

GENERALIZED GEOLOGIC MAP OF WYOMING

MAP EXPLANATION

Approximate age in millions of years before present

CENOZOIC IGNEOUS ROCKS

- Quaternary, Pliocene, and Miocene rhyolite and basalt; some intrusives
- Upper Tertiary to Cretaceous(?) intrusive rocks; some extrusives
- Eocene Absaroka Volcanic Supergroup

SEDIMENTS AND SEDIMENTARY ROCKS

Cenozoic

- Quaternary unconsolidated sediments
- Lower Quaternary, Pliocene, and Miocene
- Oligocene
- Middle Eocene; some Upper Eocene
- Lower Eocene
- Paleocene

Mesozoic

- Upper Cretaceous
- Upper and Lower Cretaceous
- Lower Cretaceous; some Jurassic
- Jurassic; some Lower Cretaceous
- Triassic

Paleozoic

- Permian and Pennsylvanian; some Mississippian and Triassic
- Cambrian, Ordovician, Devonian, and Mississippian

IGNEOUS AND METAMORPHIC ROCKS

Precambrian

- Middle Proterozoic intrusive rocks
- Early Proterozoic igneous and metamorphic rocks
- Archean igneous and metamorphic rocks

Major unconformity

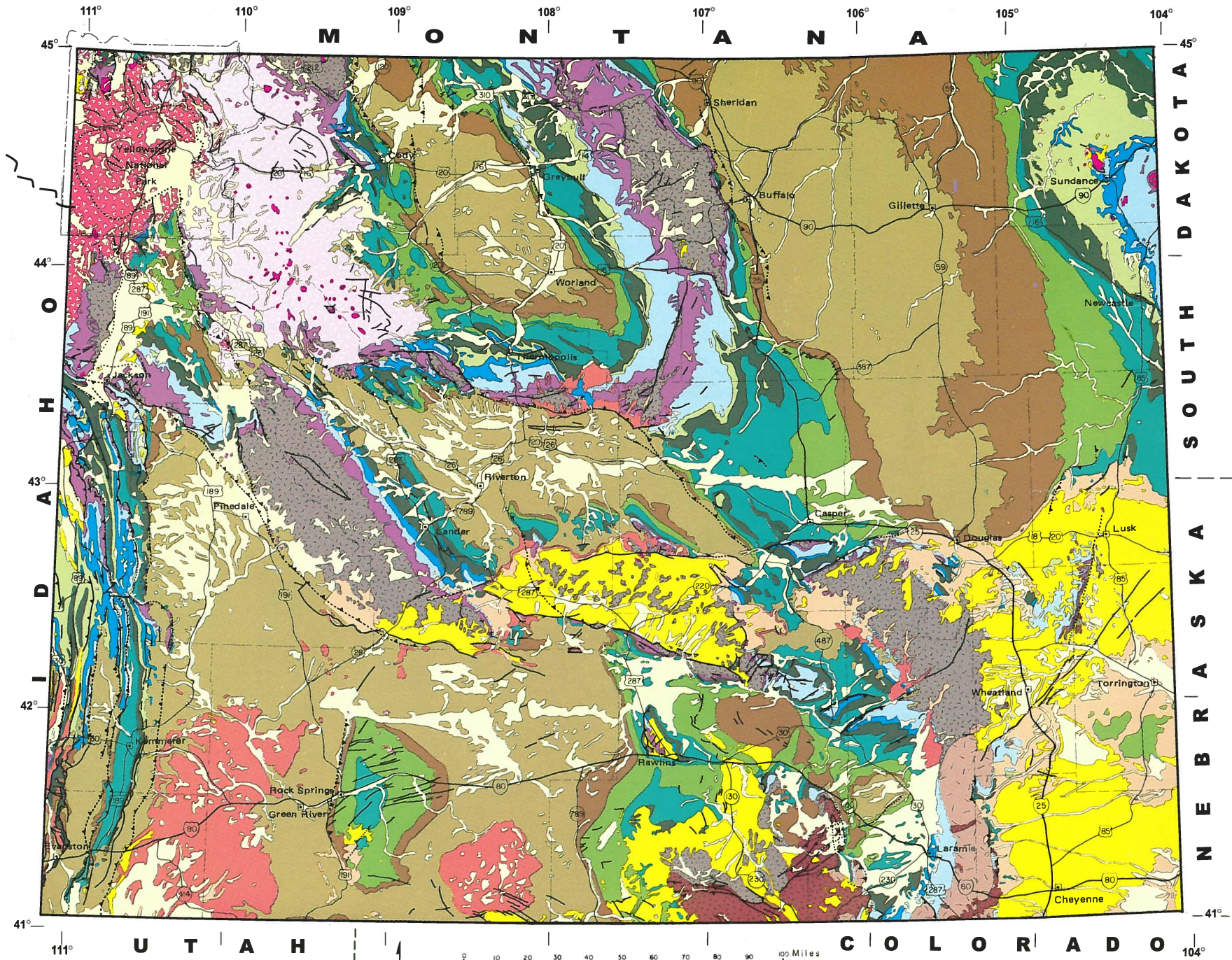
MAJOR FAULTS

- Fault (dotted where concealed)
- Thrust fault; teeth on upper plate (dotted where concealed)

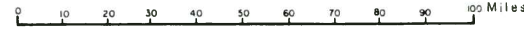


Wyoming State Geological Survey
Lance Cook, State Geologist

Laramie, Wyoming
2000



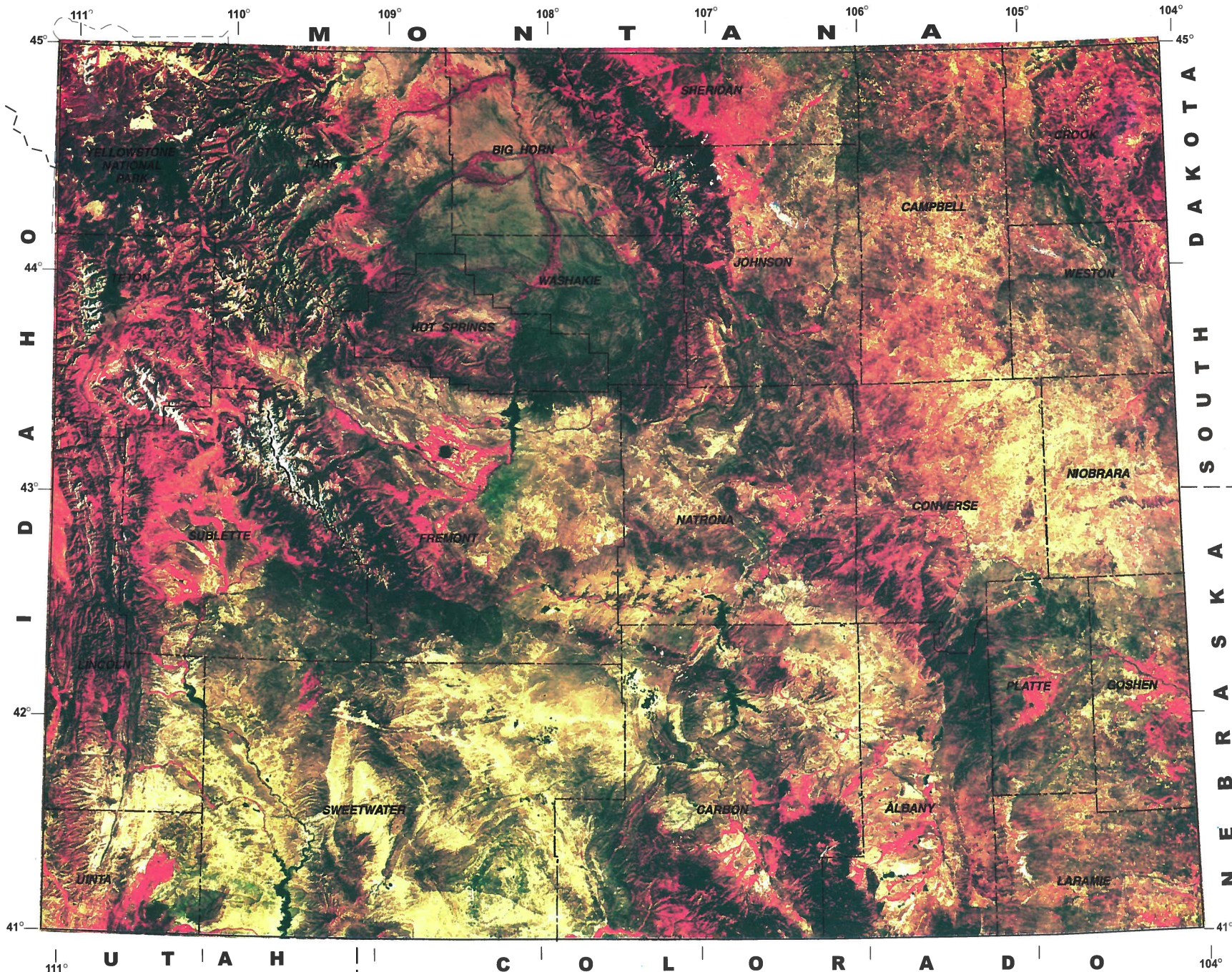
Cartography by Phyllis A. Ranz



SCALE
1" = 42 miles or 1:2,669,000

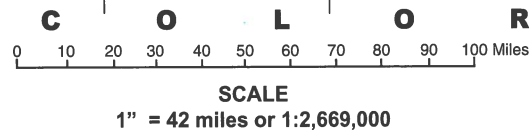
Modified and adapted from Roberts, S., 1989,
Wyoming Geomaps: Wyoming State Geological
Survey Educational Series 1, 41 p.

LANDSAT IMAGE OF WYOMING



EXPLANATION

This is a LANDSAT image of Wyoming as viewed from an unmanned, Earth-orbiting, NASA satellite. The image is a composite of many smaller images taken from 570 miles above the Earth's surface. The colors are not true visible colors: vegetation shows up as bright red patches, especially noticeable in and around the mountains (forested) and along and near rivers (stream vegetation and irrigated lands); water bodies like Yellowstone Lake (in the northwest corner of the image) and numerous other lakes and reservoirs are black; basins and low-lying areas are mostly shades of yellow, gray, green, and light brown; mountains and upland areas tend to be darker browns and some have white snow. A few of the white spots are clouds: for example, there are white clouds and their shadows on the east side of the Bighorn Mountains. County names and boundaries have been overlaid to assist in locating features.



Map compiled by the U.S. Department of Agriculture Aerial Photograph Field Office; original photograph was scanned and processed by the American Heritage Center, University of Wyoming.



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