/* ------------------------ CODESET ------------------------ */
Title: Geologic unit code set for the Simplified Geologic Map and Cross Sections of Central and East Anchorage, Alaska
Publication: PIR 1999-1
URL: http://www.dggs.dnr.state.ak.us/pubs/pubs?reqtype=citation&ID=1741
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DESCRIPTION OF GEOLOGIC UNITS

F - ARTIFICIAL FILL – Loose to dense mixtures of gravel, sand, and silt in variable proportions. Locally contains organic material. Includes all of unit f of Schmoll and Dobrovolny (1972a) and major fill deposits emplaced since 1972.

TS - TIDAL DEPOSITS - Moderately to well-sorted fine sand and silt in the modern intertidal zone. Includes only those deposits of unit s of Schmoll and Dobrovolny (1972a) that are of intertidal origin.

AL - HOLOCENE ALLUVIUM - Dominantly loose, well-bedded, and well-sorted sand and gravel with negligible to some silt deposited in active and abandoned stream channels and terraces. Same as unit al of Schmoll and Dobrovolny (1972a).

LS - LANDSLIDE DEPOSITS - Deposits that have been deformed or displaced by sliding. These deposits are mostly the result of earthquake-induced translational slides along bluffs where soft silty clay and clayey silt (SC) are overlain by sand and gravel (GF). Density and heterogeneity depend on extent and complexity of sliding. Same as unit ls of Schmoll and Dobrovolny (1972a).

C - COLLUVIUM - Slope deposits formed by gravity accumulation of loose, upslope material and consisting of heterogeneous mixtures of gravel, sand, and silt; locally contains some clay. In mountain areas, these deposits are commonly thin (less than several feet thick) and contain angular pebbles and cobbles derived from underlying bedrock. Contact with bedrock (B) is approximate. Same as unit c of Schmoll and Dobrovolny (1972a).

GF - GLACIOFLUVIAL, GLACIODELTAIC, AND ALLUVIAL-FAN DEPOSITS - Dominantly sand and gravel deposited by high-energy streams emanating from mountain valleys, former nearby glaciers, or stagnant glacial ice. Generally well bedded and well sorted, but locally contains minor silt and clay. Includes Elmendorf-age outwash in downtown Anchorage area (marked by stippled pattern on sheets 1 and 2). Grades from medium to coarse sandy gravel near source areas to gravelly sand and sand at distal margins. May grade imperceptibly into adjacent deposits of C, SS, and GD. Commonly overlain by up to several feet of silt. Includes units an, af, and ga of Schmoll and Dobrovolny (1972a).

SS - SILT AND FINE SAND OF GLACIOESTUARINE OR EOLIAN ORIGIN - Dominantly silt, fine sandy silt, and silty fine sand. Locally contains medium to coarse sand and scattered pebbles. Commonly dense to very dense where buried. Contacts with adjacent units are obscure and approximate. Includes noncohesive fine-grained facies of Bootlegger Cove formation (units sl, sh, and non-tidal s of Schmoll and Dobrovolny, 1972a).

SC - SILT AND CLAY OF GLACIOESTUARINE OR LACUSTRINE ORIGIN – Clay, clayey silt, and silty clay with scattered pebbles, scattered layers of silt and fine sand, and rare cobbles. Consistency ranges from very soft to stiff. Includes lake deposits and cohesive facies of the glacioestuarine Bootlegger Cove formation (units l and bc of Schmoll and Dobrovolny, 1972a, respectively). The cohesive facies of BCF is distinguished by a lined pattern on sheets 1 and 2.

GD - GLACIAL DRIFT - Heterogeneous, undifferentiated till, stony glaciomarine, glaciolacustrine, and glaciofluvial deposits formed beneath or close to glacial ice. Composition ranges from diamicton to well-sorted sand and gravel and locally includes silt and clay with little or no sand and gravel (subsurface only). Normally dense to very dense. Includes deposits of moraines, drumlins, kames, eskers, and proglacial lakes (units m, gm, and mg of Schmoll and Dobrovolny, 1972a).

B - UNDIFFERENTIATED BEDROCK - Metamorphic rocks of Mesozoic age and poorly to well indurated sedimentary deposits of Tertiary age (latter in subsurface only, although not differentiated). Contact interpolated from widely distributed boreholes and water wells. Same as unit b of Schmoll and Dobrovolny (1972a).