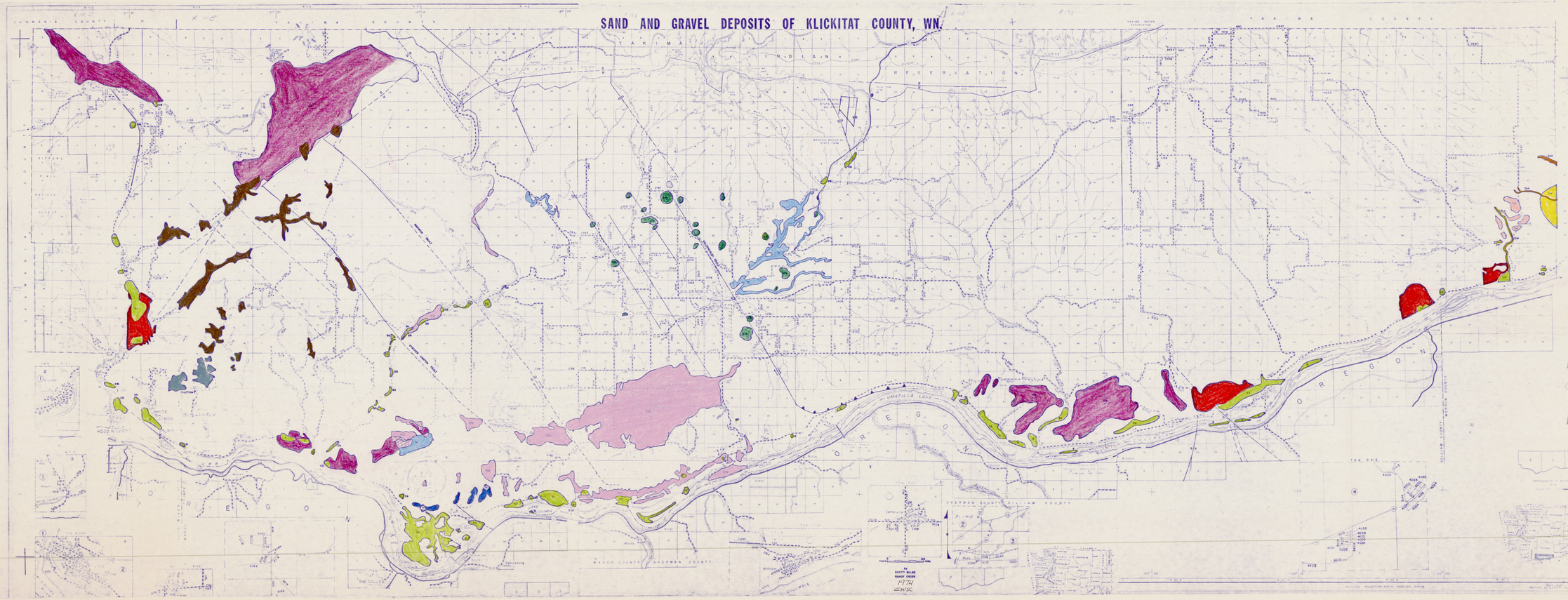
SAND AND GRAVEL DEPOSITS OF KLICKITAT COUNTY, WN.



LEGEND

R. C. Newcomb — Geologic Map of the Proposed Patterson Ridge Quadrangle Washington, Klickitat County, Scale 1:24000, 1970, Seattle.

ALLUVIUM, UNCLASSIFIED (Qa)

HORSE HEAVEN GRAVELS (Qhg)

Gravel, tan to buff, poorly sorted, with an abundant admixture of sand. 0 to 40 feet thick.

LOESS (Ql)

Tan, calcareous, clayey, pebbly sand and fine gravel 40 to 80 feet thick lying on the Horse Heaven gravels and containing a gravel increase in the west channel.

DEPOSITS OF PUDDY HILL AREA (Qp)

Tuff, calcareous, clayey, pebble and fine sand 40 to 80 feet thick lying on the Horse Heaven gravels and containing a gravel increase in the west channel.

CONGLOMERATE MEMBER (Tc)

Largely of Cretaceous age but parts may have been deposited during the Pliocene.

R. C. Newcomb — Tectonic Structure of the Main Part of the Columbia River Valley Between The Dalles, Oregon and Yakima, Washington. USGS, 1972

SEDIMENTARY DEPOSITS (Ts)

Includes continental sedimentary deposits principally the Dalles Formation, consisting fluvatile and basaltic fragments, as well as some gravel, gravel, fluvial, tuffaceous, alluvial and colluvial deposits.

J. D. Lasmanis — Ground-Water Occurrence in the Goldendale Area Klickitan County, Washington. USGS,1968

PLEISTOCENE FORMATION (Qp)

Chiefly quartzitic pebble-cobble gravel in Klickitan sand matrix. May underlie a broad area north of Goldendale. Thickness unknown. Outliers of this gravel have been known thickness more than 200 feet.

SUBFOSSIL DEPOSITS (Qs)

Chiefly gravel, sand, silt, and clay of fluvial origin in the Columbia River Valley. Deposits are of glaciofluvial origin and are found in terraces and as outliers generally less than 50 feet thick but not exceed 150 feet in the Snake River Valley.

DALLES FORMATION (Td)

Volcanic-sedimentary and tuffaceous formation. Consists of poorly consolidated tuff, tuff breccia, tuffaceous sandstone, conglomerate, sandstone, siltstone and clay.

COLUMBIA LAVAS (Tcr)

Lavas, red to dark gray, fine-grained basalt and andesite. Commonly forms columnar jointing. Flows commonly separated by red clay beds, probably representing ancient soil zones.

R. A. Sheppard — Geologic Map of the Huron Quadrangle, Washington. USGS, 1964.

ALLUVIUM (Qa)

Silt, sand and gravel, unconsolidated, poorly exposed.

OLDER ALLUVIUM (Qoa)

Silt, sand and gravel, unconsolidated, poorly exposed.

ELLENSBURG FORMATION (Te)

Mainly sand and gravel, poorly consolidated, mostly exposed. Possible mudflow deposits. Sand fine to coarse grained, micaceous, locally consolidated, gravel mostly andesite and subordinate to rhyolite to metaquartz rock fragments.

FIELD GEOLOGIC DEPOSITS

SAND DEPOSITS (Qs)

Mainly sand deposits, poorly sorted, poorly consolidated.

GRAVELS DEPOSITS (Qg)

Mainly gravel deposits, poorly sorted, poorly consolidated, poorly exposed.

SAND AND GRAVEL DEPOSITS (Qsg)

A combination of sand and gravel deposits, poorly consolidated, poorly exposed.

SAND UNDER SILT (Qsu)

Sand deposits under a layer of silt. Silt varies from 1 to 10 to depth.

CLAYEY (Qc)

CLAYEY UNDER SILT (Qcu)

Clayey deposits under a layer of silt. Silt varies from 1 to 10 to depth.

MAJOR FAULTS

Dashed where approximately located. Pointed arrows show direction of movement, if known; D, downthrown side; ? denotes uncertain placement of fault.

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