DESCRIPTION OF MAP UNITS

QtL Alluvium (Holocene) - Light brown and gray, well-stratified and well-sorted clay, silt, sand, and gravel. As much as 3 m (10 ft) thick under the flood plains of Beauty Creek to less than a few meters under flood plains of tributaries. Unconsolidated and contains scattered cobbles of obsidian. Occurs in association with alluvial terraces and is subject to occasional flooding.

QtQ Alluvial fan deposits (Holocene) - Gray, poorly sorted and well-stratified clay, silt, sand, and gravel deposited by braided stream channels. As much as 15 m (50 ft) thick, but generally less than 5 m (16 ft). The color and texture of the sediments reflect the parent material of the alluvial fan. May intergrade with alluvium.

Qb: Baked and fused bedrock (claystone) (Holocene to Pleistocene) - Red to orange baked, hard, and firm, and glauconite, and banded iron formations that have been weathered and transported by glacial ice. Occurs as thin, discontinuous beds within the sediments of the alluvial fan.

Qe: Estuarine (Holocene to Pleistocene) - Light gray to light-gray clay, silt, sand, and gravel. Occurs in association with alluvial terraces. As much as 15 m (50 ft) thick, but generally less than 5 m (16 ft).

Tfu: Tongue River Member (Collier and Knecht, 1933) of Fort Union Formation (Paleocene) - Varyingly light brown to grayish-brown, fine-grained sandstone containing numerous thin beds. Estimated thickness is at least 12 m (40 ft).

Water

Contact - Dashed where approximately located

REFERENCE CITED