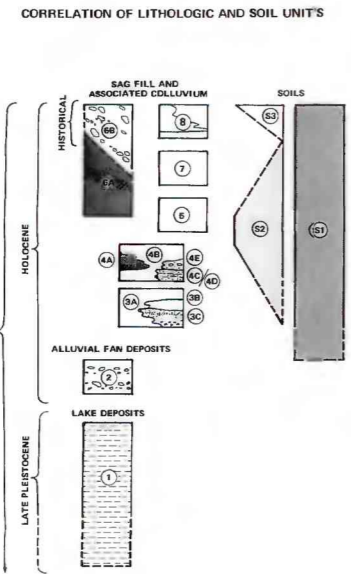
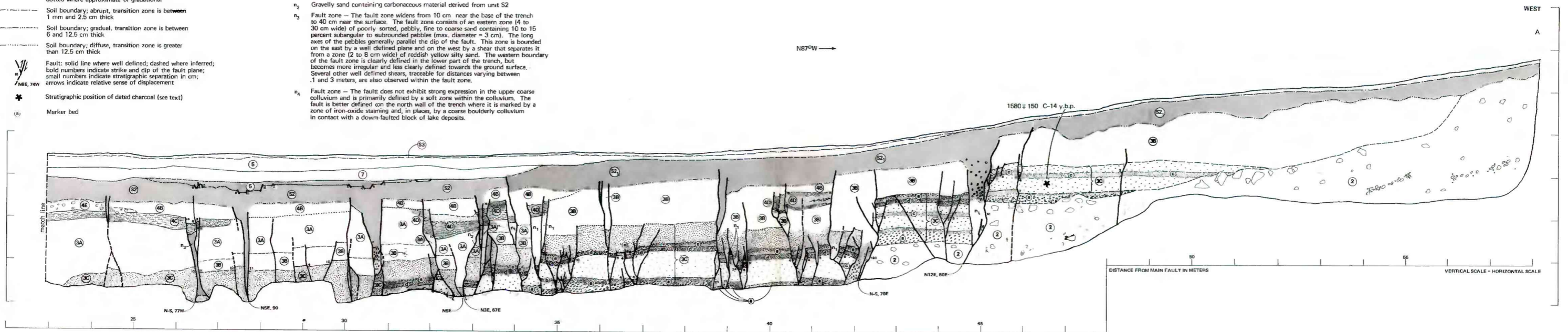


- UNIT DESCRIPTIONS**
- LITHOLOGIC UNITS**
- ① BONNEVILLE LAKE DEPOSITS
  - ② POST-PROVO ALLUVIAL FAN DEPOSITS  
SAG FILL DERIVED FROM THE NORTH AND ASSOCIATED COLLUVIUM
  - ③A Colluvium
  - ③B Transitional deposit
  - ③C Pond deposits
  - LOCALLY DERIVED SAG FILL AND ASSOCIATED COLLUVIUM
  - ④A Colluvium-Basal Facies
  - ④B Colluvium
  - ④C Pond deposit
  - ④D Channel (7) deposit
  - ④E Mudflow deposit
  - ⑤ Pond deposit
  - YOUNG SCARP COLLUVIUM
  - ⑥A Colluvium-Basal facies
  - ⑥B Colluvium/slopeswash deposits
  - PRE-SETTLEMENT DEPOSIT
  - ⑦ Pond deposit/soil
  - HISTORICAL DEPOSIT
  - ⑧ Alluvium and pond deposits
- SOIL UNITS**
- ⑧1 Soil developed on Post-Provo alluvial fan deposits
  - ⑧2 Paleosol soil developed on 4B
  - ⑧3 Paleosol soil developed on 3B
  - ⑧4 Topsoil



- EXPLANATION**
- Lithologic contact; dashed where less distinct; dotted where approximate or gradational
  - Soil boundary; abrupt, transition zone is between 1 mm and 2.5 cm thick
  - Soil boundary; gradual, transition zone is between 6 and 12.5 cm thick
  - Soil boundary; diffuse, transition zone is greater than 12.5 cm thick
  - Fault: solid line where well defined; dashed where inferred; bold numbers indicate strike and dip of the fault plane; small numbers indicate stratigraphic separation in cm; arrows indicate relative sense of displacement
  - \* Stratigraphic position of dated charcoal (see text)
  - ⊙ Marker bed

- NOTES**
- n<sub>1</sub> Disturbed zone in which units cannot be differentiated
  - n<sub>2</sub> Gravelly sand containing carbonaceous material derived from unit S2
  - n<sub>3</sub> Fault zone -- The fault zone widens from 10 cm near the base of the trench to 40 cm near the surface. The fault zone consists of an eastern zone (14 to 30 cm wide) of poorly sorted, pebbly, fine to coarse sand containing 10 to 15 percent subangular to subrounded pebbles (max. diameter = 3 cm). The long axes of the pebbles generally parallel the dip of the fault. This zone is bounded on the east by a well defined plane and on the west by a shear that separates it from a zone (2 to 8 cm wide) of reddish yellow silty sand. The western boundary of the fault zone is clearly defined in the lower part of the trench, but becomes more irregular and less clearly defined towards the ground surface. Several other well defined shears, traceable for distances varying between .1 and 3 meters, are also observed within the fault zone.
  - n<sub>4</sub> Fault zone -- The fault does not exhibit strong expression in the upper coarse colluvium and is primarily defined by a soft zone within the colluvium. The fault is better defined on the north wall of the trench where it is marked by a zone of iron-oxide staining and, in places, by a coarse bouldery colluvium in contact with a down-faulted block of lake deposits.



This map is preliminary and has not been reviewed for conformity with U. S. Geological Survey editorial standards and stratigraphic nomenclature.

PLATE 2: Log of Trench A; Kaysville Site