GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE STAR LAKE QUADRANGLE, JEROME AND LINCOLN COUNTIES, IDAHO

Scott H. Matthews, John W. Shervais
John D. Kauffman, and Kurt L. Othberg

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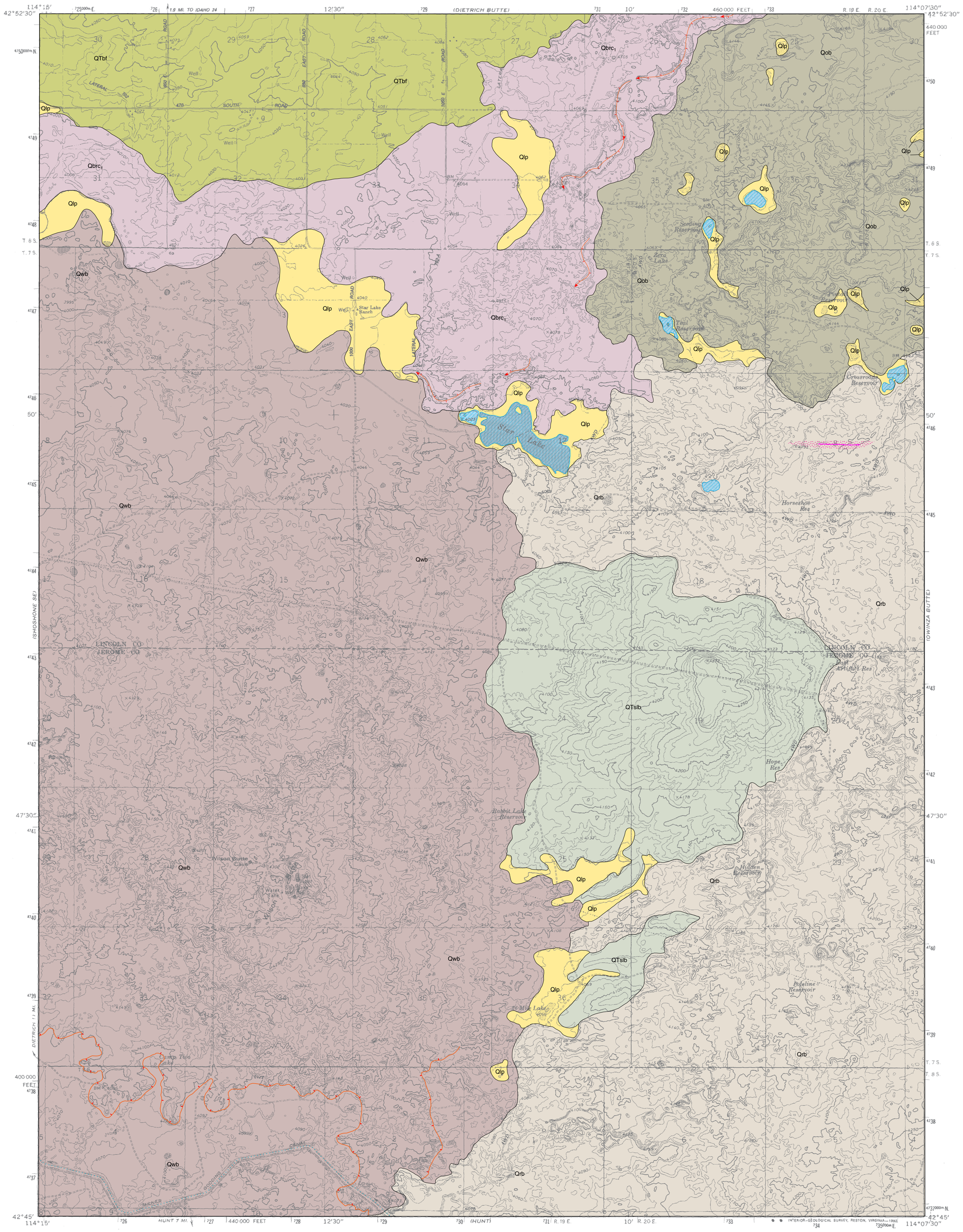
Disclaimer: This Digital Web Map is an informal report and may be revised and formally published at a later time. Its content and format may not conform to agency standards.



Base map from USGS digital raster graphic base, 1985.

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1969. Updated from aerial photographs taken 1987. Field checked 1987. Map edited 1992.

Transverse Mercator. 1927 North American Datum.

10,000-foot grid ticks based on Idaho coordinate system, west zone.

1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 11.

UTM Grid and 1973 Magnetic North Declination at Center of Map

SCALE 1:24,000

1 0.5 0 1 MILE

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET

1 0.5 0 1 KILOMETER

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

Field work conducted 2004.

This geologic map was funded in part by the USGS National Cooperative Geologic Mapping Program.

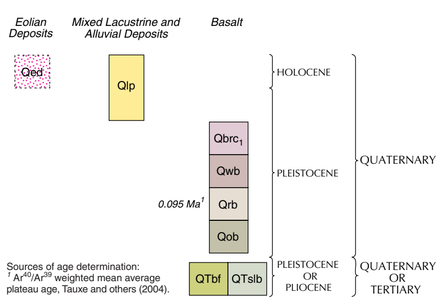
Digital cartography by Jane S. Freed at the Idaho Geological Survey's Digital Mapping Lab.

Map version 8-30-2006.

Note on printing: The map is reproduced at a high resolution of 600 dots per inch. The inks are resistant to run and fading but will deteriorate with long-term exposure to light.

PDF map (Acrobat Reader) may be viewed at www.idahogeology.org.

CORRELATION OF MAP UNITS



Sources of age determination:
† Ar^{40}/Ar^{39} weighted mean average plateau age, Tauxe and others (2004).

SYMBOLS

Contact: Line showing the approximate boundary between one map unit and another. The location accuracy of an approximate contact is 80 feet or more on the ground.

Lava tube or channel: Relict course of lava that flowed within a relatively narrow tube. Forms a channel where the roof of the tube collapsed.

Lava flow front: Edge of younger lava flow that erupted onto an older flow from the same source. Includes individual cooling fronts formed during the same eruption.

Trend of dune field. Arrow points in the downwind direction.

Canal: Trace of major irrigation canal zone that includes area of excavation and side-casted fill. Zone of disturbance ranges 50-300 feet wide.

INTRODUCTION

The geologic map of the Star Lake quadrangle identifies both the bedrock and surficial geologic units. It shows the geographic distribution of rock types at the surface and in the shallow subsurface. The Star Lake quadrangle lies near the center of the Snake River Plain, a large arcuate, lava-filled depression crossing southern Idaho. Pleistocene basalt flows from shield volcanoes form the land surface. The older basalt flows are mantled with alluvium and wind-blown sand and silt which form the soils that are cultivated. The geologic units in the area control soil development, groundwater movement and recharge, and geotechnical factors important in construction design and waste management. Land uses in the area include grazing, irrigated agriculture, and dairy farms with confined animal feeding operations. The Snake River Plain aquifer underlies the area and discharges to the southwest of the Star Lake quadrangle as springs in the Snake River Canyon.

Modern geologic mapping of the Star Lake quadrangle was started through the U.S. Geological Survey EDMAP program, which supported work by Matthews (2000) and Shervais and Matthews (2004). With support from the U.S. Geological Survey's STATEMAP program, additional field investigations by the Idaho Geological Survey of both bedrock and surficial geology completed the mapping. Earlier geologic mapping was by Malde and others (1963). Exposures of the geology were examined in the field and selectively sampled. Matthews (2000) provides results and interpretation of basalt-sample chemical analysis. Aerial photographs were studied to aid in identifying boundaries between map units through photogeologic mapping of landforms. Soil series information is from Ames (2003) and Johnson (2002). The information depicted at this scale furnishes a useful overview of the area's geology but is not a substitute for site-specific evaluations.

DESCRIPTION OF MAP UNITS

MIXED LACUSTRINE AND ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS

Qlp **Playa deposits (Holocene and Pleistocene)**—Fine sand, silt, and clay sorted into thin beds and laminae. Sediments largely derived from erosion of loess from surrounding basalt surfaces and washed into areas of internal drainage or nearly flat slopes. Form flat to gently sloping fills in shallow depressions primarily between basalt flows. Deposited during periodic floods, especially during periods of heavy rains and times of rapid snow melt. These conditions were probably more prevalent during the Pleistocene, therefore the deposits are mostly relict.

EOLIAN DEPOSITS

Qed **Dune sand (Holocene)**—Stratified fine sand of stabilized wind dunes. Shown only where identified on aerial photographs (1972 NASA false-color infrared; 1992 NAPP black and white).

BASALT UNITS

The surface geology of the Snake River Plain north of the Snake River is primarily Pleistocene basalt flows of the Snake River Group. On the Star Lake quadrangle, the basalt flows originated from several shield volcanoes within and beyond the borders of the quadrangle. Each volcano probably extruded numerous lava flows or flow lobes, although individual flows cannot easily be mapped, especially on the older surfaces now subdued by surficial deposits. Nearly all of the basalt is vesicular to extremely vesicular and most of the units are also diktytaxitic to some degree (i.e., containing voids with protruding crystals). Even units with a fine-grained groundmass have a coarse, grainy texture. Older basalt surfaces tend to be less rugged and more subdued than younger surfaces, primarily the result of greater accumulation of loess over a longer period of time. Over time, drainage patterns change from essentially no drainage on young, very rugged topography, to radial drainage on older buttes. Likewise, young basalt surfaces support little or no agriculture because of the lack of soil, while the older surfaces with thin to thick soil support a wide variety irrigated crops and grazing pastures.

$Qbrc_1$ **Basalt of Black Ridge Crater (Pleistocene)—**Fine-grained, dark gray basalt with scattered small olivine phenocrysts ranging up to about 1 mm in diameter. Remanent magnetic polarity not determined. The vent is located approximately miles northeast of the quadrangle. Equivalent to basalt of Black Ridge Crater of Cooke (1999).

Qwb **Basalt of Wilson Butte (Pleistocene)—**Dark gray to black, fine-grained basalt with common to abundant plagioclase phenocrysts 1-3 mm in length and fairly common olivine grains up to 1 mm in diameter, and some plagioclase-olivine intergrowths. Remanent magnetic polarity is normal, as determined in the field and through laboratory analysis. Source is Wilson Butte. Surface features include pressure ridges and little or no drainage development. Vegetation mostly sagebrush and grasses. Gruhn (1961) reports a radiocarbon date of 15,000 years on tooled camel bones found inside a lava tube from Wilson Butte, constraining the eruption of the lava to before that time (Matthews, 2000).

Qrb **Basalt of Rocky Butte (Pleistocene)**—Fine-grained, dark gray to black, glassy basalt with common to abundant olivine grains 0.5-1 mm and clusters 1-3 mm in diameter. Common to abundant small plagioclase laths to about 1 mm in length. Remanent magnetic polarity is normal, as determined in the field and through laboratory analysis. Erupted from a shield volcano located 3 miles southeast of the quadrangle, which shows a permanent horizontal-control mark labeled "Rocky" at 4526 feet on the south rim of the vent (sec. 14, T. 8 S., R. 20 E.). Equivalent in part to Sand Springs Basalt of Malde and Powers (1962), Malde and others (1963), Covington (1976), and Covington and Weaver (1990). Thin loess covers the surface of the unit except for pressure ridges, and soil caliche is present but generally thin and weakly developed. Tauxe and others (2004) report an $^{40}Ar/^{39}Ar$ weighted mean plateau age of 0.095 Ma for "Sand Springs" basalt. The location of their sample, on the north rim of the Snake River canyon near Shoshone Falls, is from the unit we map as basalt of Rocky Butte.

Qob **Basalt of Owinza Butte (Pleistocene)**—Medium-grained, black plagioclase- and olivine-phyric basalt. Plagioclase phenocrysts are lath shaped and range from 0.8-4.0 mm in length. Olivine phenocrysts are 0.3-1.3 mm in diameter. Erupted from Owinza Butte, located 7 miles northeast of Star Lake. Much of the basalt surface is covered with soil and thin eolian deposits, but some pressure ridges and collapsed lava tubes are still visible.

QTslb **Basalt of Bowman Farm (Pleistocene or Pliocene)—**Fine-grained, black, aphyric basalt Matthews (2000). Remanent magnetic polarity not determined. Equivalent to Farm Butte basalt of Matthews (2000) and Shervais and Matthews (2004). Name derived from land ownership map of farm located near summit of the volcano. Topography is very subdued, retaining no relict volcanic features.

QTbf **Basalt of Star Lake Butte (Pleistocene or Pliocene)**—Equivalent to Star Lake Butte basalt of Matthews (2000) and Shervais and Matthews (2004). Matthews (2000, p. 26) does not describe hand sample characteristics, but notes "The mode of the basalt is 35-40% plagioclase, 10-15% olivine, 10-20% pyroxene, 5-8% oxides, and 15-20% glass." Remanent magnetic polarity not determined. The unit is surrounded by basalts of Rocky Butte and Wilson Butte, but otherwise the age is poorly constrained.

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