INTRODUCTION

This surficial geologic map provides important information on the nature and distribution of surficial deposits and landforms in the study area. The map includes descriptions of depositional and geomorphic processes, landform associations, and surficial geologic controls. The map data can be used to evaluate landslide susceptibility, identify hazards, and provide insight into the geomorphic evolution of the area.

DESCRIPTION OF MAP UNITS

- Alluvium of side streams (Holocene) — Fine- to coarse-grained bedded sediments along streams and in floodplains. Thickness varies, but is typically 1-3 feet. Includes the Corps of Engineers levee system and large fills at the Lewiston regional airport.
- Alluvium of mainstream (Holocene) — Includes the Alpowa, Bryden, Crowers, Endicott, Gwin, Jacket, Kettenback, Lickskillet, and other formations. Thickness varies, but is typically 1-3 feet. Includes the Corps of Engineers levee system and large fills at the Lewiston regional airport.
- Loess (Holocene and Pleistocene) — Brown muddy gravel composed of angular and subangular pebbles, cobbles, and sand. Thickness varies, but is typically 1-3 feet. Includes the Corps of Engineers levee system and large fills at the Lewiston regional airport.
- Volcaniclastic deposits (Pleistocene and Recent) — Includes the Clearwater River volcaniclastic deposits. Thickness varies, but is typically 1-3 feet. Includes the Corps of Engineers levee system and large fills at the Lewiston regional airport.

REFERENCES


Landslide deposits include debris slides as well as blocks of basalt, sedimentary stratified angular basalt cobbles and boulders mixed with silt and clay. Thickness varies, but is typically 1-3 feet. Includes the Corps of Engineers levee system and large fills at the Lewiston regional airport.