

EXPLANATION

- Qal** Alluvium (Holocene)—Grades from clay to gravel, consists predominantly of silt to fine sand, deposited in streambeds, alluvial fans and floodplains; may also include some delta and terrace deposits and older alluvium deposits
- Qb** Marsh, bog, and peat deposits (Holocene and Pleistocene)
- Qvm** Vashon marine deposits (Pleistocene)—Consist of clay, silt, sand and gravel; also include mixtures of till and outwash not separately mappable
- Qov** Vashon recessional outwash deposits (Pleistocene)—Consist of stratified sand and gravel deposits and locally contains some silt and clay
- Qvt** Vashon till (Pleistocene)—Predominantly fine-grained deposits consisting of unsorted and unstratified glacial sediments from clay to boulder in size that vary in compaction and composition throughout the Puget Sound Lowland; may also include some ice-contact and lacustrine deposits
- Qoa** Vashon advance outwash deposits (Pleistocene)—Consist of stratified and cross-bedded gravels and coarse sands with lenses of silt and clay; may also include ice-contact deposits, alpine outwash deposits, Colvos sand deposits, and small amounts of elevation till
- Qk** Kitsap Formation (Pleistocene)—Consists of nonglacial silts and clays; may also include lenses of sand-and-gravel and peat
- Qp** Pre-Fraser undifferentiated glacial deposits (Pleistocene)—May also include some older glacial alpine deposits
- Qw** Weathered and Wedekind Creek Formations (Pleistocene)—Clastic, lacustrine, and outwash deposits and some non-glacial alluvial deposits consisting of gravel, sand, silt, and clay; may also include Moberly alpine drift deposits from the Olympic Mountains
- Blk** Bedrock—Tertiary and older volcanic, metamorphic, and sedimentary rock, undifferentiated
- Hydrogeologic contact

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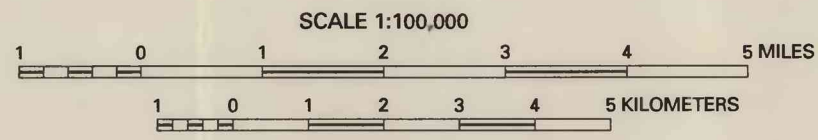
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