Very fine grained, iron oxyhydroxysulfate deposits consisting of goethite, jarosite, and schwertmannite; varicolored, brown (predominant), orange deposits of impure hydrous iron oxides that form where water flows naturally from bedrock fractures or soil. Acid-tolerant sedges, grasses, mosses, and willows with pH typically ranging from 3.2 to 5.5. Sedge bogs generally form in valley bottoms of streams draining alpine and subalpine environments. Sedges accumulate in wetlands fed by groundwater. Twigs and logs are present in the sedge bog and the peat deposits. Thickness in places may exceed 5 m.

Colluvial ferricrete (late Pleistocene to modern) forms in surficial deposits that are adjacent to or that overlie mineralized faults and altered lava flows along Mineral Creek. Greenish hue of outcrop is characteristic of the propylitic mineral assemblage that results from propylitic alteration by pyrite oxidation. Ferricrete forms where such iron precipitation occurs in contact with porous surficial deposits.