INTRODUCTION

The surficial geologic map of the Sweetwater Quadrangle, compiled during the course of a U.S. Geological Survey project, is intended to aid in the planning of public works projects, the development of urban areas, and the enhancement of natural and commercial activities. The map depicts the subsurface geology of the area, including surficial deposits, bedrock geology, and geological structures. The map is based on field observations, aerial photography, and other geologic data.

DESCRIPTION OF MAP UNITS

SURFICIAL DEPOSITS

- Alluvial-fan and debris-flow deposits (Holocene and Pleistocene) are characterized by coarse sandy to gravely material, often containing boulders and cobbles. These deposits are commonly found in the bottom of canyons and valleys.
- Made ground (Holocene) consists of aeolian deposits, including loess and sand. These deposits are typically fine-grained and unconsolidated.
- Fluvial deposits (Pleistocene) include channels, floodplains, and alluvial fans. These deposits are characterized by fine to coarse sand and gravel.
- Glacial Lake Missoula deposits include the Uhlig series, consisting of clayey silt, silt, and fine sand. These deposits are typically found in the bottom of valleys and canyons.
- Holocene and Pleistocene deposits of glacial Lake Missoula include the Uhlig series, consisting of clayey silt, silt, and fine sand. These deposits are typically found in the bottom of valleys and canyons.

SYMBOLS

- Light gray: Non-depositional surface. This symbol represents areas that are not covered by surficial deposits.
- Medium gray: Surficial deposits. These deposits are characterized by fine to coarse sand and gravel.
- Dark gray: Bedrock. This symbol represents the underlying bedrock geology.

REFERENCES