



View from the east of the Laramie Mountains between Cheyenne and Laramie and across through part of the Medicine Bow National Forest. View to south from near summit of Mt. Lincoln...

A visitor to Wyoming, crossing the main highway, and especially the mountains, gets only a fleeting look at the landscape. The discussion and series of cross sections presented here are designed to provide the traveler with a better understanding of what underlies the land surface...

direction will have to make adjustments. To help readers not familiar with the geologic symbols and ages represented in rocks found in Wyoming, a geologic column (Table 1) is provided...

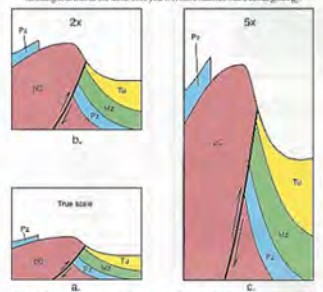


Figure 1. Diagram showing vertical scale of stratigraphic vertical scale on cross sections. (a) Horizontal scale is 1:100,000 and (b) vertical scale is 1:100,000.

Table 1: Geologic time scale and summary of geologic events and related resources in Wyoming. The table lists geological periods from Precambrian to Cenozoic, their corresponding rock types, and key geologic events or resources.

Table 2: General Publications on Wyoming. This table lists various publications, including maps, reports, and books, with their authors and publication dates.

Table 3: Suggested Publications. This table provides a list of recommended reading materials, including books and articles, for those interested in Wyoming's geology.

Coal: Wyoming was the leading coal-producing state in the U.S. in 1993. The 264 million short tons produced are about one-sixth of the U.S. total...

Wyoming State Gemstone: Jade is a term applied to 2 distinctly different minerals, jadeite and nephrite. The latter is found in Wyoming and is a fine-magnesian silicate...

Trans: Wyoming was the largest producer of iron in the U.S. in 1993. A naturally occurring, soft, carbonaceous iron mineral, it is mined underground...

Diamonds: Diamonds have been reported in several areas in southern Wyoming. The Stattonite district, which lies along the Colorado-Wyoming border...

Uranium: In 1993 Wyoming led the nation in production of yellowcake, the mill product refined from uranium ore. About 1.3 million pounds of yellowcake were produced...

Natural Gas: Wyoming ranked 5th in the U.S. in production of natural gas, having produced about 1.1 billion cubic feet in 1993. Like coal, natural gas is found in all of the State's sedimentary basins...

Wyoming State Dinosaur: Triceratops, designated State Dinosaur in 1994, was named for the three prominent horns on its skull. This was a large plant-eating dinosaur that may have lived in North America about 70 million years ago...

Wyoming State Fossil: Nightingale, a small fish in the herring family, lived in a large lake system that occupied much of southwestern Wyoming about 55 million years ago...

Helium: Wyoming ranked second in the U.S. in helium production in 1993. About one billion cubic feet of this inert gas was produced from the Laramie area in southwestern Wyoming...

Sulfur: Wyoming is the second largest producer of elemental sulfur in the U.S., with about 1.1 million short tons produced in 1993. The sulfur is extracted from hydrogen sulfide (H₂S), which occurs in natural gas produced in several gas and oil fields in the State...

Crude Oil: Wyoming is the sixth largest producer of crude oil in the U.S. in 1993. Production of 100 million barrels of oil that year was 29.6 million barrels. Oil fields are found in every major sedimentary basin throughout the State...

Flour: Flour is a product of wheat, which is grown in several areas of Wyoming. The Stattonite district, which lies along the Colorado-Wyoming border...

Steel: Steel is a product of iron, which is mined in several areas of Wyoming. The Stattonite district, which lies along the Colorado-Wyoming border...

Old Buildings: Old buildings at Rock Creek stage crossing at Adolphus. The town was founded in 1846 in Rockville, but the name was changed when the post office was established.

Old Texas Trail: The Old Texas Trail monument at Pine Bluffs. The town was the largest cattle shipping point on the Union Pacific Railroad in the 1880s.

Wyoming State Geological Survey: Gary B. Glass, State Geologist.

Stage Station: The stage station of Cabotville Gap between Astoria and Cheyenne. Now it is used for the valley of Muddy Creek.

Overthrust Belt: Other structures at Fort Bridger include Sully's stone mill and a marker for the Pony Express route.

Historical Marker: Monument commemorating the Laramie Highway. Photograph by D.L. Blackstone, Jr.

Power Generator: Power generator at Hill Fort. Also on the Overland Trail. Photograph by D.L. Blackstone, Jr.

Oil Well: Oil well with steel derrick located in the company town of Hill Fort. The well is part of Rock Creek Oil field.

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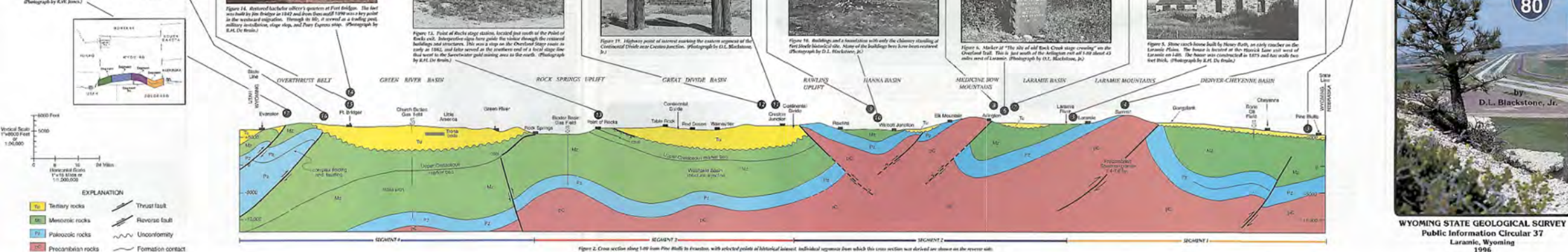


Figure 2. Cross section along I-80 from Pine Bluffs to Fremont, with selected points of historical interest. Individual segments from which this cross section was derived are shown on the reverse side.

A GEOLOGICAL TRAVERSE ACROSS WYOMING FOLLOWING. Wyoming State Geological Survey. Public Information Circular 37. Laramie, Wyoming. 1996.