GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE WILHOIT QUADRANGLE, OREGON

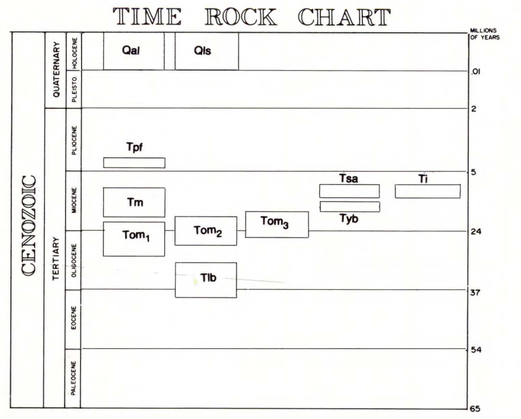
1984

STATE OF OREGON
DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY AND MINERAL INDUSTRIES
DONALD A. HULL, STATE GEOLOGIST

GMS-32

Geologic Map of the Wilhoit Quadrangle, Oregon
1984
By Paul R. Miller and William N. Orr

TIME ROCK CHART



EXPLANATION

SURFICIAL GEOLOGIC UNITS (Quaternary)

Qal — **Alluvial deposits** — *Unconsolidated, silt, sand, and gravel. Includes Holocene and Pleistocene alluvial fan, terrace, and valley-floor deposits. Unit is 0-30 m thick*

Qls — **Landslide deposits** — *Poorly consolidated materials derived from indurated, older tuffaceous deposits. Well developed between older, indurated rocks of units* **Tom$_1$**, **Tom$_2$**, *and* **Tom$_3$** *and younger overlying rocks of the Molalla and unit* **Tpf** *consolidated fluvial deposits. Unit is 0-50 m thick*

BEDROCK GEOLOGIC UNITS

Tpf — **Consolidated fluvial deposits (Pliocene?)** — *More than 100 m of consolidated, fluvial non-marine conglomerate sandstones and siltstones. Sandstones are light colored and bear thin lenses of pebble conglomerates. Deposits range from thin to massive bedded and cross-bedded. Similar in character in some areas to the clastics of the Molalla Formation. Mapped as Troutdale Formation by Hampton (1972)*

Tsa — **Sardine Formation (Miocene)** — *Hypersthene andesite, andesite, and basaltic-andesite flows, with smaller amounts of volcanic agglomerates, pumice, and aquagene tuffs. Flow rocks are typically platy jointed and medium to dark gray in color. Tuffs are drab green and brown to white or olive gray and of dacitic composition. Unit has been subdivided and mapped in detail by Hampton (1972). Regional distribution of unit in Cascades is treated by Priest in Priest and Vogt (1983)*

Ti — **Basalt intrusives (Miocene)** — *Intrusive rocks, medium- to dark-gray fine-grained basalt and medium-gray to brown deuterically altered basaltic andesite. Medium-grained intrusives are characterized by an abundance of phenocrysts and glomerophenocrysts of zoned plagioclase and pyroxene set amidst a devitrified intersertal matrix with scattered patches of accessory magnetite*

Tyb — **Yakima Basalt Subgroup of the Columbia River Basalt Group (Miocene)** *(following the classification of Swanson, 1978; Beeson and Moran, 1979)* — *Gray to dark-gray, very fine-grained, dense basalt and basaltic andesite. Flows are columnar and, to a lesser degree, hackly jointed. Intrachannel flows fill older Tertiary stream valleys cut into the Scotts Mills anticline and form flat-topped interfluves between the steeply incised stream canyons dissecting the marine sedimentary section. Unit is 0-300 m thick*

Tm — **Molalla Formation (lower Miocene)** — *Tuffaceous paleosols, volcanic conglomerates and agglomerates, and aquagene tuffs. Tan- and buff-colored with lateral accretion foresets as much as 2 m in diameter. Gravel-rich sequences grade laterally and vertically to thick, rhythmically bedded sequences of cross-bedded sands and blocky or prismatic, fractured light-green claystones. White to light-gray, oxidized, trough cross-bedded tuffs and weakly developed paleosols are common. Localized occurrences of marine tuffs appear at the base of the unit along its most westerly margins. Glassy detritus is largely devitrified and of andesitic or dacitic/rhyodacitic composition. Carbonized leaves and silicified logs common throughout. The unit is more than 350 m thick and thins to the west. Fossil leaves dated by Wolfe (in Peck and others, 1964) as early Miocene. Unit has been mapped locally in part as the upper part of the Little Butte Volcanic Series by Peck and others (1964)*

Tom$_3$ — **Coal-bearing conglomerates and claystones (Oligocene and Miocene)** — *In excess of 200 m of weakly indurated, bluish-gray to brown or drab-green coaliferous volcanic conglomerate and mudstone dominantly of nonmarine origin. Typical exposures along Coal Creek in southern Clackamas County. Conglomerates bear altered, rounded clasts of basalt, basaltic andesite, and tuffs and are associated with extensive carbonized root systems and intraformational breccias. The unit is cut by widespread muddy channel-fill deposits grading into microlaminated, organic-rich deposits, dark fissile claystones, or coals. Thick, cumulative sequences contain coal beds up to 40 cm in thickness. The associated underclays are cut by small, finely branching root systems. Localized occurrences of silicified wood are scattered throughout the section. The unit is lens-shaped and of limited extent. Mapped in part locally as "Butte Creek Beds" by Harper (1946)*

Tom$_2$ — **Tuffaceous arkose (Oligocene and Miocene)** — *More than 250 m of well-indurated reddish light-buff to tan or gray, tuffaceous volcanic arkose of marine and nonmarine origin. Typical exposures along Abiqua Creek in northern Marion County. The prism-shaped unit is characterized by widespread stream-incised disconformities associated with cumulative, horizontally bedded concretionary carbonate horizons (calcretes). Sandstones are massive to parallel-laminated and epsilon or swash cross-stratified. High-angle cross-beds are present, but rare. Pebbly conglomerate layers are thin, discontinuous, and lens-shaped. Concentrated fossiliferous marine sequences are common near base of unit, and muddy channel fills are common near unit top. Sediments consist of micaceous, tuffaceous quartzo-feldspathic and volcanic detritus including material of extra-basinal provenance. Replacement of feldspar grains by carbonate is common in association with the calcrete horizons. Glassy pyroclastic detritus is largely devitrified. Carbonate and opaline silica cements are common and well developed with local overgrowths in association with more mature sediments. Marine molluscan fossils near the base of the unit have been dated by Durham and others (1942) as correlative with the "Vaqueros Stage" of upper Oligocene-lower Miocene in California. Echinoderms at the same level assigned by Linder and Orr (1983) to the upper Oligocene. Mapped locally in part as the "Butte Creek Beds" by Harper (1946)*

Tom$_1$ — **Fossiliferous sandstones and tuffaceous claystones (Oligocene and Miocene)** — *More than 300 m of medium bluish-greenish-gray to olive, immature to mature volcanic litharenite conglomerates, sandstones, and tuffaceous or zeolitic claystones. Typical exposures less than 1 km east and south of Marquam, Oregon, in Clackamas County. Conglomeratic deposits are associated with abundant barnacle plate fragments of debris-flow deposits. Carbonate-rich deposits occur in association with isolated exposures of older basalts. Locally these bioclastic limestones are up to 75 percent $CaCO_3$. Conglomerates with megaripple-bedded cosets develop in association with extensive exposures of the underlying basalt. Thick annealed sequences of parallel and, to a lesser extent, hummocky cross-stratified sands bear lensoid accumulations of molluscs near the base of the sequence. At the top of the unit, sharp erosive contacts are common. Fine-grained sediments occur as small ripple-bedded units, with local parallel laminations. Thin, rhythmically bedded sandstone/claystone couplets are common. Locally tuffaceous claystones bear an abundance of bioturbation structures and some plant remains. The unit, predominantly marine, is wedge shaped and onlaps the older basalt surface to the north and east. Molluscan assemblages from near the base of the unit assigned by Orr and Miller (1982, 1983) to the Juanian West Coast provincial molluscan stage (upper Oligocene). Vertebrate fossils (Cetacea) from near the base of the unit have been assigned by Orr and Faulhaber (1975) and Orr and Miller (1983) to the upper Oligocene. Mapped in part as the "Butte Creek Beds" by Harper (1946)*

Tlb — **Little Butte volcanic rocks-older basalts (upper Eocene? and Oligocene)** — *Mapped locally as Little Butte Volcanic Series by Peck and others (1964). Medium-dark-gray, fine-grained to aphanatic olivine-basalt, basaltic andesite, and andesitic basalt, with sporatic accumulations of porphyritic andesite. Basalts are typically vesicular or amygdaloidal. Zoned plagioclase feldspars and pyroxene are common and occur in an intergranular to subophitic groundmass*

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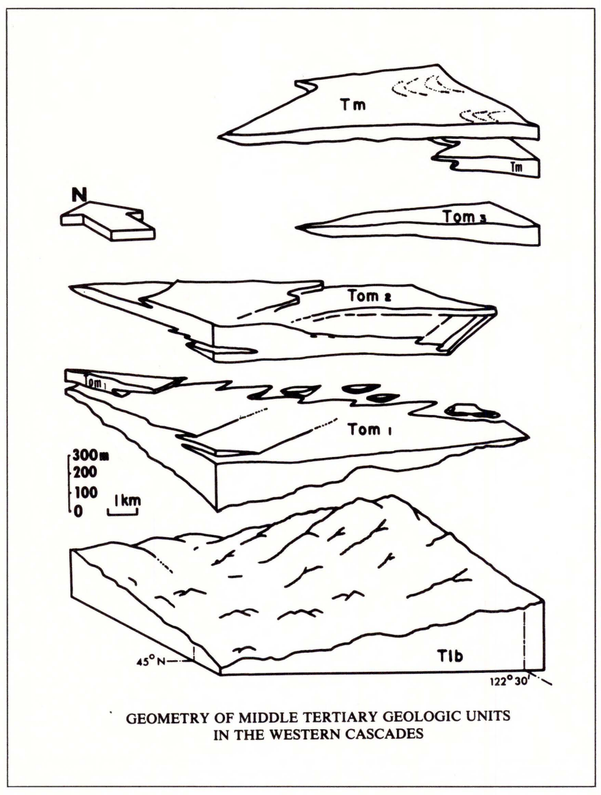
MAP SYMBOLS

- Strike and dip
- Contacts
- Shear with dip of plane
- Anticline crest



GEOMETRY OF MIDDLE TERTIARY GEOLOGIC UNITS IN THE WESTERN CASCADES

Geology by Paul R. Miller and William N. Orr

Field work completed in 1983

The authors thank Drs. Ewart Baldwin, Alan Griggs and Alan Niem for assistance and comments on the field geologic relationship and sedimentology. Dr. Wyatt Durham has provided help and comments on the molluscan and echinoid faunas.

Base map from U.S. Geological Survey

Control by USGS and USCE

Topography from aerial photographs by multiplex methods
Aerial photographs taken 1953. Field check 1955

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Oregon coordinate system, north zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 10
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 22 meters north and 94 meters east as shown by dashed corner ticks

Revisions shown

SCALE 1:24 000

1 MILE
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET
1 .5 0 1 KILOMETER

CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

GN MN 0°19' 6MILS 20½° 364 MILS
UTM GRID AND 1970 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

Map prepared by
STATE OF OREGON
DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY AND MINERAL INDUSTRIES

INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA—1981

Geologic Cross Sections