DESCRIPTION OF MAP UNITS

Quf, Tidal flat deposits; soft, unconsolidated sand, silt, and clay, locally containing lenses of small material or pebbles, and layers of organic matter. These marine or estuarine deposits grade laterally into Recent alluvial.

Qve, Recent alluvial valley, soft, unconsolidated and irregularly stratified sand, silt, clay, and silt. Contains some plant or marine debris. The unit consists of floodplain sediments derived from the Skagit River system.

Qvq, Recent fluvial and colluvial sediments; deposited during the Fraser Glaciation. The deposits are found along the banks and floor of valleys cut by small intermittent streams.

Qrt, Recent colluvial deposits; derived from sediments deposited during the Fraser Glaciation.

Qso, Peat and mud; fibrous root at the surface grading into decaying organic matter with depth. Contains some silt and clay. The deposits are found in small bogs in poorly drained areas. Some of the bogs are partially occupied by marsh and pasture ponds. Two of the bogs contain a layer of very fine grained, gray, silty, silt clay.

Wind blown silt; soft, fluffy and unconsolidated silt. The deposits are sheet-like, and range in thickness from 0.1 to 1 meter. The deposits mantle much of Bay View Ridge, particularly on the south face, but are not depicted on this map because they are stratigraphically overlain by sediments that are of prime importance to this study.

Qew, Rauled Outwash; sand and gravel, unconsolidated coarse sand and gravel, well sorted and rounded, gravel and cobble, isosequentially stratified with layers of coarse sand. At several localities, a layer of fine sand, silt, and clay follows the gravel layers. The gravel consists of cobble, pebbles, and sand, which are cross-bedded with fine sand and clay. The sand is well sorted. The deposits are interpreted as representing foredunes in a reverse facies system. Thickness varies from 0.5 to 2.0 meters. The sediments are composed of underlying deposits of the Fraser Glaciation as relative sea level lowered.

Qeg, Pliocene glaciomarine drifts; unsorted, unstratified till-like deposit. The material is less compact than the underlying till, and is grayish-brown, exhibiting a flaky texture. It contains up to 50% silt and occasionally small amount of boulders with varying amounts of sand, silt, clay, and silt. No macrofossils were found in these deposits at Bay View Ridge.

Qev, Undifferentiated Pliocene glaciomarine drift or Yaskam till. (Lack of adequate exposures prohibited distinction)

Qep, Ice-contact deposits; poorly sorted and crudely stratified gravels and cobbles. The deposit is poorly sorted, contains large and small pieces of till.

Qvt, Yaskam till; unsorted, unstratified mixture of sand, silt, clay, pebbles, and cobble, with occasional boulders. The gabbro and gabbro may be faceted. The deposit is light grayish-brown, and is very compact. It contains much more sand, silt, and clay than the underlying glaciomarine drift.

Qvq, Proglacial fluvioglacial outwash sands and gravels; sorted and stratified gravels with occasional sand lenses. The gravels are rounded to subrounded, and exhibit cross-bedding of fluvial environments. Sand becomes more prevalent with depth.

Qvs, Pre-Yaskam laminated sand and silt. * may be related to the Whitby Formation

* Artin and Turner, 1976, Preliminary Geological Map of the Coastal Quadrangle, Skagit County, Washington
Department of Natural Resources, Division of Geology and Earth Resources