

# Reconnaissance geology of southernmost Ravalli County, Montana

**Montana College of Mineral Science and Technology : distributed by Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology - Geologic units in Ravalli county, Montana**



Description: -

- Taxation.

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## East Fork Bitterroot River

To the west is the and its large , and to the east is the smaller and their. The upstream slope of the embankment is well riprapped and protected from erosion. The General Custer, one of Idaho's significant mining claims was named during 1876 to honor Civil War General George Armstrong Custer.

## ArcGIS Online Maps

Floodwaters were flowing to south oriented flood flow channels on the present day north oriented Big Hole River alignment.

## ArcGIS Online Maps

Lower Missoula Group Yml - Shepard Formation: Tan-weathering, dolomitic, green siltite and argillite in couplets and microlaminae. However, the high elevations provide for near alpine conditions. Lower part: light gray, flat-laminated, feldspathic, fine-grained quartzite.

## Sapphire Mountains

The peak flow at a discontinued USGS gage with 17 years of record on Bear Creek to the north is 50 c. There are two houses below the dam which are about 20 to 30 feet above the stream bed. The vegetation in the valley has been significantly transformed.

## Sapphire Mountains

This report recommends further study to better evaluate the downstream hazard and to determine the proper spillway design flood. Northwest oriented Missouri River tributary valleys and the north-northwest oriented Missouri River valley segment seen in the figure 1 northeast corner were eroded by reversals of flood flow on north and northwest ends of beheaded flood flow channels. Size and Downstream Hazard Potential Since the

original dam failed May 1948 shortly after completion, a fair idea of the probable damage from a failure of the rebuilt Fred Burr Reservoir Dam can be obtained by reviewing accounts of the 1948 failure.

### **Reconnaissance geology of southernmost Ravalli County, Montana / by Richard B. Berg.**

A through valley in section 36 crosses the continental divide and links the north-northwest oriented Meadow Creek valley with the southeast oriented Schultz Creek valley. The spillway has a maximum discharge capacity of 1,900 c. As seen in previous figures the continental divide east of figure 10 was crossed by southeast and south oriented flood flow channels.

### **Quaternary Fault and Fold Database of the United States**

Other shallower through valleys or mountain passes can also be seen crossing the continental divide.

### **Valley asymmetry and glacial versus nonglacial erosion in the Bitterroot Range, Montana, USA**

On the new page that opens touch the Open Map button. The following items come to you in the form of an App. Thickness as much as 2,000 m 6,562 ft.

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