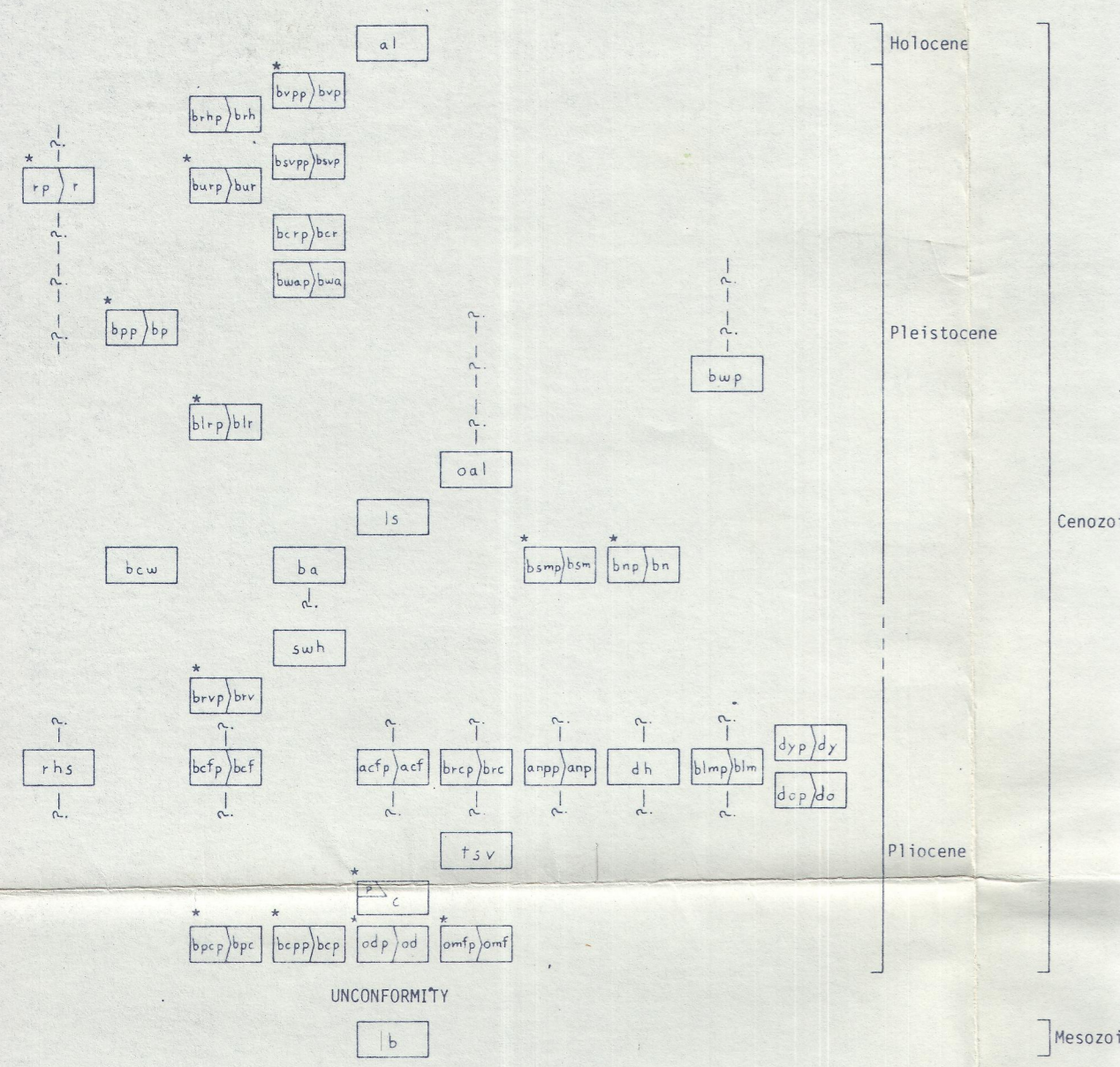


CORRELATION OF MAP UNITS

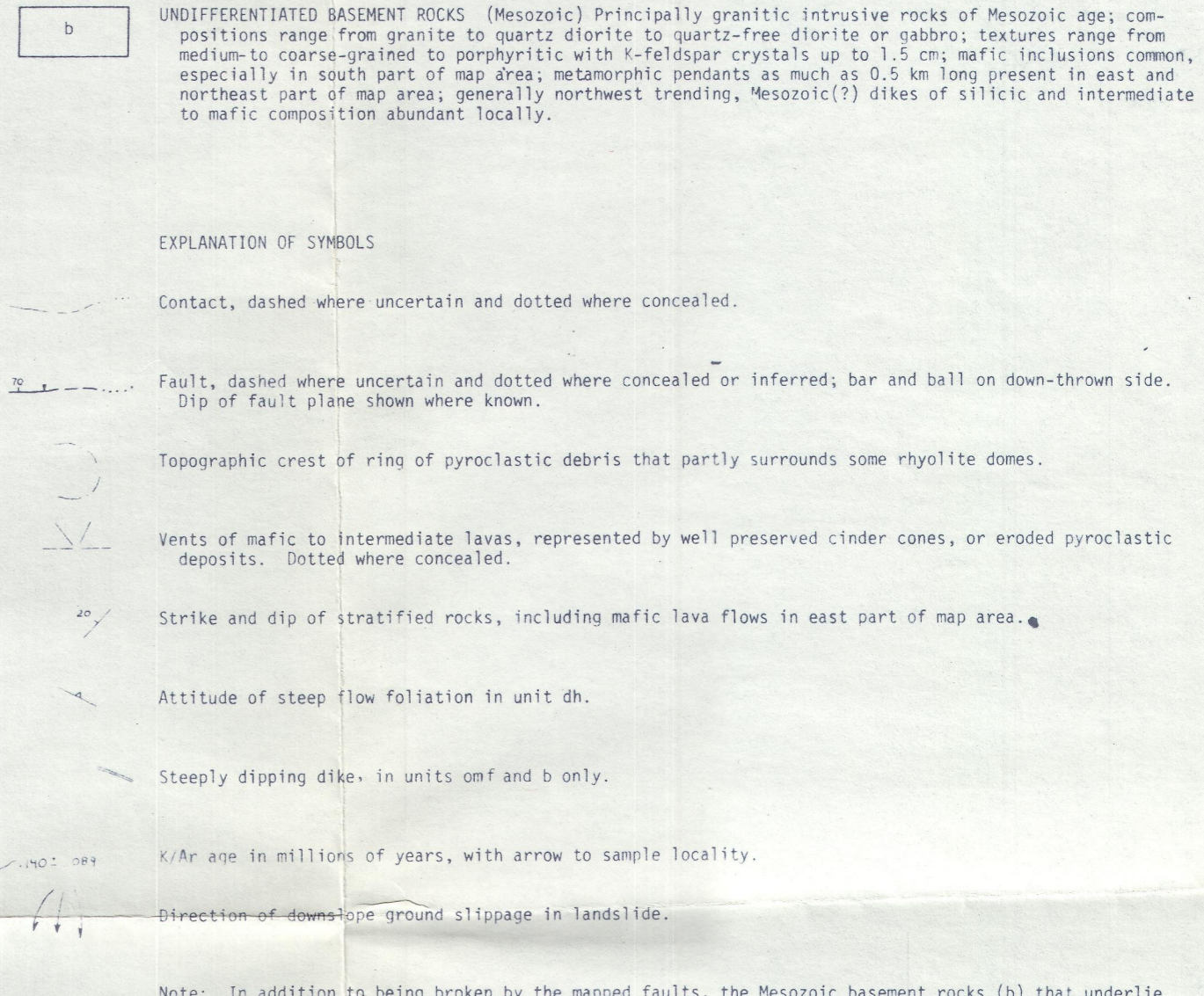


Note: The relative ages of units in the vertical columns are well established, whereas some of the implied relative ages for units of different columns are not well established. See descriptions of map units for known stratigraphic relations, and table for K/Ar ages. Asterisk denotes unit with K/Ar age.

DESCRIPTION OF MAP UNITS

- al** ALLUVIUM Includes coarse alluvial fan deposits, stream deposits of gravel, sand and silt, wind blown sand, and deposits of silt and clay in closed depressions.
- oal** OLD ALLUVIUM Includes predominantly sand to boulder-rich alluvial fan and fluvial deposits; probably ranges in age from late or middle Pleistocene to Holocene; distinguished from unit al by being partly dissected; oldest(?) part of this unit overlain by unit br south-southeast of Little Lake.
- rp** RHYOLITE OF THE COSO GEOTHERMAL FIELD Thirty-seven separate extrusions of sparsely porphyritic, homogeneous rhyolite (r) and associated pyroclastic deposits (rp); rp includes minor plays deposits in closed depressions; rhyolite forms steep-sided, 40 to 350 meter-high domes, several of which are overlapping and three of which developed flows about 1 km long; flows and domes are covered by blocky pumiceous to perlitic tuffaceous through which ribs and spines of obsidian protrude locally; rhyolite contains no more than 2 percent and generally less than 1 percent phenocrysts, all less than 1 mm long; some or all of the phases quartz, sanidine, oligoclase, Fe-Ti oxides, biotite, hornblende, clinopyroxene, orthopyroxene and fayalite are present in each dome; pyroclastic deposits of pumice and obsidian together with fragments of Mesozoic basement rocks form explosion rings around some domes and a mantle over the entire area of the dome field; some domes carry scattered basaltic xenoliths and rare fragments of Mesozoic basement rocks; Pleistocene domes and basalt flows overlap in space and time; Pleistocene basalt units bp, bsm, and bwp are overlain by rhyolite pyroclastics from adjacent domes; field relations in the vicinity of Volcano Peak indicate the following succession: (1) eruption of basalt of Rose Valley (brvp) or eruption of a rhyolite dome (no overlapping relations), (2) eruption of basalt of Upper Little Lake Ranch (bur), (3) eruption of a rhyolite dome, (4) eruption of basalt of Volcano Peak (bvp); K/Ar ages of domes range from 0.96 ± 0.19 to 0.941 ± 0.021 m.y. (Lanphere and others, 1975).
- bwp** BASALT OF VOLCANO PEAK Flows (bwp), cinder-bomb cone (bvpp), and adjacent cinder mantle (bvpp) of porphyritic vesicular basalt; contains 1 percent of 0.2-1 mm olivine, 3 percent 0.2-1 mm yellowish clinopyroxene with rare opaque inclusions, 15 percent 0.5-4 mm plagioclase, and rare 0.6-3 mm embayed quartz in a granular groundmass of olivine, clinopyroxene, opaques, and plagioclase; olivine, clinopyroxene, and plagioclase phenocrysts commonly intergrown in clots; overlies units bwp, bur, r, burp, and bwp; as flow surface and flow channels are well preserved; flows followed stream valleys; K/Ar age 0.038 ± 0.032 m.y. (Lanphere and others, 1975); probably the youngest volcanic unit in the map area; estimated average thickness of flows 2-6 meters.
- bsvpp** BASALT SOUTH OF VOLCANO PEAK Flow (bsvpp), cinder-bomb cone (bsvpp) and adjacent cinder mantle (bsvpp) of porphyritic vesicular basalt; flow was fed from vent marked by the cone 0.8 km south of Volcano Peak; contains 3 percent of 0.1-0.6 mm olivine, 2 percent of 0.1-1 mm clinopyroxene commonly in clots and containing rare opaque inclusions, and 15 percent of 0.2-4 mm plagioclase with olivine inclusions in an aphanitic groundmass; overlies unit bcr; and is overlain by unit bwp; as flow surface and flow channels well preserved; estimated thickness of flow 2-6 meters.
- bcrp** BASALT OF CINDER RIDGE Seven cinder-bomb cones (bcrp) adjacent cinder mantle (bcrp), and at least two flows (bcr) of porphyritic vesicular basalt; youngest flow contains about 2 percent of 0.2 mm and smaller olivine, 2 percent of 0.1-0.8 mm pale yellow clinopyroxene, 10 percent of 0.1-1 mm plagioclase, and 3 percent of 1-10 mm plagioclase in an aphanitic groundmass; youngest flow contains relatively more plagioclase and less olivine phenocrysts than underlying flow; overlies units bwa, swh, btr, and ba, and is overlain by units bwp, and bsvpp; much or all of youngest flow appears to have issued from most southerly of five aligned cinder cones; as flow surface and flow channels well preserved; magnetic polarity normal; total thickness about 3-8 meters.
- bwp** BASALT WEST OF AIRPORT LAKE Flow (bwa), cinder cone (bwap), and adjacent cinder mantle (bwap) of porphyritic vesicular basalt; contains 1 percent of 0.1-0.2 mm opaque mineral (titanoaugite), 2 percent of 0.1-0.8 mm olivine, and 7 percent of 0.3-2 mm plagioclase in a groundmass of feldt plagioclase laths, granular olivine, pyroxene, and opaque mineral; overlies units swh, ba, and is overlain by unit bcr; strand lines eroded into this unit along southwest edge of Airport Lake; as surface and flow channels preserved; magnetic polarity normal; 2 to 4 meters thick.
- bp** BASALT OF MERCURY PROSPECT Flow (bp) and cinder cone (bpb) of vesicular basalt; contains 1 percent 0.1-0.3 mm olivine, 0.5 percent 0.1-0.6 mm opaques, and 8 percent 0.2-1.5 mm plagioclase in a groundmass of granular olivine, opaques, pyroxene, and plagioclase laths; xenoliths of Mesozoic granitic basement rocks common; overlies units bcw, c, omf, od, and oal; flow channel and as surface preserved locally; flow followed a stream channel into Airport Lake; about 2 to 7 meters thick; magnetic polarity normal; K/Ar age 0.234 ± 0.022 m.y.
- brhp** BASALT OF RED HILL Flow (brh) and cinder-bomb cone (brhp) and adjacent cinder blanket (brhp) of porphyritic vesicular basalt; contains 1 percent 0.1-1 mm olivine with opaque inclusions, less than 1 percent yellowish clinopyroxene, 2 percent 0.1-1 mm plagioclase, and 5 percent 1-3 mm plagioclase in groundmass of feldt plagioclase laths granular olivine, opaques, and pyroxene; xenoliths of Mesozoic granitic basement rocks common; overlies units bur and btr; flow followed Pleistocene Owens River channel at least 16 km downstream into Indian Wells Valley; as to pahoehoe flow surface well preserved locally; magnetic polarity normal; about 4 to 10 meters thick.
- burp** BASALT OF UPPER LITTLE LAKE RANCH Flow (bur) and cinder cone (burp) of vesicular basalt; contains 1 percent 0.2-1 mm olivine and 2 percent 0.3-1 mm plagioclase in a coarse grained, sub-ophitic groundmass of olivine, opaques, lavender clinopyroxene, and plagioclase laths; overlies units bir and brv, and is overlain by units bwp and brh; flowed down Pleistocene Owens River channel for at least 15 km; pahoehoe to as flow surface preserved locally; magnetic polarity normal; thickness ranges from about 5 meters to a maximum exposed thickness of 25 meters where lava ponded in Owens River channel near Little Lake; overlain by rhyolite pyroclastics of unit r with K/Ar age of 0.077 ± 0.008 m.y. (see Lanphere and others, 1975; sample no. 1); K/Ar age 0.140 ± 0.009 m.y.
- blrp** BASALT OF LOWER LITTLE LAKE RANCH Cinder-bomb cone (blrp) and at least two flows (blr), of porphyritic vesicular basalt; contains 1 percent 0.1-0.4 mm opaques (titanoaugite), less than 1 percent olivine, 2 percent 0.2-1 mm pale yellow clinopyroxene with opaque inclusions up to 0.1 mm, and 7 percent 0.2-3 mm plagioclase with common sieved cores in groundmass of granular olivine, opaques, clinopyroxene, and feldt plagioclase laths; xenoliths of Mesozoic basement rocks present; overlain by units bur, brh, and bur, and overlies unit oal; total thickness 3-10 meters; magnetic polarity normal; K/Ar age of upper flow 0.399 ± 0.045 m.y. and K/Ar age of lower flow 0.466 ± 0.108 m.y.

- ls** LANDSLIDE Landslide debris of Sierra Nevada escarpment near Little Lake; appears to be overlain by unit oal.
- bcw** BASALT OF COSO WASH At least three flows of porphyritic vesicular basalt; contains 3 percent 0.1-1 mm olivine with opaque inclusions, 1 percent 1-4 mm olivine, less than 1 percent 0.1-0.2 mm opaques, 2 percent 0.2-0.5 mm brownish clinopyroxene up to 2 mm, and 20 percent 0.3-2 mm plagioclase with opaque inclusions in a fine-grained groundmass of granular olivine, opaques, pyroxene, and plagioclase; smaller phenocrysts commonly intergrown in clots; xenoliths of Mesozoic basement rocks common; overlain by unit bp; flow followed stream channel; vent area is probably buried by rhyolite dome at the upstream end of the flow; magnetic polarity normal; as surface preserved locally; thickness ranges from 7 to at least 25 meters.
- ba** BASALT OF AIRPORT LAKE Porphyritic vesicular basalt flows; contain about 3 percent 0.05-6 mm olivine, 1 percent 0.2-1.5 mm clinopyroxene, 5 percent 0.1-1 mm plagioclase, 5 percent 0.5-6 mm plagioclase with sieved cores, and less than 1 percent 0.5-3 mm quartz in a groundmass of granular olivine, opaques, pyroxene, and plagioclase laths; phenocrysts commonly in clots; overlies unit swh and is overlain by units bcr and bwa; columnar jointing present locally; thickness about 3 to 7 meters.
- bsmp** BASALT OF SUGARLOAF MOUNTAIN Flow (bsm) and associated cinder deposits (bsmp) of porphyritic vesicular basalt; contains about 10 percent 0.1-4 mm olivine, less than 1 percent 0.4-6 mm clinopyroxene, 20 percent 0.2-1 mm plagioclase, and 3 percent 10 mm plagioclase to a fine-grained groundmass of plagioclase laths and granular olivine, clinopyroxene, and opaques; flow followed stream channel; about 3-5 meters thick; K/Ar age 1.09 ± 0.06 m.y.
- bnp** BASALT OF NAMELESS HILL Two flows (bn) and two cinder-bomb deposits (bnp) of microporphritic vesicular basalt. Contains 2 percent 0.3 mm and smaller olivine and 7 percent 0.2-2 mm plagioclase in a groundmass of granular olivine, opaques, pyroxene, and plagioclase; flows followed stream valley; xenoliths of Mesozoic basement rocks common; estimated thickness 3-6 meters; K/Ar age 1.07 ± 0.12 m.y.
- swh** SEDIMENTARY ROCKS OF THE WHITE HILLS Includes interbedded conglomerate, sandstone, siltstone, silty claystone, and tuff; apparently grades laterally into cobble to boulder fanglomerate near the southwest corner of Airport Lake; overlain by units ba, bwa, btr, and bcr; some beds contain reworked, rounded pumice lapilli of unit p, indicating that unit swh is younger than the Coso Formation; contrasting mammalian fauna indicate this same age relation (Roland von Huene, oral commun., 1976).
- brvp** BASALT OF ROSE VALLEY Four cinder-bomb cones (brvp) and three flows (brv) of porphyritic vesicular basalt; contains 2-8 percent 0.1-2 mm olivine, 2-6 percent 0.2-2 mm yellowish clinopyroxene, and 8-15 percent 0.2-4 mm plagioclase in a fine-grained groundmass of plagioclase and granular olivine, opaques, and pyroxene; olivine and/or clinopyroxene phenocrysts contain opaque inclusions up to 0.2 mm; phenocrysts commonly broken or rounded and embayed; glomeroporphyritic clots, xenoliths of Mesozoic basement rocks, and rounded quartz grains up to 0.5 mm present locally; overlain by units bur and bwp; maximum exposed thickness of flows 2-4 meters; K/Ar age 2.06 ± 0.34 m.y.
- rhs** RHYOLITE SOUTH OF HAIWEE SPRING Dome or plug of flow banded, porphyritic rhyolite; contains about 1 percent 0.5-2 mm quartz, 1 percent 0.3-1 mm plagioclase, and 1 percent 0.2-0.5 mm brown biotite in a matrix of gray devitrified glass or green hydrated, perlitic glass; bounded by normal fault on east; exposed thickness about 50 meters.
- bcpf** BASALT OF UPPER CENTENNIAL FLAT Two cinder deposits (bcpf) and several basalt flows (bcf) averaging a few meters thick; contains about 1 percent or less of 0.1 mm olivine; overlies Coso Formation, unit c, just north of map area (see Hall and MacKevett, 1962).
- blmp** BASALT OF SILVER MOUNTAIN Two cinder deposits (blmp) and several vesicular, porphyritic lava flows (blm) averaging a few meters thick; contains 0.5-1.0 percent 0.5-2.0 mm olivine and 0.5-1.0 percent 0.5-2.0 mm plagioclase, with rare crystals of each as large as 5 mm in an intergranular groundmass of clinopyroxene, olivine, and plagioclase; contemporaneous with unit acf; maximum thickness about 30 meters.
- acfp** ANDESITE OF CACTUS FLAT Interlayered cinders and flows (acfp) and flows (acf) averaging 10 or more meters thick of porphyritic andesite; contains about 5 percent 1-4 mm plagioclase, 1 percent 0.5-2 mm pleochroic orthopyroxene, 1 percent 0.3-0.5 mm clinopyroxene, and less than 1 percent 0.3-0.5 mm olivine, in an intergranular groundmass of pyroxene and plagioclase; erupted from lava-cinder shield at north end of Cactus Flat; overlies Coso Formation (unit c) and is contemporaneous with unit blm.
- brcp** BASALT OF RENEGADE CANYON Five cinder cones (brcp), three eroded cinder deposits (brcp), and associated lava flows (brc, brv, etc.) averaging a few meters thick; flows near some cones can be traced to source vents on bases of morphology and phenocryst assemblages; phenocrysts include 3-10 percent 0.5-3.0 mm plagioclase, 1-5 percent 0.2-1.5 mm olivine and 1-4 percent 0.2-1.5 mm clinopyroxene; subunits brci, brcj, and locally brck contain 1 percent 1-3 mm rounded grains of quartz; part of subunit brcj contains only plagioclase and olivine phenocrysts; maximum exposed thickness about 170 meters; overlies units od, omf, tsv, and p.
- anpp** ANDESITE NORTHWEST OF PETROGLYPH CANYON Flow (anp) and associated pyroclastic deposit (anpp) of porphyritic basaltic andesite; near vent area contains about 2 percent 0.1-0.6 mm olivine, 2 percent 0.3-0.8 mm clinopyroxene, 10 percent 0.2-4.0 mm plagioclase, and rare 1-1.5 mm rounded quartz in a fine-grained matrix of clinopyroxene, opaques, and plagioclase; thickness ranges from about 5-30 meters; phenocryst content and thickness decrease away from vent area; overlies units c, p, bcc, and omf; magnetic polarity normal.
- dh** DACITE OF HAIWEE RIDGE Flows of porphyritic dacite; contains rare 0.02 mm zircon, rare 0.1 mm apatite, rare 0.1-0.7 mm orthopyroxene, and orthopyroxene crystals, rare 0.1 mm clinopyroxene (?), 1 percent 1-2 mm quartz, 1 percent 0.05-0.2 mm opaques, 3 percent 0.2-1.5 mm brown biotite with opaque and feldspar inclusions, 3 percent 0.2-1.7 mm greenish brown amphibole with opaque, feldspar, and biotite inclusions, and 0 percent 0.1-6 mm plagioclase with inclusions of most other phenocryst phases in a glassy groundmass now largely composed of feldspar and other microlites; overlies unit c; highly flow banded; columnar jointing developed where ponded; average thickness about 25 meters; ponded to at least 200 meters south of Haiwee Reservoir; Evernden and others (1964) report K/Ar age of 2.1 m.y.
- dy** YOUNGER DACITE EAST OF COSO VALLEY Small cinder deposit (dyp) and flow (dy) of flow banded dacite; contains less than 1 percent 1.2-2 mm quartz, 10 percent 0.6-6 mm plagioclase, less than 1 percent 0.1-0.6 mm brown amphibole, now mostly replaced by iron oxide, less than 1 percent 0.3-1.5 mm orthopyroxene, rare 0.5-0.7 mm clinopyroxene, and rare 0.3 mm biotite in a groundmass of opaques, pyroxene, and feldspar microlites in devitrified glass; overlies units bpc, omf, c, and do; thickness 10 to at least 60 meters.
- do** OLDER DACITE EAST OF COSO VALLEY Cinder deposit (dog) and thin flow (do) of platy, flow banded dacite; contains 1 percent 0.6-1 mm quartz, 3 percent 0.6-3 mm plagioclase, less than 1 percent 0.3-1 mm brown amphibole, now mostly replaced by iron oxide, less than 1 percent 0.3-1.2 mm ragged brown biotite, less than 1 percent 0.2-0.8 mm clinopyroxene, commonly in clots, and 1 percent 0.2-5.0 mm orthopyroxene, commonly with cores of olivine; dacite flows are a groundmass of opaques, pyroxene, and feldspar microlites in devitrified glass; overlies units bpc and c and is overlain by unit dy; magnetic polarity normal; thickness 5 to at least 50 meters.
- tsv** TUFF SOUTHWEST OF VOLCANO BUTTE Basaltic to andesitic pyroclastic deposit; well stratified vesicular ash and lapilli, with beds from a few to several centimeters thick, locally disturbed by volcanic bomb sags 0.3-1.0 meter in diameter; maximum exposed thickness about 6 meters; overlain by unit bcr.
- c** COSO FORMATION Includes fanglomerate of Mesozoic basement rocks, arkosic sandstone, tuffaceous sandstone and siltstone, tuffaceous lacustrine beds, and silicic tuff; fanglomerate, coarse-grained arkose, and tuff are predominant on the high slopes of Haiwee Ridge and interfinger with finer grained rocks and lacustrine beds to the north and east of Upper Cactus Flat and Coso Hot Springs; fanglomerate and interlayered hornblende-biotite pumice (p) predominate; overlies units b, br, bcp, bpc, and omf and is overlain by units acf, anp, anpp, and brv; K/Ar age of rhyolite tuff in c is 3.09 ± 0.09 m.y.; K/Ar ages of p are 3.03 ± 0.20 m.y., 2.46 ± 0.36 and 2.95 ± 0.13 m.y.; Evernden and others (1964) report a K/Ar age of 2.3 m.y. for silicic tuff in c, inconsistent with results of present study.
- omf** OTHER MAFIC LAVAS Flows from 2 to 20 meters thick (omf) and eroded cones (omfp) of porphyritic vesicular basalt to basaltic andesite; phenocrysts include up to 7 percent 0.1-2 mm olivine, 5 percent 0.2-1 mm greenish sector-zoned clinopyroxene, and 25 percent 0.2-3 mm oscillatory-zoned plagioclase in a fine grained groundmass of plagioclase laths, granular olivine, an opaque mineral, and clinopyroxene; glomeroporphyritic texture common; some flows contain 1 mm amphibole almost entirely replaced by opaque oxides; others contain plagioclase as large as 5 mm with sieved cores and clear rims, rare alkali feldspar as large as 3 mm, and rounded grains of quartz as large as 5 mm armored by a rind of clear, brown glass in turn rimmed with clinopyroxene; total phenocryst content generally less than 20 percent; some cinder deposits are in part dacitic; basalt dikes cut cinder cones; some flows west of Silver Peak superficially similar to those of unit bpc; overlies unit b, interfingers with units bpc and od, and is overlain by units bcp, c, p, bcr, brc, bp, and oal; includes both normal and reversed magnetic polarities; K/Ar ages range from 3.10 ± 0.22 m.y. to 3.66 ± 0.08 m.y.
- odp** OTHER DACITE Cinder deposits (odp) and flows and shallow intrusive bodies (od) predominantly of porphyritic biotite and/or hornblende dacite; includes minor porphyritic olivine or orthopyroxene andesitic flows near Volcano Butte; odp commonly includes mafic cinders admixed with dacitic cinders; dacite flows contain up to 30 percent 0.1-8 mm oscillatory-zoned plagioclase and various combinations of as much as 2 percent 0.8-4 mm rounded and embayed quartz, 5 percent 0.2-1.5 mm orthopyroxene, 3 percent 0.2-0.8 mm clinopyroxene, 15 percent 0.1-2.5 mm generally oxidized brown amphibole, 7 percent 0.1-1.5 mm brown biotite, 1 percent 0.2-0.5 mm opaque mineral, accessory 0.1-0.8 mm sphene and 0.1-0.2 mm zircon in a very fine-grained to glassy groundmass; as much as 1 percent 0.1-0.8 mm olivine present locally; rounded inclusions of andesite, basaltic andesite, and basalt a few millimeters to several meters in size account for as much as 30 percent of many outcrops; in such mixed rocks, coexistence of dacitic and more mafic liquids is indicated by interfingering and partial mixing on scale of a few millimeters; thickness ranges from roughly 20 meters to at least 300 meters; interfingers with units omf and bpc; overlain by units c, p, bcr, tsv, bp, and oal; K/Ar ages 3.42 ± 0.10 and 2.20 ± 0.70 m.y.
- bcp** BASALT OF COSO PEAK Cinder deposits (bcp) and a few flows (bcp) of porphyritic basalt; contains 0-5 percent 0.2-3 mm olivine with spinel inclusions and 1-3 percent 0.2-2 mm greenish sector-zoned clinopyroxene in a coarse grained aphanitic groundmass of basaltic andesite, granular olivine, and plagioclase laths; phenocrysts commonly occur in clots; locally contains granitic xenoliths and quartz grains; at least 10 meters thick; overlies units b and omf; overlain by unit bp; magnetic polarity reversed; K/Ar age 3.60 ± 0.08 m.y.
- bpcp** BASALT OF UPPER PETROGLYPH CANYON Cinder deposits (bpcp) and thin flows (bpc) of vesicular basalt; contains 3-5 percent 0.2-3 mm olivine with opaque inclusions and 5-10 percent 0.5-mm oscillatory-zoned plagioclase in a coarse grained aphanitic groundmass of basaltic andesite, granular olivine, and plagioclase laths; typically displays vesicle cylinders and sheets, glomeroporphyritic clots, platy jointing near tops of flows, columnar jointing in flow interiors, and well-developed diktyaxitic texture; thickness 3 to at least 60 meters; overlies unit b, interfingers with units omf and od, and is overlain by units oal, c, p, anp, do, and dy; K/Ar ages 2.98 ± 0.12 and 3.50 ± 0.19 m.y.



Note: In addition to being broken by the mapped faults, the Mesozoic basement rocks (b) that underlie that part of the field of rhyolite domes (r) south of Cactus Peak are shattered to pieces generally less than one meter in diameter and are locally hydrothermally altered, especially immediately west of Coso Basin and south and west of Coso Hot Springs.

ANALYTICAL DATA AND CALCULATED POTASSIUM-ARGON AGES FOR VOLCANIC ROCKS OF THE COSO VOLCANIC FIELD BY G. BRENT DALRYMPLE

Location	Map unit	Sample number	Material	K ₂ O wt. %	Weight (gms)	Argon		Calculated Age* (10 ⁶ years)
						⁴⁰ Ar _{rad} (10 ⁻¹² mol/gm)	¹⁰⁰ ⁴⁰ Ar _{rad} / ⁴⁰ Ar _{total}	
NE1/4sec6 T235, R38E	bur	756301	basalt	1.356 ± 0.004(4)	18.325 20.134	0.222 0.312	1.0 1.6	0.140 ± 0.089
SW1/4sec35 T225, R39E	bp	756314	basalt	1.525 ± 0.007(4)	15.169 25.247	0.929 0.505	7.7 7.6	0.234 ± 0.022
NE1/4sec32 (upper T235, R38E flow)	blr	756305	basalt	1.789 ± 0.010(4)	19.561	1.029	8.6	0.399 ± 0.045
NE1/4sec32 (lower T235, R38E flow)	blr	756306	basalt	1.610 ± 0.003(4)	18.995	1.126	5.0	0.486 ± 0.108
NW1/4sec26 T235, R38E	bn	756308	basalt	1.312 ± 0.004(4)	20.230 21.858	1.638 2.118	3.8 9.9	1.07 ± 0.12
SE1/4sec14 T225, R38E	bsm	756309	basalt	1.530 ± 0.009(4)	29.248 29.693	2.317 2.395	11.4 21.2	1.08 ± 0.06
SE1/4sec21 T225, R39E	brv	756304	basalt	1.738 ± 0.005(4)	14.052 14.912	6.29 4.84	4.1 5.6	2.06 ± 0.34
NE1/4sec13 T205, R37E	c	9-85-2	sanidine	12.315(2)	3.835	54.88	66.2	3.09 ± 0.09
NE1/4sec23 T215, R38E	p	9-8-11	biotite plagioclase	6.475(2) 0.458(2)	1.151 5.863	22.975 2.004	2.4 16.0	2.46 ± 0.98 3.03 ± 0.20
NW1/4sec11 T225, R39E	p	13-113-6	plagioclase	0.518(2)	6.108	2.203	24.4	2.95 ± 0.13
SW1/4sec26 T225, R39E	od	756315	biotite plagioclase	8.24(2) 0.696(2)	1.813 7.248	40.58 2.210	43.1 3.1	3.42 ± 0.10 2.20 ± 0.70
NE1/4sec28 T205, R39E	bcp	8-193-2	basalt	7.06 ± 0.004(4)	9.218 19.000	9.312	28.0 47.1	3.60 ± 0.08
NW1/4sec13 T225, R39E	omf	13-113-15	basalt	1.042 ± 0.005(4)	16.000 16.000	4.686 4.569	6.7 7.9	3.10 ± 0.22
SW1/4sec3 T215, R39E	omf	8-195-2	basalt	7.713 ± 0.007(4)	20.110 19.990	8.700 8.794	25.5 42.3	3.54 ± 0.08
NE1/4sec15 T225, R39E	omf	8-199-6	basalt	0.857 ± 0.004(4)	20.458 15.225	4.188 5.202	15.8 8.2	3.67 ± 0.16
NE1/4sec5 T225, R40E	bpc	13-113-17	basalt	0.726 ± 0.002(4)	19.530 17.627	3.076 3.169	16.3 16.4	2.98 ± 0.12
SE1/4sec12 T215, R39E	bpc	13-111-1	basalt	0.708 ± 0.004(4)	18.711	3.572	20.7	3.50 ± 0.19
SE1/4sec10 T215, R39E	omf	8-196-2	basalt	1.318 ± 0.012(4)	19.991 19.688	6.941 6.925	37.1 33.7	3.66 ± 0.08

* Ages are calculated standard deviations. Number of analyses in parentheses.
 † $\lambda_0 = 4.963 \times 10^{-10} \text{ yr}^{-1}$, $\lambda_1 = 0.572 \times 10^{-10} \text{ yr}^{-1}$, $\lambda_2 = 8.78 \times 10^{-13} \text{ yr}^{-1}$, $^{40}\text{K}/\text{K} = 1.167 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol/mol}$.
 Errors are estimated standard deviation of precision.
 ‡ Potassium measured by lithium metaborate fusion and flame photometry. Argon measured by isotope dilution mass spectrometry.

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EXPLANATION TO ACCOMPANY PRELIMINARY GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE COSO VOLCANIC FIELD AND ADJACENT AREAS, INYO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

BY

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This map is preliminary and has not been reviewed for conformity with U.S. Geological Survey standards and nomenclature.