

MAP B. ISOSTATIC GRAVITY MAP

By

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EXPLANATION

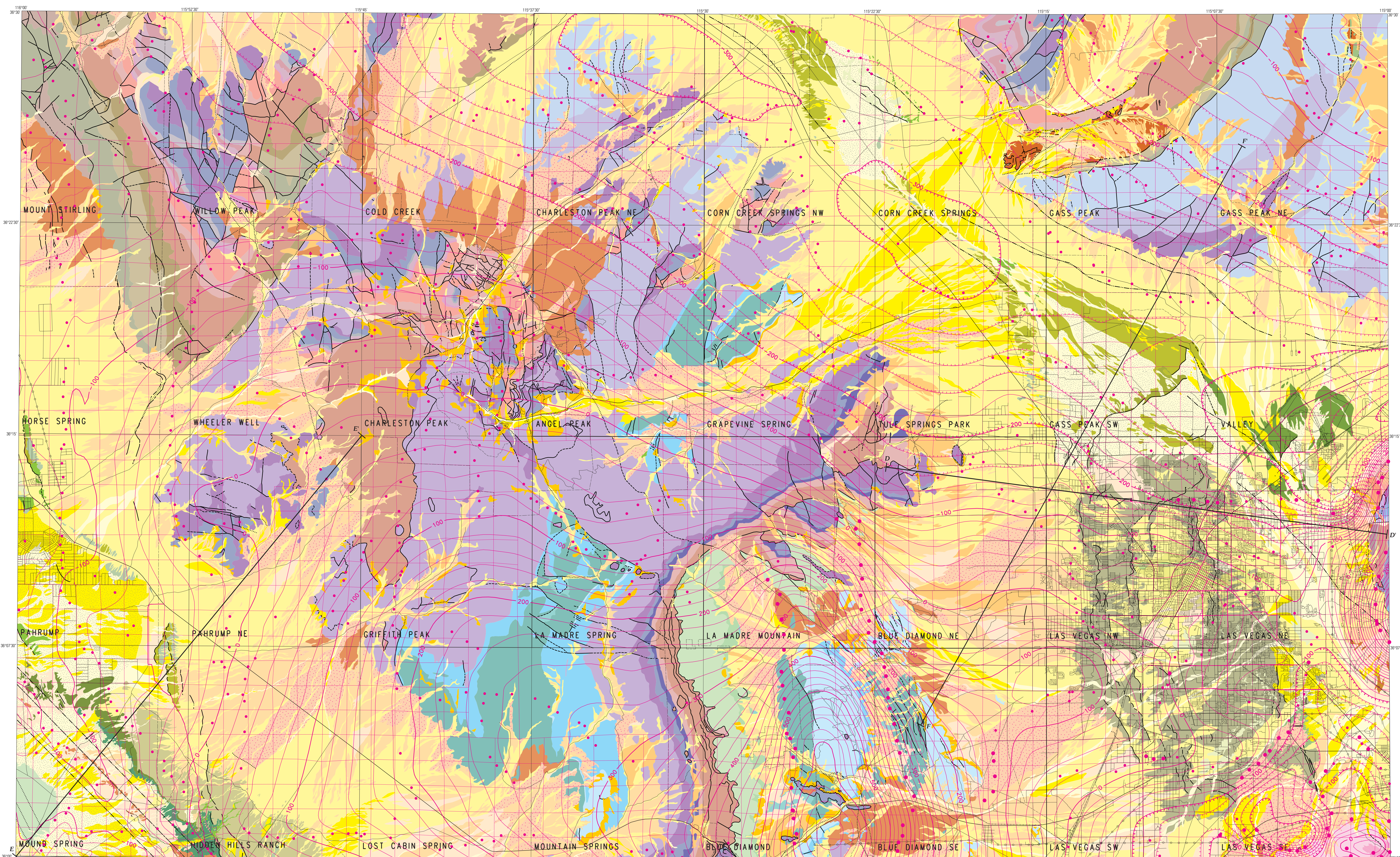
This chapter is an accompanying pamphlet for more information about data acquisition and processing. See Map A for explanation of symbols. See Notes, U.S. Geological Survey 7.5 topographic quadrangle, for more information about the map.

Gravity anomaly contours—Contour interval 5 mGal. Thick lines show areas of lower gravity. Contours were computer-generated based on a 300-m grid. (Although the data have been edited, caution should be exercised when interpreting anomalies controlled by only a single gravity station.)

New gravity stations (U.S. Geological Survey, 1980s to 1990; Langenheim and others, 1999)

Old gravity stations (from Defense Mapping Agency and Rose and others, 1979)

Cross sections—Cross sections D-E, E-E', and F-F' are shown in figures 8 and 9 in the pamphlet.



MAP C. AEROMAGNETIC MAP

By

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EXPLANATION

This chapter is an accompanying pamphlet for more information about data acquisition and processing. See Map A for explanation of symbols. See Notes, U.S. Geological Survey 7.5 topographic quadrangle, for more information about the map.

Contours of total magnetic intensity refer to the International Geomagnetic Reference Field—Contour interval 20 nT. Thick lines show areas of lower magnetic intensity. Thick and thin lines indicate locations of boundaries between regions of different magnetizations. Checks are added to the magnitude of the horizontal gradient. Larger circles indicate larger local changes.

Cross sections—Cross sections D-E, E-E', and F-F' are shown in figures 8 and 9 in the pamphlet.

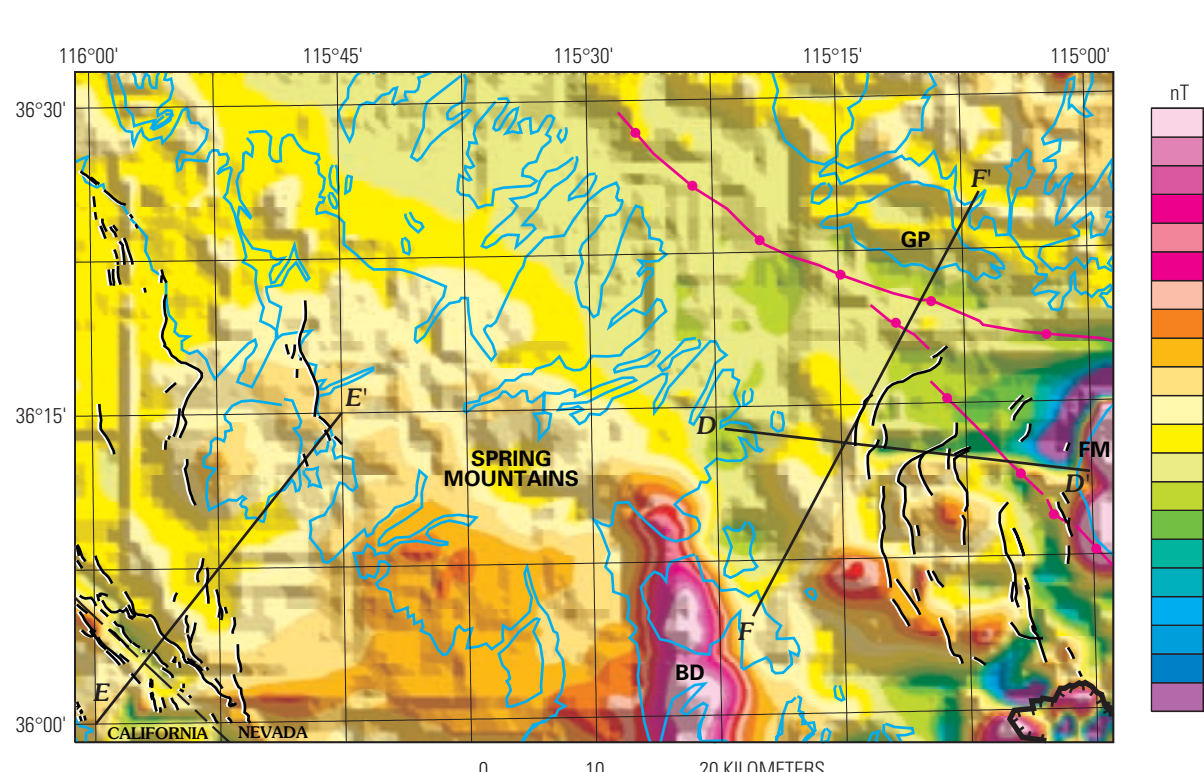


Figure 5. Residual aeromagnetic map of the Las Vegas 30' x 60' quadrangle, Nevada and California. Blue lines enclose areas of pre-Cretaceous rocks; black lines with hachures enclose areas of Tertiary volcanic rocks; black lines are faults from Ball (1963) and Hoffer (1991); red lines with hachures show location of the Las Vegas Valley shear zone as inferred from gravity data. BD, Blue Diamond; FM, Frenchman Mountain; GP, Cass Peak. Cross sections D-E, E-E', and F-F' are shown in figures 8 and 9 in the pamphlet.

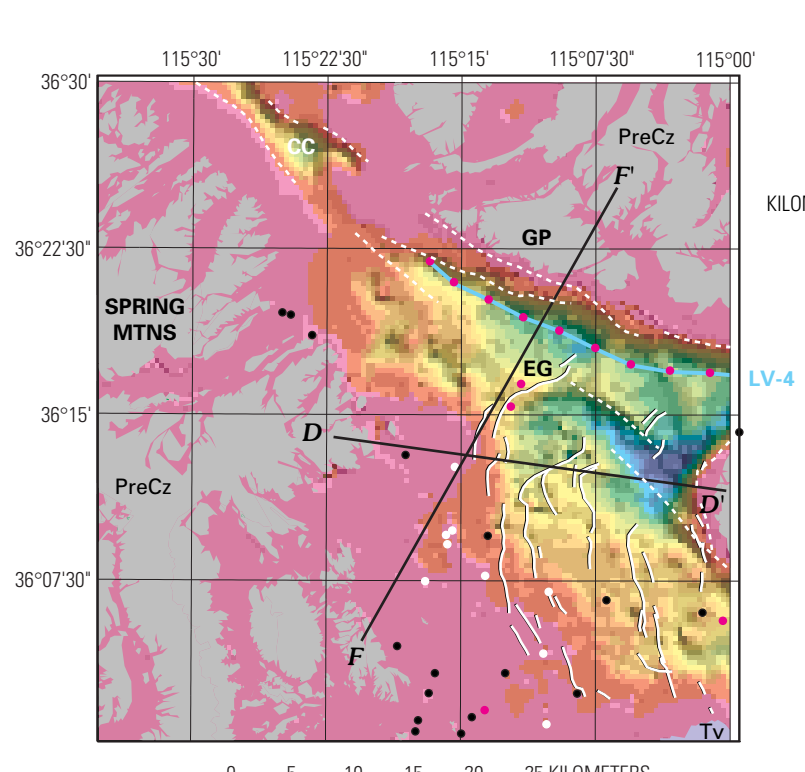


Figure 6A. Basin thickness of Las Vegas Valley. Gray areas are non-basin areas. CC, Corn Creek Springs; ECG, Eaglehawk spring; GP, Cass Peak; TV, Tertiary volcanic rocks; PhCz, Precambrian rocks. Solid white lines with black borders, Quaternary fault-scarps from Ball (1963); solid black circles, wells that penetrated basement and chert, volcanic pipes on basement, white circles, minimum thickness of Cenozoic deposits from wells. Blue lines in western section profile U-V, dashed within these are strands of the LVSZ cutting across the valley, as inferred from the gravity data. Cross sections D-E and F-F' are shown in figures 8 and 9 in the pamphlet.

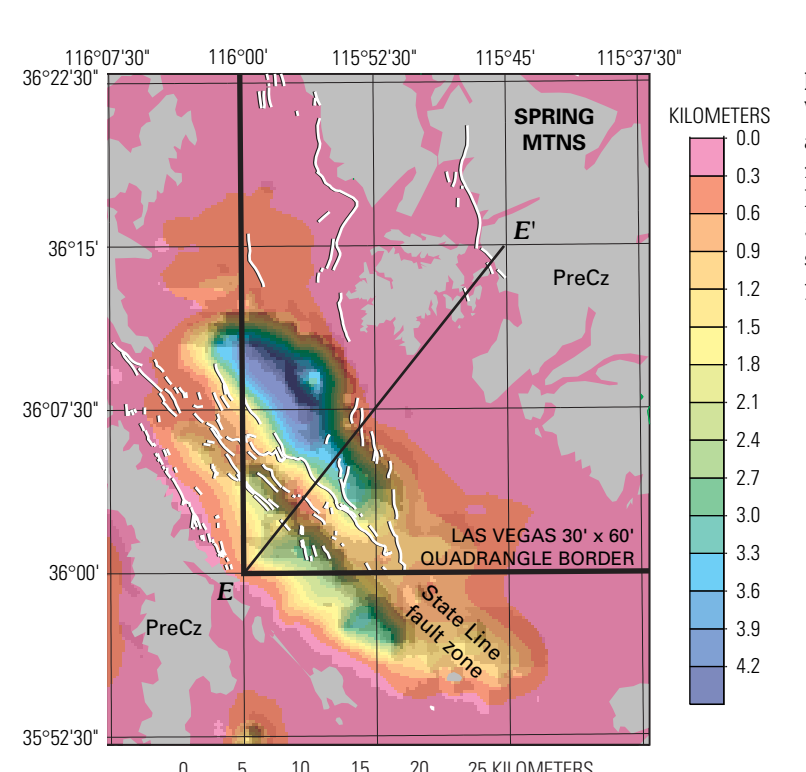


Figure 6B. Basin thickness of Pahump Valley from Blakely and others, 1998. Gray areas are non-basin areas. PhCz, Precambrian rocks; white lines, basement and faults from Hoffer (1991). The absence of faults south of 36° reflects lack of detailed mapping. Cross section E-E' is shown in figure 9 in the pamphlet.

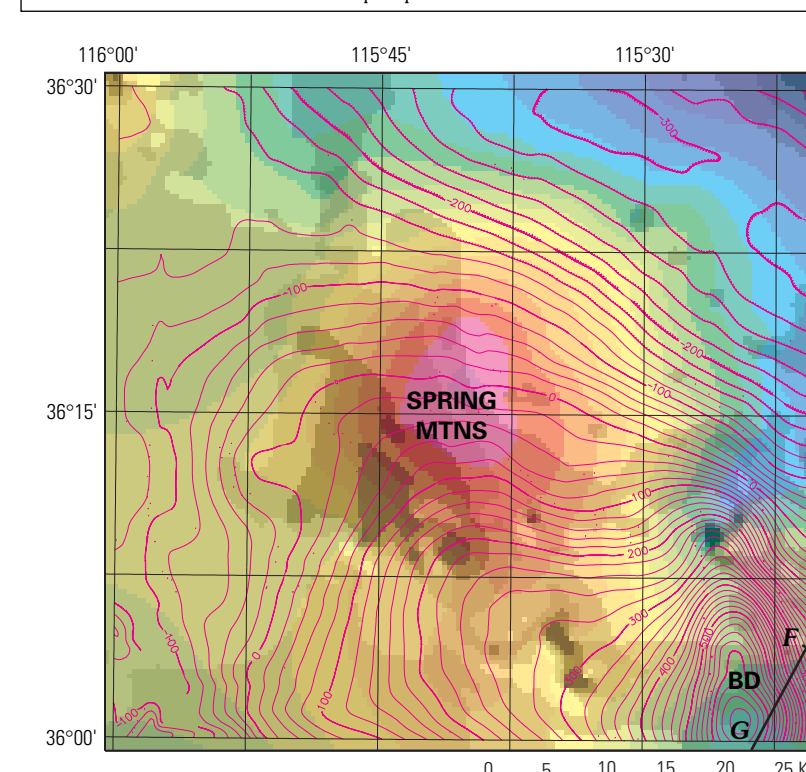


Figure 7. Basement gravity with superimposed aeromagnetic contours in west. Aeromagnetic contour interval 20 nT. BD, Blue Diamond; GP, Cass Peak; FM, Frenchman Mountain; LM, Lone Mountain. Cross sections F-F' and G-G' are shown in figures 8 and 9 in the pamphlet.

GEOLOGIC AND GEOPHYSICAL MAPS OF THE LAS VEGAS 30' x 60' QUADRANGLE, CLARK AND NYE COUNTIES, NEVADA, AND INYO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

By

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