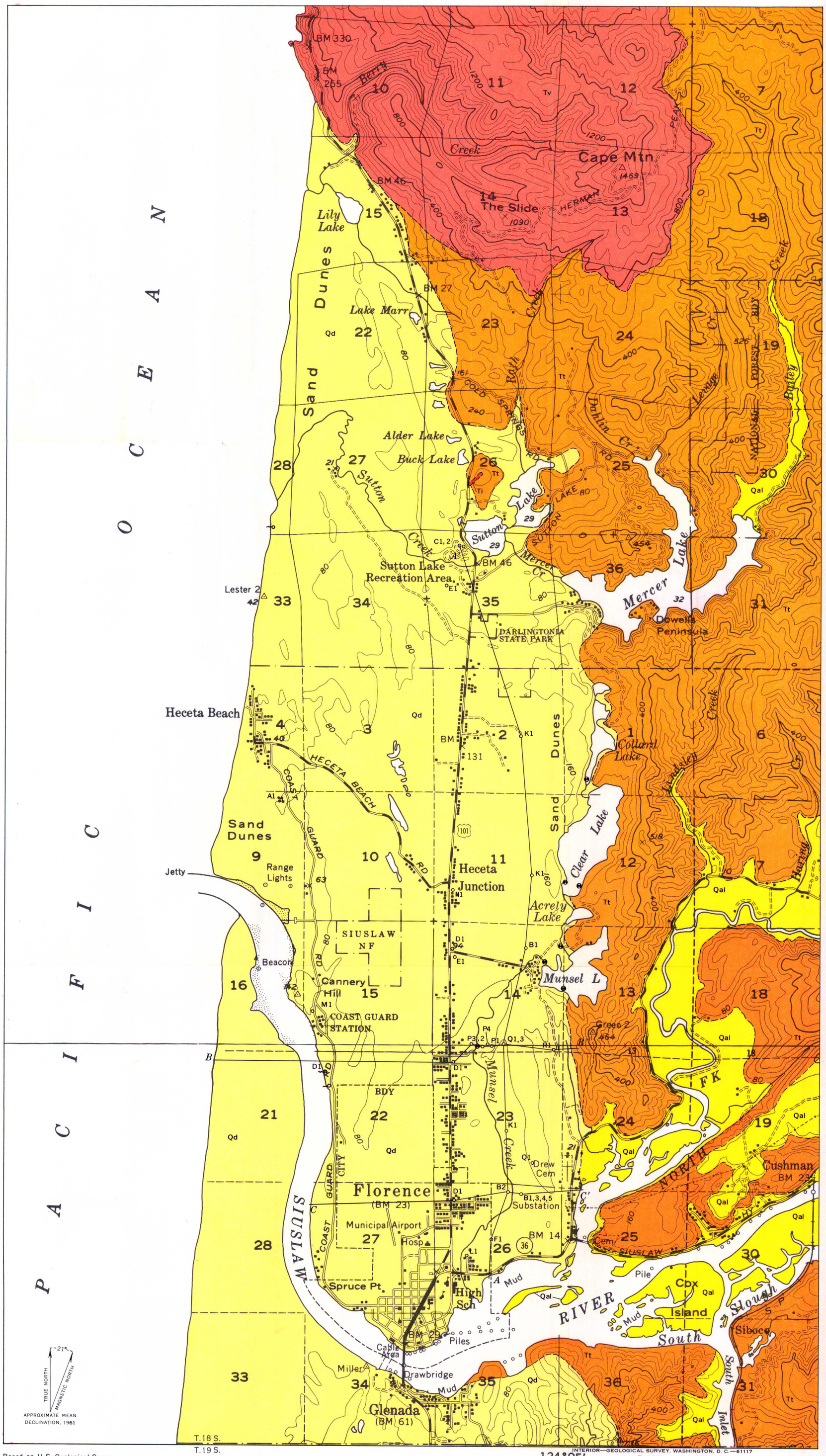


Based on U.S. Geological Survey topographic quadrangles; Heceta Head and Siltcoos Lake, 15′, 1956

INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C.—61117

Geology in part after Baldwin (1956)

EXPLANATION

QUATERNARY

Pleistocene and Recent

Qd — Dune sand

Unconsolidated sand, in part stabilized and in part migrating. Covered where stabilized by a few inches of humus-rich soil. Moderately permeable throughout; yields most of the water used in the Florence area

Qal — Alluvium

Principally alluvial clay, silt, and sand. Includes some eolian sand on the uplands. Coarser parts may yield small amounts of water to wells

TERTIARY

Eocene and Oligocene(?)

Tv — Volcanic rocks

Basalt, flow breccia, and pyroclastic rock; includes a few interbeds of marine sedimentary rock. No wells are known to obtain water from this unit

Ti — Intrusive rocks

Dike of gabbro, basalt porphyry, and basalt

Eocene

Tt — Tyee formation

Rhythmically bedded arkosic micaceous sandstone and siltstone. Mostly impermeable or poorly permeable; generally yields only small quantities of water to wells

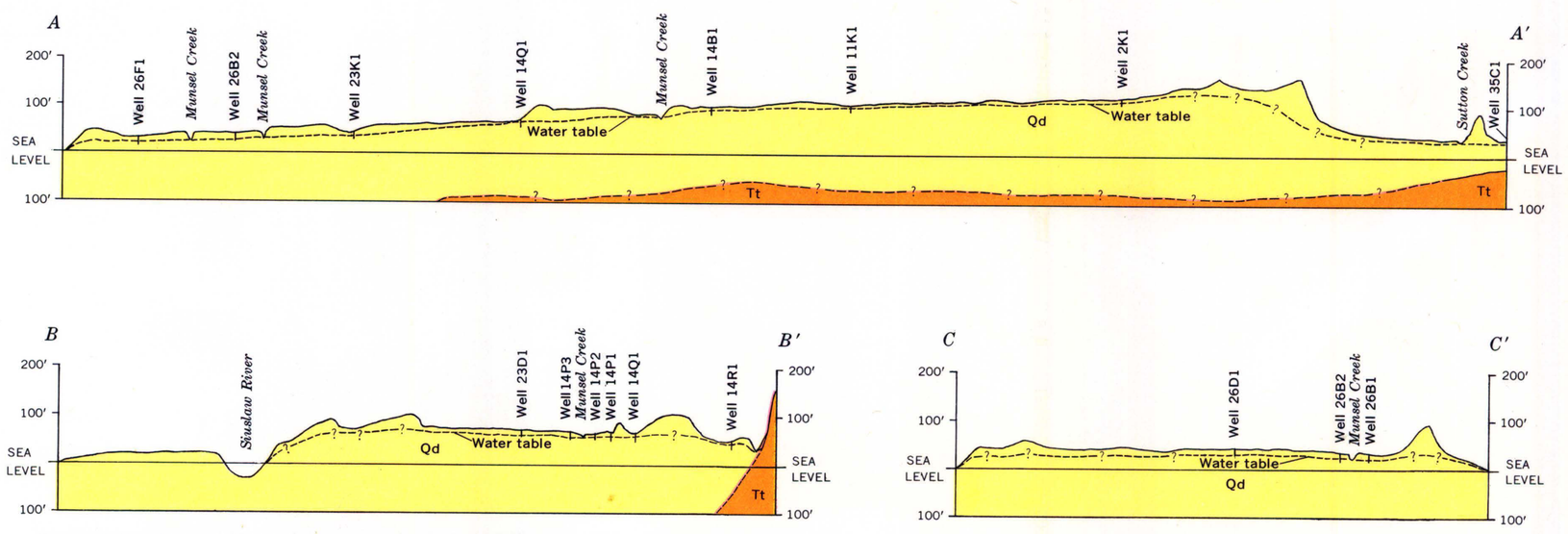
Inferred contact

D1 — Well

Numbering system explained in text

Spring

Stream or lake gage



SECTIONS SHOWING THE APPROXIMATE POSITION OF THE WATER TABLE AS OF AUGUST 27, 1959. WELLS ARE AT BENDS IN LINES OF SECTIONS
VERTICAL EXAGGERATION APPROXIMATELY X10

MAP OF THE NORTHERN FLORENCE DUNE AREA, OREGON, SHOWING GEOLOGY, SECTIONS, AND LOCATIONS OF WELLS AND SPRINGS

SCALE 1:31680

1 ½ 0 1 MILE

CONTOUR INTERVAL 80 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL
SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER
MEAN RANGE OF TIDE, APPROXIMATELY 5 FEET