









- Younger Glacial Deposits (Fraser Glaciation, Pleistocene) Qvr - Vashon recessional outwash deposits Qvrl - Vashon recessional lacustrine deposits Qvrc - Vashon recessional coarse-grained deposits
- Qvi Vashon ice-contact deposits Qvt - Vashon subglacial till

Qvlc - Lawton Clay member of the Vashon Drift

Qpogf - Pre-Olympia fine-grained glacial deposits Qpogt - Pre-Olympia glacial till Qpogd - Pre-Olympia glacial diamict Qpon - Pre-Olympia nonglacial deposits Qponc - Pre-Olympia coarse-grained nonglacial deposits Qponf - Pre-Olympia fine-grained nonglacial deposits Qvtm - Vashon subglacial meltout till Qpdf - Possession drift fine-grained deposits Qva - Vashon advance outwash deposits Ohc - Hamm Creek formation

Qpone - Pre-Olympia estuarine deposits

−+- anticline, approx. located (McWilliams, 1971) — fault, approx. located (Waldron and others, 1962; McWilliams, 1971) ---- Till bed inclined bedding

—— Contact ---- Scarps ·---- Peat bed

Seattle Fault Zone

----- Seattle City Limit

Meeting, Seattle, November 2-5, 2003, p. 215. Vine, J.D., 1962, Stratigraphy of Eocene rocks in a part of King County, Washington: Washington Div. Mines and Geology Report of Investigation 21, 20 p.

Waldron, H.H., Liesch, B.A., Mullineaux, D.R., and Crandell, D.R., 1962, Preliminary geologic map of Seattle and vicinity, Washington: U. S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Investigations Map I-354. Weaver, C.E., 1916, The Tertiary formations of western Washington: Washington Geological Survey Bulletin, no. 13, 327 p. White, C.A., 1888, On the Puget group of Washington Territory: American Journal of Science, 3rd series, v. 36, p. 443-450.

Willis, B., 1898, Stratigraphy and structure of the Puget Group, Washington: Geological

Society of America Bulletin, v. 9, p. 2-6.

Exploration points in subsurface database

used to develop geologic map of Seattle.

by Kathy Goetz Troost, Derek B. Booth, Aaron P. Wisher, and Scott A. Shimel

vertical bedding

inclined jointing

vertical joint

Lights to dark siltstones form poor outcrops, are

commonly thinly laminated, and contain organic

Andesitic sandstone, tuff, mudflow breccia, and

minor lava flows or sills. Includes some marine

scattered marine shells. Volcanic breccia,

conglomerate, sandstone, and flows with

and nonmarine sandstone, siltstone, and shale with

ntercalated feldspathic sandstone and impure coal

beds. Tuff and breccia with clasts of porphyritic

conglomerate appear to predominate, but flow

rocks (in part sills or dikes) form resistant layers

andesite and dacite and polymictic volcanic

Moderately Variable permeability

jointed, folded

to well

matter. Coal beds are as thick as 5 m. Locally

Tukwila Formation

of Vine (1962)