ERATHEM	SYSTEM AND SERIES		Lithostratigraphic units of Love and others (1993)[1]	Hydrogeologic role/unit inferred from Berry (1955) [Cokeville area in the Overthrust Belt]	Hydrogeologic role/unit inferred from Robinove and Berry (1963) [Bear River valley in the Overthrust Belt]	Hydrogeologic role/unit inferred from groundwater potential evaluation of Wyoming Water Planning Program (1972, Table III-2)[2] [Snake and Salt River Basins]	Hydrogeologic divisions of Lines and Glass (1975, Sheet 1)[4] [Overthrust Belt]	Hydrogeologic role/unit of Ahern and others (1981, Figure II-7, Table IV-1, and text) [Overthrust Belt and Green River Basin]	Hydrogeologic unit of Blanchard (1990) and Blanchard and others (1990, p. 18) [Salt River Range]	Hydrogeologic unit of Glover (1990) [Bear River valley in Cokeville and Evanston areas in the Overthrust Belt]	Hydrogeologic unit of TriHydro Corporation (2002) [Cokeville area in the Overthrust Belt]	Hydrogeologic unit of Wyoming Framework Water Plan (WWC Engineering and others, 2007, Figure 4-9) [All of Wyoming]	Hydrogeologic unit used in this report for Snake/Salt River Basin
CENOZOIC	QUATERNARY	Holocene	Alluvium and terrace deposits[1]	Local aquifers	Aquifers/local aquifers	Good aquifers	8–Quaternary sand and gravel	Major aquifers–Quaternary aquifers		Alluvial aquifer		Major aquifer–alluvial	Quaternary unconsolidated-deposit aquifers
		Pleistocene											
	TERTIARY	Pliocene	Salt Lake Formation			Not discussed	7–Tertiary conglomerate and tuffs	Major aquifer		Not discussed or not present in investigator's study area		Major aquifer–sandstone	Salt Lake aquifer
		Miocene	Camp Davis Formation			Fair to good aquifer		Major aquifer				Marginal aquifer	Camp Davis aquifer
			Teewinot Formation		Not discussed/not defined or hydrogeologic characteristics unknown in investigators' study area at time of study	Poor aquifer		Major aquifer				Major aquifer	Teewinot aquifer
		Oligocene											
		Eocene	Intrusive igneous rocks			Fair to poor aquifer	1–Igneous and metamorphic rocks	Not discussed				Marginal aquifer	
			Conglo-merate of Sublette Range	Potential aquifer	Not defined at time of study	Not discussed	6–Tertiary siltstones and sandstones	Not discussed		Wasatch aquifer		Not discussed	Hydrogeologic role/unit not defined for study area
			Wasatch Formation[2]		Aquifer	Poor to fair aquifer		Major aquifer				Major aquifer–sandstone	Wasatch aquifer
		Paleocene											
MESOZOIC	CRETACEOUS	Upper Cretaceous	Blind Bull Formation	Not discussed/not defined/not present or hydrogeologic characteristics unknown at time of study	Not discussed	Not discussed		Not discussed				Not discussed	Hydrogeologic role/unit not defined
			Frontier Formation		Potential aquifer	Probable poor aquifer		Minor aquifer–Frontier aquifer				Minor aquifer	Frontier aquifer
			Sage Junction Formation		Not defined in investigators' study area at time of study	Not discussed	5–Cretaceous shales and sandstones	Not discussed/not defined in investigators' study area at time of study	Discontinuous aquifers with local confining beds or locally utilized aquifer	Not discussed or not present in investigator's study area		Not discussed	Hydrogeologic role/unit not defined
			Wyoming Formation			Not discussed							
			Quealy Formation			Not discussed							Aspen confining unit
			Cokeville Formation			Not discussed							Hydrogeologic role/unit not defined
			Thomas Fork Formation	Potential aquifer		Not discussed			Minor aquifer		Thomas Fork Formation–aquifer		Thomas Fork aquifer
			Smiths Formation			Not discussed			Upper Jurassic–Lower Cretaceous aquifers				Hydrogeologic role/unit not defined
			Aspen Shale			Probable confining unit							Bear River aquifer
			Bear River Formation			Potential aquifer							
		Lower Cretaceous	Gannett Group: Smoot Formation		Potential aquifer	Fair to poor aquifer	4–Jurassic and Cretaceous sandstones and limestones	Discontinuous aquifers with local confining units		Not defined		Marginal aquifer	Gannett aquifer and confining unit
			Gannett Group: Draney Limestone			Poor aquifer (?)							
			Gannett Group: Bechler Conglomerate			Poor aquifer							
			Gannett Group: Peterson Limestone			Fair to poor aquifer (?)							
			Gannett Group: Ephraim Conglomerate			Fair to poor aquifer				Minor aquifer			
	JURASSIC	Upper Jurassic											
		Middle Jurassic	Stump Formation		Potential aquifer	Fair to poor aquifer (?)		Aquitard (Figure II-7)/poor aquifer (Table IV-1)		Not discussed or not present in investigator's study area		Minor aquifer	Hydrogeologic role/unit not defined
			Preuss Sandstone or Redbeds		Potential aquifer	Poor aquifer (?)		Minor aquifer				Minor aquifer	Hydrogeologic role/unit not defined
			Twin Creek Limestone		Potential aquifer	Poor aquifer (?)		Major aquifer				Minor aquifer	Twin Creek aquifer
	JURASSIC (?) AND TRIASSIC (?)		Nugget Sandstone		Potential aquifer	Fair to good aquifer		Minor aquifer/minor regional aquifer, locally confining; Major aquifer/regional aquifer; Nugget aquifer system		Minor aquifer		Major aquifer–sandstone	Nugget aquifer
	TRIASSIC	Upper Triassic	Ankareh Formation; Thaynes Limestone		Potential aquifer; Potential aquifer	Probable poor aquifer; Confining unit	3–Triassic and Permian siltstones and limestones	Aquitard		Not discussed or not present in investigator's study area		Not discussed; Minor aquifer; Marginal aquifer	Ankareh aquifer; Thaynes aquifer; Woodside confining unit
		Lower Triassic	Woodside Shale		Potential aquifer	Probable poor aquifer							
			Dinwoody Formation		Probable confining unit	Confining unit		Aquitard with locally productive zones				Marginal aquifer	Dinwoody aquifer and confining unit
PALEOZOIC	PERMIAN		Phosphoria Formation and related rocks		Potential aquifer	Poor aquifer		Minor aquifer-locally confining				Minor aquifer	Phosphoria aquifer and confining unit
	PENNSYLVANIAN	Upper Pennsylvanian	Wells Formation	Potential aquifer/good aquifer (identified as Tensleep Sandstone)	Potential aquifer	Probable poor to good aquifer	2–Paleozoic limestones and sandstones	Major aquifer (identified as Tensleep Sandstone on Figure II-7 and Wells Formation in text)		Minor aquifer	Not discussed	Major aquifer (identified as Tensleep Sandstone)–limestone	Wells aquifer
		Middle Pennsylvanian	Amsden Formation	Potential aquifer	Not discussed/not defined or hydrogeologic characteristics unknown in investigators' study area at time of study	Fair to poor aquifer		Minor aquifer-locally confining	Confining unit	Not discussed or not present in investigator's study area		Marginal aquifer	Amsden aquifer
		Lower Pennsylvanian											
	MISSISSIPPIAN	Upper Mississippian	Madison Group or Limestone	Potential aquifer/good aquifer		Fair to good aquifer		Major aquifer	Aquifer–Madison aquifer/subaquifer			Major aquifer–limestone	Madison aquifer
		Lower Mississippian											
	DEVONIAN	Upper Devonian	Darby Formation	Not discussed/not defined/not present or hydrogeologic characteristics unknown at time of study		Fair to poor aquifer		Major aquifer	Aquifer/subaquifer			Major aquifer–limestone	Darby aquifer
		Lower Devonian											
	SILURIAN	Upper and Middle Silurian											
	ORDOVICIAN	Upper Ordovician	Bighorn Dolomite			Fair to poor aquifer		Major aquifer	Aquifer/subaquifer			Major aquifer–limestone	Bighorn aquifer
		Middle Ordovician											
		Lower Ordovician											
	CAMBRIAN	Upper Cambrian	Gallatin Limestone			Probable poor aquifer		Minor aquifer	Aquifer/subaquifer			Minor aquifer	Gallatin aquifer
		Middle Cambrian	Gros Ventre Formation			Probable poor aquifer		Aquitard/regional aquitard	Confining unit			Minor aquifer	Gros Ventre aquifer and confining unit
			Flathead Sandstone			Poor to good aquifer		Minor aquifer–Flathead aquifer	Not discussed			Major aquifer–limestone[5]	Flathead aquifer
PRECAMBRIAN			Precambrian rocks			Recharge areas	1–Igneous and metamorphic rocks	Minor aquifer–Precambrian aquifer				Major aquitard	Precambrian basal confining unit

[1]Alluvium and terrace deposits of Quaternary age not included in Love and others (1993).
[2]Includes main body Wasatch Formation, diamictite and sandstone, and Bullpen and Tunp Members.
[3]Poor aquifer is defined as potential well yield less than or equal to 50 gallons per minute (gal/min); fair aquifer is defined as potential well yield greater than 50 gal/min and less than or equal to 350 gal/min; and good aquifer is defined as potential well yield greater than 350 gal/min (Wyoming Water Planning Program, 1972, Table III-2, p. 60).
[4]Lithostratigraphic units grouped into eight hydrogeologic divisions based on "somewhat similar origins, lithologies, and water-bearing properties" (Lines and Glass, 1975, Sheet 1).
[5]Predominant lithology is sandstone, and it is unknown why formation is defined as "Major aquifer–limestone" in WWC Engineering and others (2007, Figure 4-9).

Plate 4. Relation of lithostratigraphic units to hydrogeologic units, Overthrust Belt, Snake/Salt River Basin, Wyoming.