

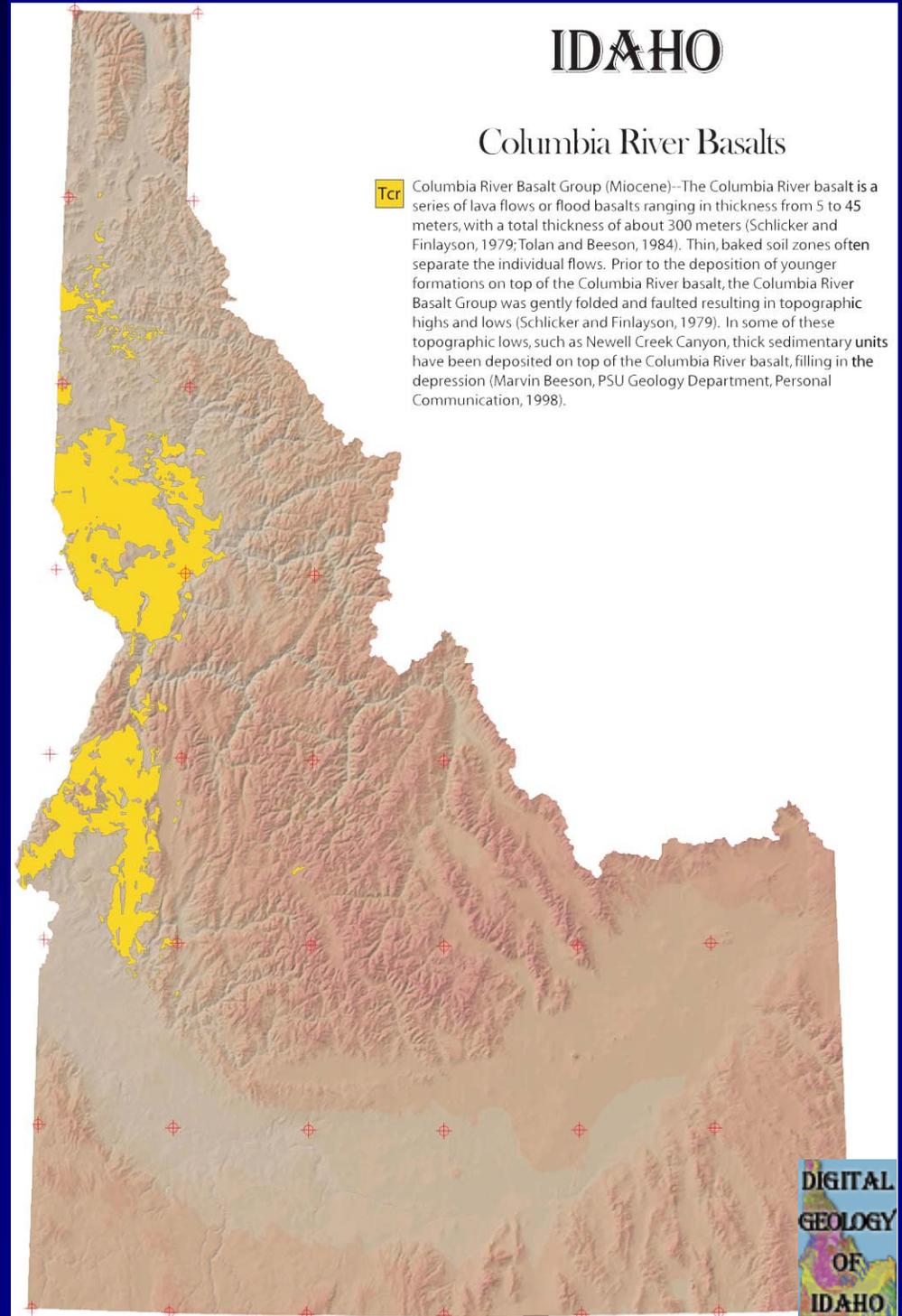
# Columbia River Basalts

Photos by Cash and Lewis

IDAHO

## Columbia River Basalts

**Tcr** Columbia River Basalt Group (Miocene)--The Columbia River basalt is a series of lava flows or flood basalts ranging in thickness from 5 to 45 meters, with a total thickness of about 300 meters (Schlicker and Finlayson, 1979; Tolan and Beeson, 1984). Thin, baked soil zones often separate the individual flows. Prior to the deposition of younger formations on top of the Columbia River basalt, the Columbia River Basalt Group was gently folded and faulted resulting in topographic highs and lows (Schlicker and Finlayson, 1979). In some of these topographic lows, such as Newell Creek Canyon, thick sedimentary units have been deposited on top of the Columbia River basalt, filling in the depression (Marvin Beeson, PSU Geology Department, Personal Communication, 1998).

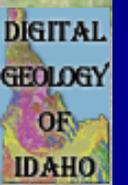




Outcrop of Innaha Basalt as viewed from the east side of West Mountain.



Close-up of pillow basalts along the Kendrick-Deary grade – Highway 3.



Outcrop of basalt columns at bottom of Kendrick-Deary grade. Columnar jointing.



Outcrop of hackly basalt with contact of interbedded sandstone and overlying basalt in background along the Kendrick-Deary grade. Notice the irregularity of the jointing pattern.



Close-up of basalt columns at bottom of Kendrick-Deary grade.



Outcrop in basalt on Lewiston grade showing fault – the Lewiston Monocline.



Close-up of fossil leaf found in interbedded sediment (Latah Formation) near Juliaetta.



Close-up of leaf fossils in mudstone interbed (Latah Formation) at base of old White Bird grade.