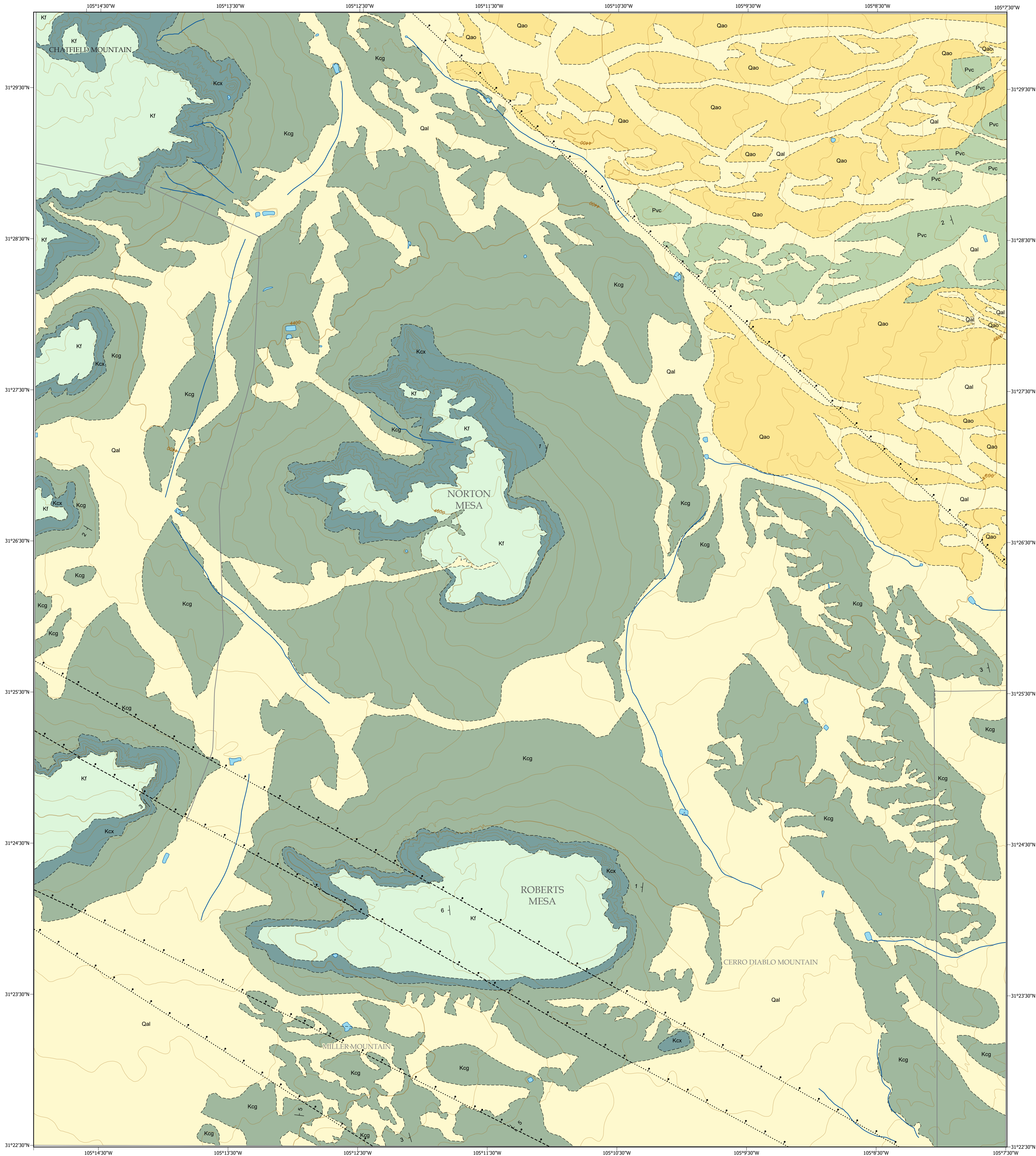




EXPLANATION

This map shows the distribution of geologic units north-northwest of the town of Van Horn, southwest of the town of Dell City, in the Norton Mesa Quadrangle. Geologic units were mapped, and structural elements were measured in the field. Where bedrock units are covered by surficial units and sparse vegetation, or where access is limited, units were interpreted using soil data, well-drilling records, multi-spectral satellite imagery, previous mapping, and surveys.

BEDROCK UNITS

QUATERNARY

- Qal**—Alluvium. River and stream floodplain deposits, silty sand, mud, channel gravel, rounded pebbles, and cobbles.
- Qao**—Undivided older alluvium and colluvium. Angular bedrock fragments, gravel, silt, sand, and clay with increasing amounts of igneous material around Tertiary intrusive units. These deposits are mostly above flood level across the desert plain, except along the river and stream channels prone to flash floods. Fluvial characteristics, such as point bars, oxbows, and abandoned channel segments, are well-preserved.

CRETACEOUS

- Kf**—Finlay Limestone. Alternating resistant and non-resistant units of fine-grained, massive, thick-bedded, gray limestone that is fossiliferous and occasionally cherty. Interbedded with shaly, silty, and calcareous limestone and thin beds of siltstone and sandstone. *Dictyoconus walutensis* foraminifera and *Exogyra texana* Roemer occur throughout the unit.
- Kcx**—Cox Sandstone. White to various shades of red, orange, and brown, thin-to thick-bedded, occasionally cross-bedded, fine-to medium-grained, hematitic, quartz sandstone to conglomeritic sandstone cemented by authigenic silica. Rarely interbedded with thin, micritic, limestone layers and red and green shale layers toward the base.
- Kcg**—Campagne Formation. Massive to thick-bedded, fine-grained, gray limestone, occasionally interbedded with thin layers of marl, sandstone, conglomerate, siltstone, and shale. Limestone is fossiliferous throughout, with diagnostic *Orbitulina* d'Orbigny foraminifera found near the base of the unit.

PERMIAN

- Pvc**—Victorio Peak Limestone. There is often a gradational contact between underlying mostly calcitic dark-colored Hueco limestone and dolomitic, light gray to tan Victorio Peak limestone. The contact is often unconformable and often angular. The limestone is thin-to thick-bedded, dolomitic with a light gray, more calcitic base often containing prodicids, spiriferoids, and sponges.

MAP SYMBOLS

(Not all map symbols may appear on this sheet)

- Quarry/sand pit area
- Body of water
- Contact (distinct)
- Contact (gradational)
- Elevation (ft); contour interval 20 ft
- River
- Intermittent stream/creek
- Highway
- Road/street
- Railroad
- Anticline
- Overturned anticline
- Syncline
- Overturned syncline
- Cross-section line
- Sample locality—Location of sample taken for analytical work
- Fault—showing sense of motion
U = upthrown block; D = downthrown block
Dashed where inferred; dotted where concealed
- Fault contact—Showing local normal offset with amount of displacement. U = upthrown block; D = downthrown block
- Thrust fault—Teeth showing the direction of the underlying plate
- Left lateral fault
- Right lateral fault
- Bedding—Sedimentary bedding plane showing strike and dip
- Horizontal bedding
- Overturned bedding—Showing strike and dip angle of beds
- Joint—Planar fracture showing little or no relative movement
- Cleavage—A planar fracture along a nature plane of weakened
- Vein—A mineralized planar fracture
- Mine/prospect

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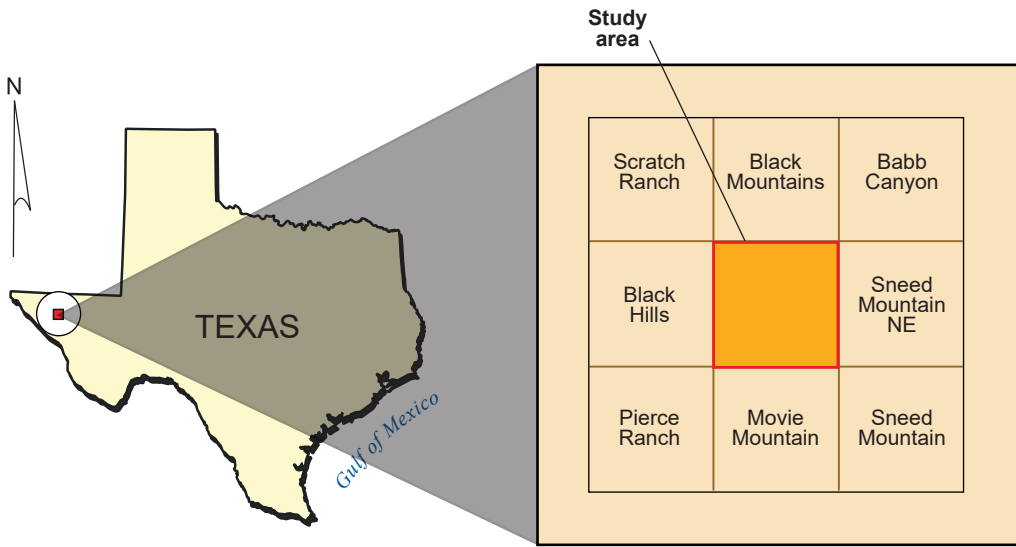
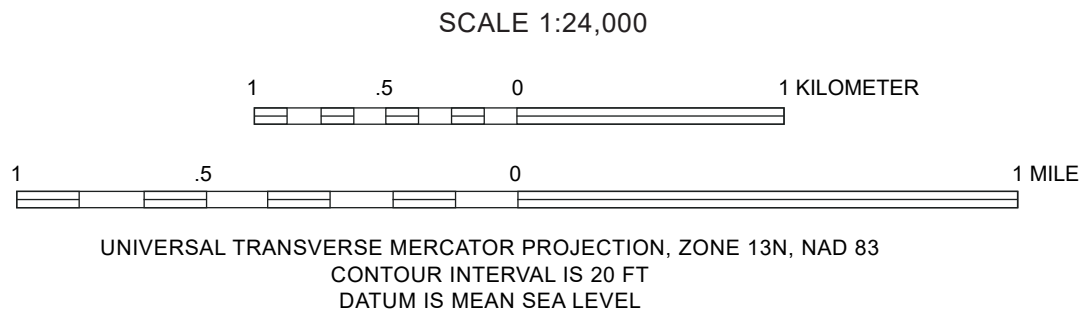
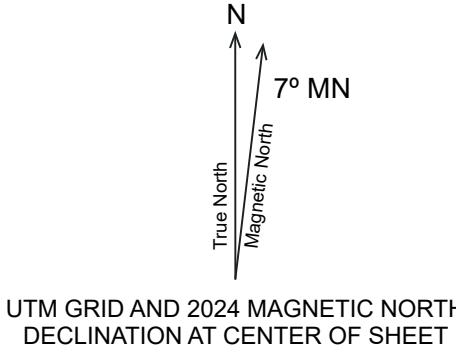
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GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE NORTON
MESA QUADRANGLE, TEXAS
Brent A. Elliott
2024

Topographic base map from:
U.S. Geological Survey (2022)

Projection:
Universal Transverse Mercator Zone 13N

Datum:
North American Datum 1983

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