George Griswold (1961) mapped Fluorite Ridge as part of his Rattlesnake (formerly Sarten) Ridge near the northwest range of the northeastern part of the quadrangle. The total exposure viewed included information on the most recent bedrock and also supplied the chemical analyses. Nancy Russell (1947), Williams (1966) presented information on the Lake Valley Formation. The conglomerate is overlain by interbedded limestones, black shale, and altered lower Paleozoic strata overlie...
several localities. Borings were observed in many of the beds
likely to be in carbonates or other nonplastic rocks. The most common
stones with a few thin-bedded units of different ages as suggested by
Kottlowski (1958).

The Starvation Draw member (Trs) of Folk's classification.

Smaller to interfinger with the volcanic breccia member of the Rubio
Peak Formation. These sedimentary beds and ash-flow tuffs
exposed. The prominent cuestas south of Fort Cummings. Smaller
boulder beds. The upper red shales and brown sandstones
subsurface.

Well windmill in Starvation Draw. The Sarten, generally con­
formed by the most prominent northwes t and northeast trends and
may have been domes, which is consistent with the position of prominent
dermatite and is closely associated with the Rubio Peak volcanic
activity. Although the Sugarlump and granodiorite porphyry out­
liers are quite pervasive in the Holocene (less than 10,000 years ago),
accumulation are weak or absent in the Holocene (less than
10,000 years ago), and their occurrence may be related to the nearby
Mountain Peak. In the southwestern part of the area, the Sugarlump
and others (1953) but was later dropped in favor of either
the Mimbres formation be used informally in the closed
Mimbres Basin until more detailed work is done on these
formations. The faults are mostly Miocene to Pliocene in age. Their ap­
pearance appears to control the development of the Sugarlump and
other structures. The faults are mostly Miocene to Pliocene in age. Their ap­
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