



Figure 5. Geological development of Wichita Mountains crustal block, viewed diagrammatically across axis of uplift. Most faults shown at high angle, although the frontal faults are known to dip 30°–40° to south (see Brewer, this guidebook). Strike-slip movement not precluded. Rhyolitic I = shallow older basement granites, perhaps equivalent to eastern Arbuckle province. Basaltic 1 = Glen Mountains Layered Complex. Basaltic 2 = Navajoe Mountain Basalt-Spillite Group. Basaltic 3 = Roosevelt Gabbros. Rhyolitic II = Carlton Rhyolite Group and Wichita Granite Group. Basaltic 4 = late diabase. Short, heavy arrows indicate net motion of land surface, by subsidence, uplift, or erosion.