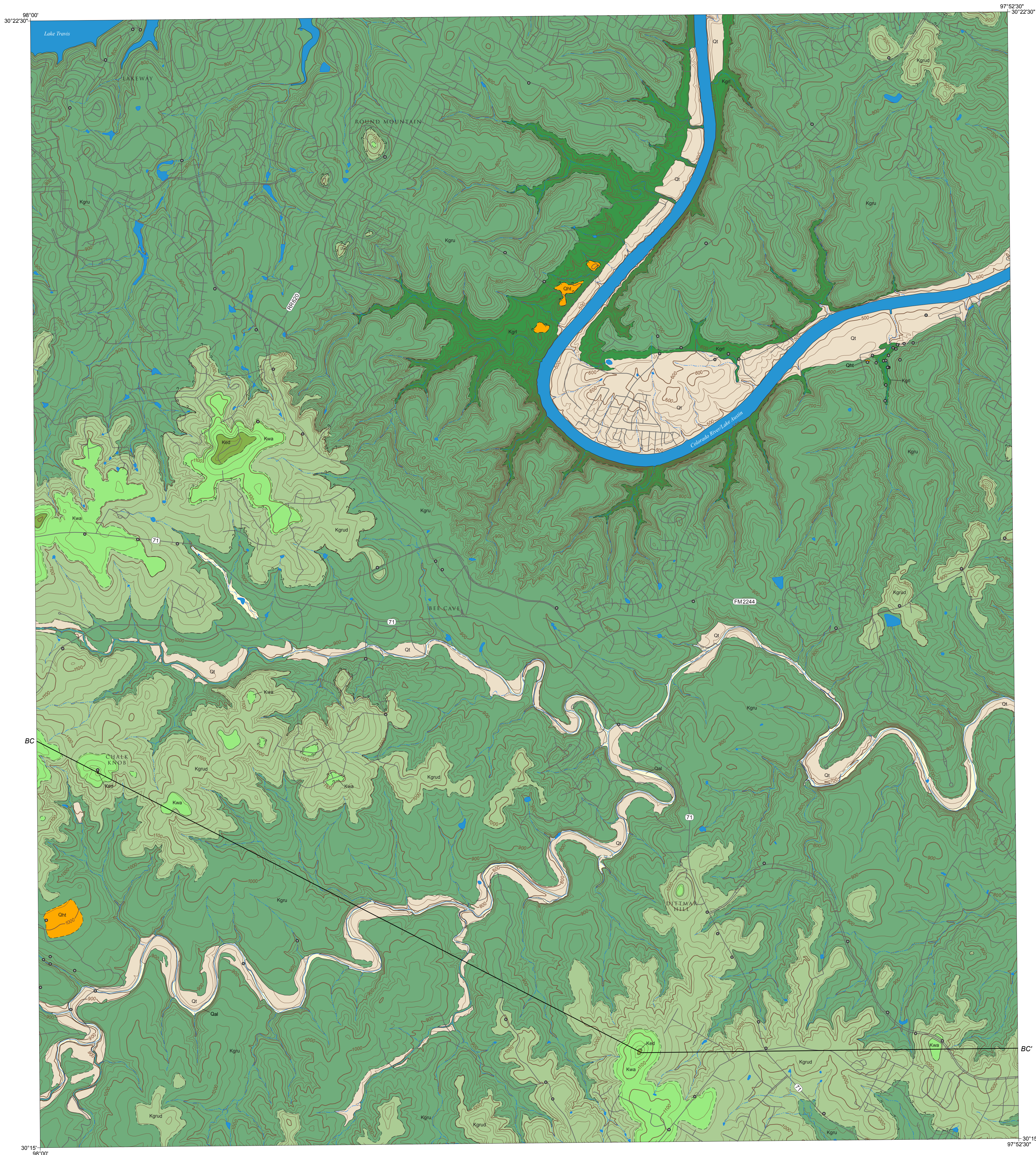




- QUATERNARY**
- Qal**—Alluvium. Gravel, sand, silt, and mud. Mostly modern drainageway deposits. Includes some undivided local terrace deposits and bedrock.
 - Qt**—Terrace deposits. Gravel, sand, silt, and mud.
 - Qht**—Older terrace deposits and remnant residual gravel. Mostly gravel and sand. Gravel composed of chert, limestone, metamorphic rock, quartz, and sandstone.

- LOWER CRETACEOUS**
- Ked**—Edwards Limestone. Limestone, dolomitic limestone, lesser argillaceous limestone, and some chert. Resistant strata (<20 ft thick) capping several hills. Approximately equivalent to part of Fort Terrett Formation of the eastern Edwards Plateau and Kainer Formation of Balcones Fault Zone (Rose, 1972).
 - Kwa**—Walnut Formation. Limestone, argillaceous limestone, marl, and lesser dolomitic limestone. Fossils are common and include oyster *Exogyra texana*. Walnut Formation within map area includes three members that thin westward (Moore, 1959; 1964; 1996): Bull Creek, Bee Cave, and Cedar Park. Some researchers include Walnut strata with lower parts of the Fort Terrett Formation of the Edwards Plateau and Kainer Formation of the Balcones Fault Zone (Rose, 1972). Thickness between 60 and 75 ft.
 - Kgru**—Glen Rose Limestone (upper member). Limestone, dolomitic limestone, dolomite, and argillaceous limestone. Alternating resistant and recessive beds form staircase topography. Abundant fossils include bivalves, rudistids, oysters, echinoids, and foraminifers (Stricklin and others, 1971). Thickness is as much as 400 ft. Upper 80 to 100 ft contains a significant number of dolomitic limestone and dolomite beds, and is mapped as an informal unit. **Kgrud**—upper dolomite interval of Glen Rose Limestone (upper member). This study follows Rodda and others (1970) and Stricklin and others (1971) lithostratigraphic placement for the base of the upper Glen Rose to be above a prominent marker horizon, the Corbula bed. During their sequence stratigraphic study of Central Texas, Mancini and Scott (2006) interpreted a sequence boundary at the base of the Corbula interval and designated this horizon as the base of the upper Glen Rose. Previous studies by Kerans and Loucks (2002) interpreted a regional sequence boundary well below the Corbula bed.
 - Kgrl**—Glen Rose Limestone (lower member). Limestone, dolomitic limestone, dolomite, and argillaceous limestone. Massive and thick beds are common. Abundant fossils include bivalves, rudistids, oysters, echinoids, and foraminifers (Stricklin and others, 1971). Regionally, the top of unit is marked by an interval with one to three thin, resistant, 1- to 3-ft-thick beds containing *Corbula*. The Corbula interval, which includes the corboid *Euryxysa harveyi* (Hill), is above a fossiliferous unit that often includes echinoid *Leptosalenia texana* (formerly *Salenia texana*). The interval is below a leached evaporitic interval within the upper Glen Rose Limestone. The unit thickness is between 200 and 270 ft, although in the map area only about 100 ft of the unit is exposed.

- Contact; contacts drawn as solid lines are relatively more distinct in the field and on aerial photographs than where they are drawn as dashed lines
- - - Approximate contact
- - - Approximate queried contact
- Selected station
- Road
- 1000— Elevation; contour interval 20 ft
- Stream
- Intermittent stream
- Normal pool elevation of Lake Travis (681 ft) and Lake Austin (453 ft)
- Ponds

Chronostratigraphic units	Time Ma	Map and cross section units
Quaternary	1.8	Qal Qt Qht
Lower Cretaceous	97.5	Ked Kwa Kgru Kgrud Kgrl

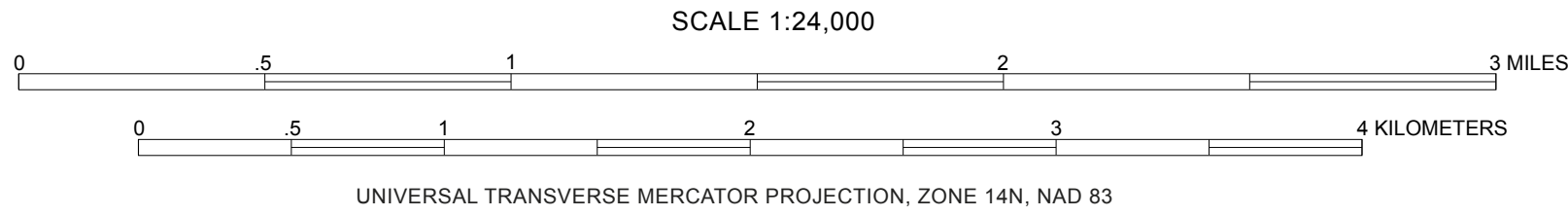
Chronostratigraphic units adapted from Salvador and Quezada Muneton (1989)

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Geology illustrated on this map is based on field and aerial-photograph interpretations following a review of previous work on the area's geology. Previous regional maps include the 1:250,000-scale Austin Sheet (Proctor and others, 1967) and the 1:125,000-scale geologic map constructed by R. T. Hill and T. W. Vaughan for the historic 1902 Austin Folio (Hill and Vaughan, 1902). A map by Garner and others (1976), 1:62,500 scale, coincides with the eastern margin of the study area. The Bee Cave area lies west of a 1:24,000-scale map by Rodda and others (1970), east of a 1:24,000-scale map by Collins (2002), and north of a 1:24,000-scale map by Kolb (1981). The topographic base was created from digital files of the Texas Natural Resources Information Services (TNRIS) for U.S. Geological Survey, Bee Cave, Texas, 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle map. Digital files of roads, railroads, county boundaries, drainage, and lakes were also obtained through TNRIS.

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GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE BEE CAVE QUADRANGLE, TEXAS

Edward W. Collins
2016

