BASALTIC- AND OTHER VOLCANIC-ROCK AQUIFERS—Continued

The unconsolidated deposits consist of alluvium and loess that developed on basaltic rock, in flood plains, and near sabkhas. Alluvium and loess, which are composed of fine-clay sediments, sand and gravel, and cobbles, are the most important aquifers in the Snake River Plain. The saturated thickness of the Pliocene and younger basaltic rocks is locally productive aquifers in the Snake River Plain. The saturated basaltic rocks contain interbedded layers of sand and gravel.