KANE COUNTY GEOLOGY

Qag	Qe	Qea	Qb	Tc	Kk	Ksc	Kdt	Jm	Jsr	Jgc	Tr	Trt	Pk

Alluvial gravel-Gravel in channels, terraces, and pediments.

Eolian deposits-Mostly windblown sand in dunes and sheets.

Eolian/alluvial deposits-Older sand, silt, and fine gravels in depressions and on benches.

Lava flows-Mostly basalt as flows and cinder cones.

Claron Formation-Mostly pink cliffy limestone as seen in Bryce Canyon.

Kaiparowits Formation-"Salt and pepper" sandstone forming a slope under the Pink Cliffs.

Straight Cliffs Formation-Interbedded sandstone, mudstone, and coal.

Dakota-Tropic Formation-Gray marine shale; interbedded mudstone, sandstone, and coal; conglomerate.

Morrison Formation-Mostly cliff or ledge-forming conglomeratic sandstone.

San Rafael Group-Summerville, Entrada, and Carmel Formations.

Glen Canyon Group-Sandstone of Navajo, Kayenta, Wingate, and Moenave Formations.

Triassic rocks-Chinle and Moenkopi Formations; shales at top, shales/sandstones below.

Timpoweap member of Moenkopi Formation-Tan-gray limestone on Buckskin Mountain.

Permian rocks-Kaibab, Toroweap, and Hermit Formations.

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Kane County, 4105 sq. miles, on Utah's southern border, contains some of the most colorful and well-exposed geologic features in the world. Located on the "Grand Staircase" set of cliffs north of the Grand Canyon, it contains parts of two national parks, two large state parks, Glen Canyon Recreation Area, and several primitive areas. It also boasts of vast coal and gypsum resources.

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