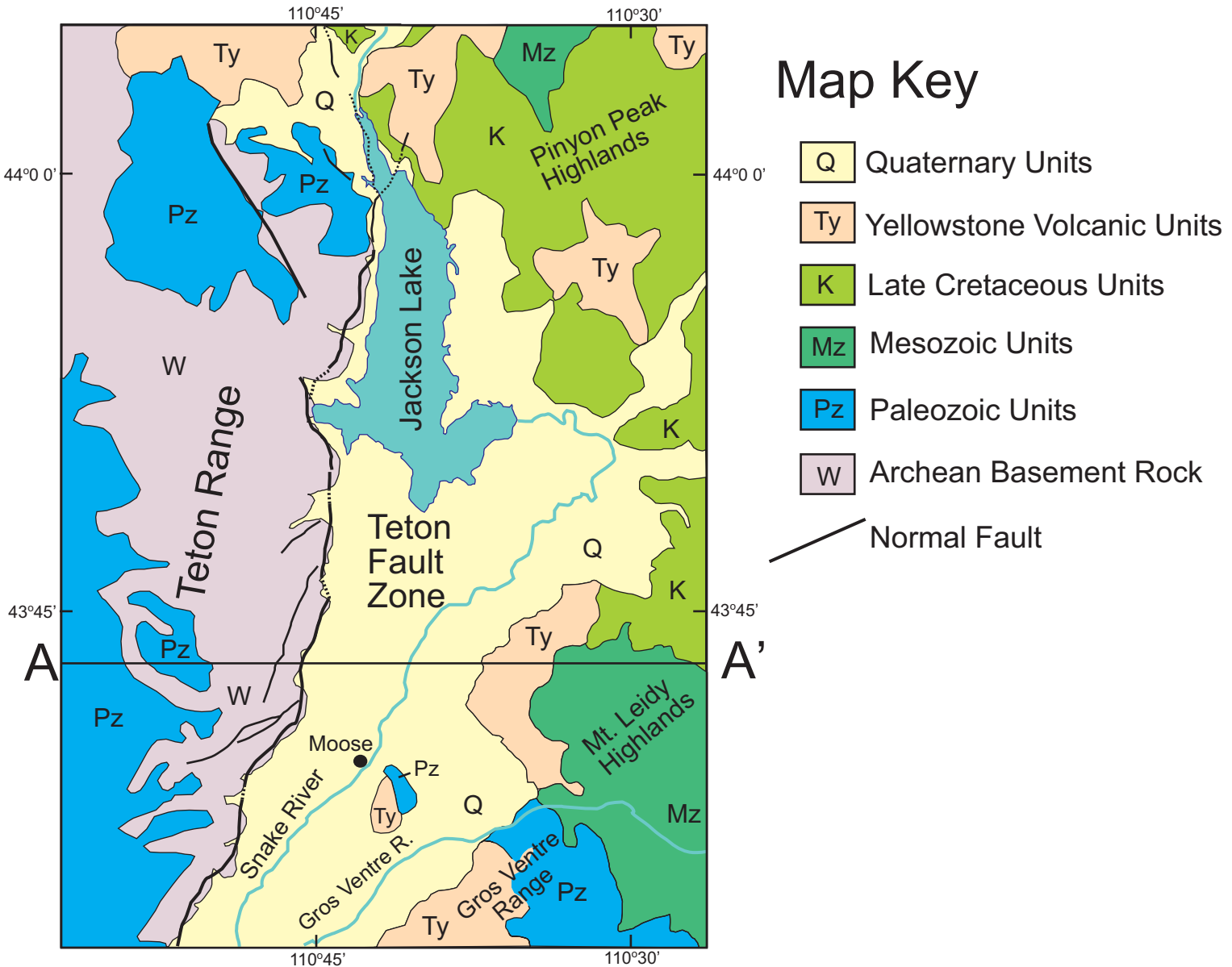


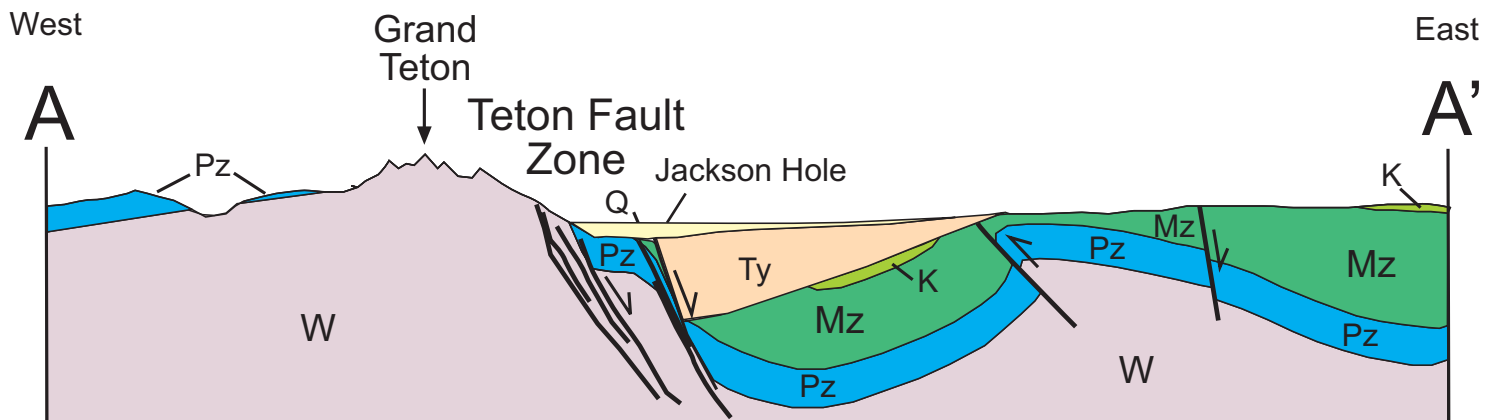
Geology of the Teton Range

The Teton Range is made up of Archean crystalline basement and overlying Paleozoic sedimentary rocks (Figure 3). The Teton Range has been uplifted and eroded by younger basin and range faulting. Archean and Paleozoic rocks of the range crest have been offset ~5 km upwards from their counterparts in Jackson Hole, which are on the hanging wall of the Teton Normal Fault. This fault forms the eastern boundary of the Teton Range and the western hanging wall boundary of the Miocene to Holocene Jackson Hole sedimentary basin.



Map Key

- Quaternary Units
- Yellowstone Volcanic Units
- Late Cretaceous Units
- Mesozoic Units
- Paleozoic Units
- Archean Basement Rock
- Normal Fault



Simplified from Love, Reed, and Christiansen (1992)