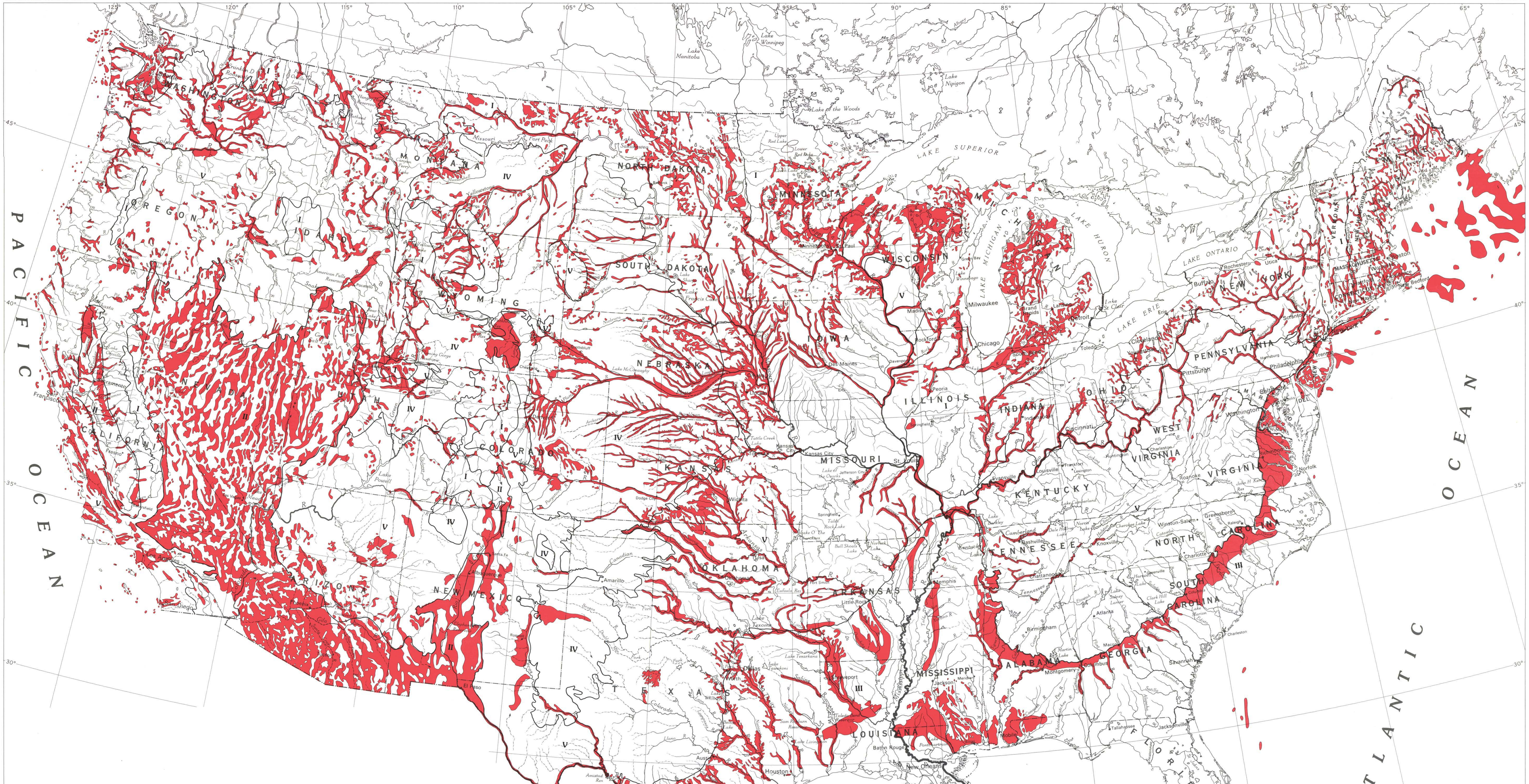

EXPLANATION

Areas mapped commonly contain mixtures of sand and gravel where gravel makes up approximately 25 percent or more of the mixture. Areas that are predominantly sand may be included in the mapped areas; however, areas of potential sources of sand (without gravel) have not been mapped. For cartographic purposes, some areas have been greatly exaggerated in size.

Marine sand and gravel deposits, located on the continental shelves, are shown where gravel makes up approximately 25 percent or more of the mixture

GEOGRAPHIC REGIONS

I MAJOR REGIONS COVERED WITH GLACIAL MATERIALS—Areas covered with deposits from small alpine glaciers in California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming are not included. Potential sand and gravel aggregate occurs primarily as glaciofluvial deposits or as alluvial deposits along modern rivers and streams. Numerous smaller deposits of potential sand and gravel aggregate, in addition to those mapped, occur throughout much of the area, particularly in New England and in the northwestern States. Some areas lack significant deposits of sand and gravel, particularly midwestern areas of extensive glacial lake deposits and the Missouri Plateau

II MAJOR REGIONS OF LARGE ALLUVIAL VALLEYS—Potential sources of sand and gravel aggregate occur primarily as alluvial fan deposits where mountain streams enter valleys or as terraces or beaches along the valley margins. Numerous significant areas of potential sand and gravel aggregate occur throughout the area. Sand and gravel aggregate generally is abundant

III COASTAL PLAIN PROVINCES—Major deposits of potential sand and gravel aggregate are generally limited to those areas shown on the map. Sand and gravel aggregate is most common in terraces near the Fall Line and in alluvium of streams or rivers issuing from the Piedmont. Much of the region lacks significant deposits of sand and gravel aggregate

IV REGIONS OF THE MIDWEST COVERED WITH SOFT SEDIMENTARY ROCKS—Major deposits of potential sources of sand and gravel aggregate are generally limited to those areas shown on the map. Large deposits of sand and gravel aggregate are commonly restricted to terraces on the mountain flanks or to channel and terrace deposits of major rivers and streams. Alluvial gravels become progressively more scarce downstream from the mountains. Much of the region lacks significant deposits of sand and gravel aggregate

V REGIONS OF BEDROCK OR RESIDUAL MATERIALS RESULTING FROM THE WEATHERING OF BEDROCK IN PLACE—Major sources of potential sand and gravel aggregate are generally limited to those areas shown on the map. Large deposits of sand and gravel aggregate are commonly restricted to channel and terrace deposits along rivers and streams. Much of the region lacks significant deposits of sand and gravel aggregate

Base from U.S. Geological Survey
1:7,500,000 National Atlas

SCALE 1:5 000 000

100 0 100 200 300 400 500 MILES

100 0 100 200 300 400 500 KILOMETERS

Compiled in 1981-82 by W. H. Langer and D. L. Belval

MAP SHOWING POTENTIAL SOURCE AREAS OF SAND AND GRAVEL AGGREGATE BY GEOGRAPHIC REGION