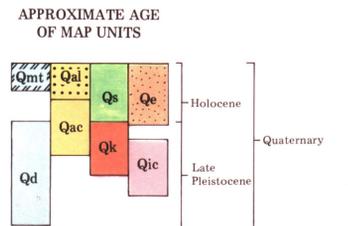


EXPLANATION



DESCRIPTION OF MAP UNITS

A blanket of loess less than 11,500 years old covering nearly all inorganic deposits to depths of 9 to 30 cm is not shown on the map.

**Qal** STREAM ALLUVIUM—Elongate deposits of pebble-cobble gravel and sand beneath flood plain of Fish Creek; generally well sorted and medium to thick bedded, locally cross-bedded; surface smooth, except for low scarps; permeability generally excellent to good.

**Qac** ABANDONED MELT-WATER CHANNEL ALLUVIUM—Elongate channel fillings of well-sorted pebble-cobble gravel and gravelly medium-coarse sand with rare to occasional boulders laid down by former streams from melting glacial ice; large clasts generally subangular to well rounded; medium to thick bedded; locally cross-bedded; thickness ranges from less than 1 m to over 3 m; surface generally smooth, except for low scarps; permeability excellent to good, except very poor where locally well cemented by iron and manganese oxides.

**Qk** KAME-ESKER DEPOSITS—Complex accumulations of well to poorly sorted gravel, sand, and silt with rare to occasional boulders primarily deposited by meltwater streams in and beneath stagnant glacial ice; large clasts subangular to well rounded; locally contains clastic fragments of Tertiary coals; thin to thick bedded, locally contorted and discontinuous to lenticular; thickness generally over 5 m; surface generally irregular; permeability excellent to fair.

**Qic** UNDIFFERENTIATED ICE-CONTACT DEPOSITS—Complex mixtures of kame-esker deposits, sediments of supraglacial streams, and till generally composed of sandy gravel or gravelly sand with trace to some silt and occasional boulders; large clasts generally subrounded to subangular, generally unbedded; thickness generally more than 5 m; surface generally irregular to slightly irregular; permeability excellent to poor.

**Qd** TILL—Heterogeneous mixture of gravel, sand, and silt deposited directly from glacial ice, may be locally reworked by meltwater streams; commonly very dense; unbedded, except thin to thick bedded where reworked; thickness ranges from 2 m to over 6 m; surface irregular to slightly irregular; permeability fair to poor, except excellent where reworked.

**Qe** EOLIAN SAND—Accumulations of light-gray to light-olive brown, clean, wind-deposited fine to medium sand, locally mottled brown to tan by iron oxides and contains trace to some silt; clasts angular to subangular; generally unbedded, but locally cross-bedded; thickness ranges from blankets 0.3 to 0.8 m thick to dunes 1.4 to 6 m thick; surface smooth to locally irregular, forms isolated or clustered mounds and elongate ridges; permeability excellent.

**Qmt** TIDAL-FLAT DEPOSITS—Blanket of silt and clay with trace to some fine sand laid down in an intertidal-estuarine environment; finely laminated to thick horizontal bedding; thickness generally greater than 3 m; surface generally smooth, except gullied near major channels; permeability poor.

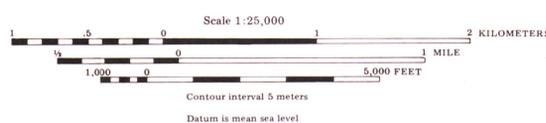
**Qs** SWAMP DEPOSITS—Interlayered woody *Sphagnum* and sedge peat, organic silt, and sand accumulated in local basins, around the margins of lakes or ponds, and in former drainage channels; locally marly; commonly perennially frozen at depth; thickness ranges from less than 1 m to more than 6 m; surface smooth, hummocky, or pitted; permeability good, except very poor where frozen.

SYMBOL

— Approximate geologic contact

\*Estimated percentages of sand and silt, based on field observations, are indicated by the terms "some" and "trace." "Some" implies a general composition of 12% to 30%. "Trace" implies a general composition of 4% to 12%. Estimated percentages less than 4% were not recorded in the field.

Base from 1974 advance print of U.S. Geological Survey orthophoto map prepared from 1:76,000-scale aerial photographs taken August 21, 1974.



Based on field reconnaissance May-June 1977 and June-July 1978 and on aerial photograph interpretation, November 1977 through January 1978. Field assistance by Richard D. Reger. Reviewed by Jeffrey T. Kline, James R. Riehl, and Randall G. Urdike. Cartography by Gregory M. Laird.

GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE ANCHORAGE B-8 NW QUADRANGLE, ALASKA

By Richard D. Reger  
1981