Power County,
Idaho

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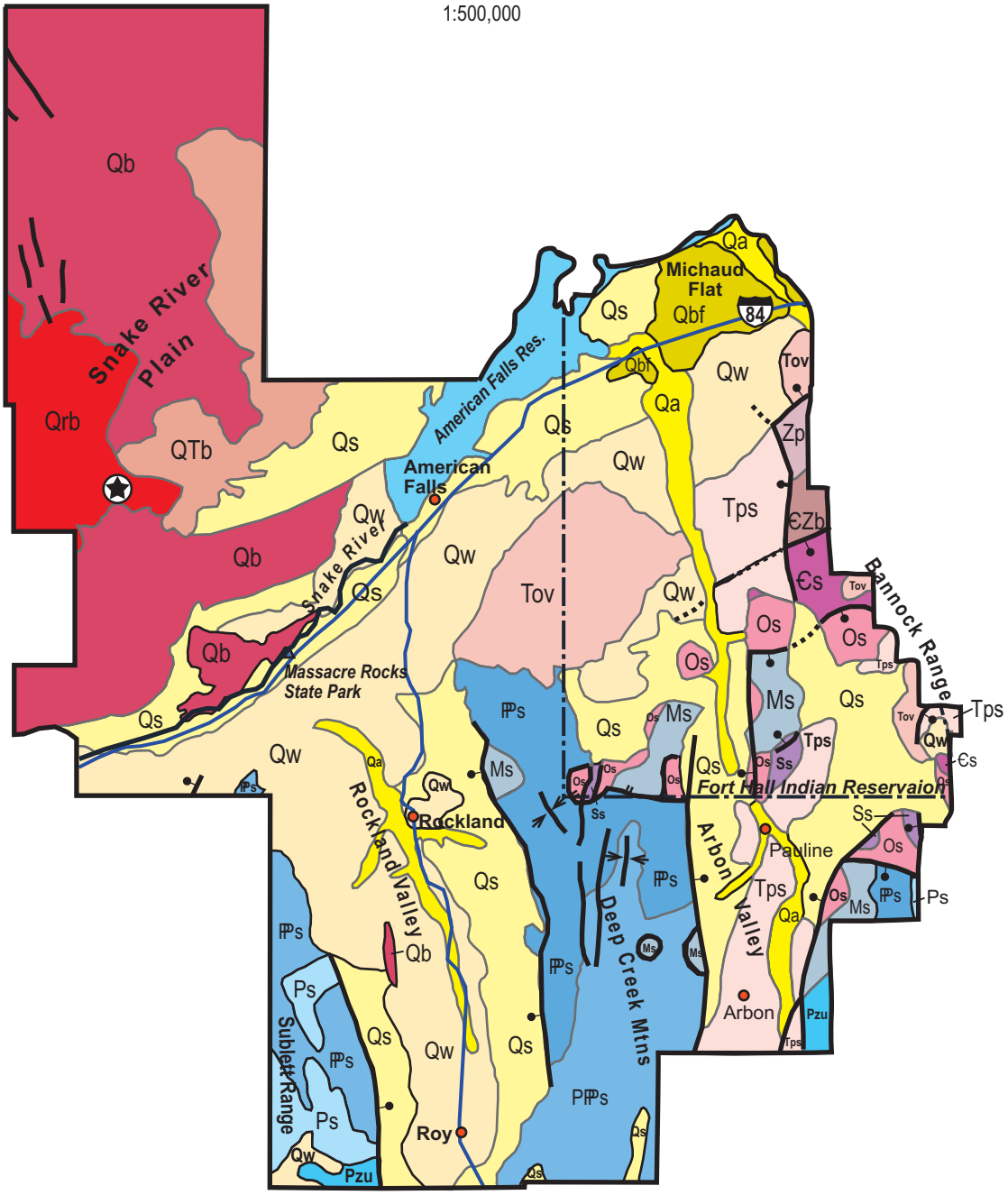

http://imnh.isu.edu/digitalatlas
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Power County

Power County straddles the Snake River west of Pocatello. It has fresh basalt lava of the Great Rift and Kings Bowl in its northwestern corner. The central part of the county is agricultural land irrigated by the Snake River. Here 70,000 years ago the ancestral American Falls lake existed. South of the Snake River, farming occurs in Rockland and Arbon Valleys, south of the Snake River.

Massacre Rocks along the Snake River is a Miocene basalt eruptive center. The Oregon Trail runs through it. See description in Rocks, Rails and Trails.

The Bannock, Deep Creek and Sublett Ranges, south of the Snake River, contain Paleozoic sedimentary rocks in the hanging wall of the Putnam thrust fault.

See geology description in Rocks, Rails and Trails.

P.K. Link, 10/02

Descripton of Units for Power County, Idaho

Qa	Quaternary alluvial deposits
Qs	Quaternary surficial cover, including colluvium, fluvial, alluvial fan, lake, and windblown deposits. Included fluveolian cover on Snake River Plain, (Snake River Group).
Qw	Quaternary windblown deposits; sand dunes and loess.
Qbf	Bonneville Flood gravels, including boulder and gravel bars north and west of Red Rock Pass through Marsh Valley and along Snake River west of Pocatello to Hells Canyon. Town of Lewiston is underlain by Bonneville gravels.
Qrb	Recent basalt lava, less than 12,000 years old, lava flows are fresh, poorly vegetated, and show original flow geometry.
Qb	Pleistocene basalt lava, 2 million to 12,000 years old, flows have some vegetation and surface weathering.
QTb	Pleistocene and Pliocene basalt lava and associated basaltic tuff (deposited close to basaltic vent).
Tps	Pliocene and Upper Miocene stream and lake deposits (Salt Lake Formation, Starlight Formation, Idaho Group).
Tov	Oligocene volcanics; Potlatch volcanics, basalt and trachytic pyroclastic rocks [alkali-rich basalts]) and Salmon Falls Creek volcanics [andesites].
Pzu	Upper Paleozoic sedimentary rocks.
Ps	Permian sedimentary rocks.
PPs	Permian and Pennsylvanian sedimentary rocks.
PPs	Pennsylvanian sedimentary rocks.
Ms	Mississippian sedimentary rocks.
Ss	Silurian sedimentary rocks.
Os	Ordovician sedimentary rocks.
€s	Cambrian sedimentary rocks.
€Zb	Cambrian to Neoproterozoic Brigham Group.
Zp	Pocatello Formation; diamictite, sandstone, conglomerate, mafic.

Symbols

Geologic unit contacts with unit designation.

Normal fault: certain; dashed where approximately located; dotted where concealed.

Thrust fault: certain; dashed where approximately located; dotted where concealed.

Detachment fault: certain; dashed where approximately located; dotted where concealed.

Anticline: trace of axial plane: large arrow indicates direction of plunge.

Syncline: trace of axial plane: large arrow indicates direction of plunge.

Overturned anticline: trace of axial plane.

Overturnedsyncline: trace of axial plane.

Location of ISU Rockwalk rock from each county.

Cities

Feature location

Roads