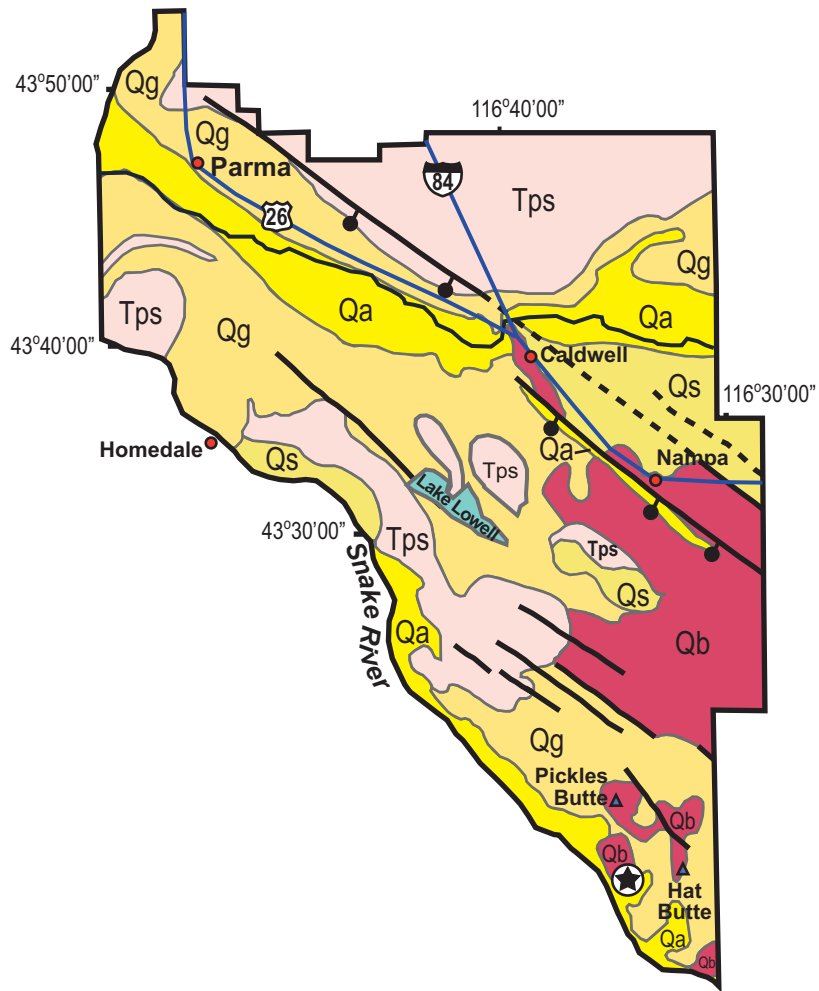


Canyon County, Idaho



© Digital Atlas of Idaho, Nov. 2002
<http://imnh.isu.edu/digitalatlas>
Compiled by Paul K. Link,
Idaho State University, Geosciences Dept.
<http://www.isu.edu/departments/geology/>

Canyon County

Canyon County is entirely on the Snake River Plain, between the Snake River on the south and the foothills of the central Idaho Mountains on the north. Much of the county is underlain by Quaternary alluvium of the Boise River and Pleistocene gravel from glacial outwash. This gravel forms high benches above the Boise River.

Several normal faults run northwest through the county, parallel with the northern boundary of the western Snake River Plain. Miocene lake beds make up the foothills on the northern boundary of the county.

Quaternary basalt covers the southeastern section of the county. Miocene and Pliocene lake beds of the Glens Ferry and Chalk Hills formation are found on the bluffs north of the Snake River.

Also see the report by Othberg and Gillerman on the geology of the Boise Valley.

P.K. Link, 10/02

Description of Units for Canyon County, Idaho

- Qa Quaternary alluvial deposits
- Qg Quaternary gravels; forming terraces above modern stream levels, mainly mapped on western Snake River Plain. Unit generally represents detrital glacio-fluvial systems.
- Qs Quaternary surficial cover, including colluvium, fluvial, alluvial fan, lake, and windblown deposits. Included fluvial cover on Snake River Plain, (Snake River Group).
- Qb Pleistocene basalt lava, 2 million to 12,000 years old, flows have some vegetation and surface weathering.
- Tps Pliocene and Upper Miocene stream and lake deposits (Salt Lake Formation, Starlight Formation, Idaho Group).

Symbols

