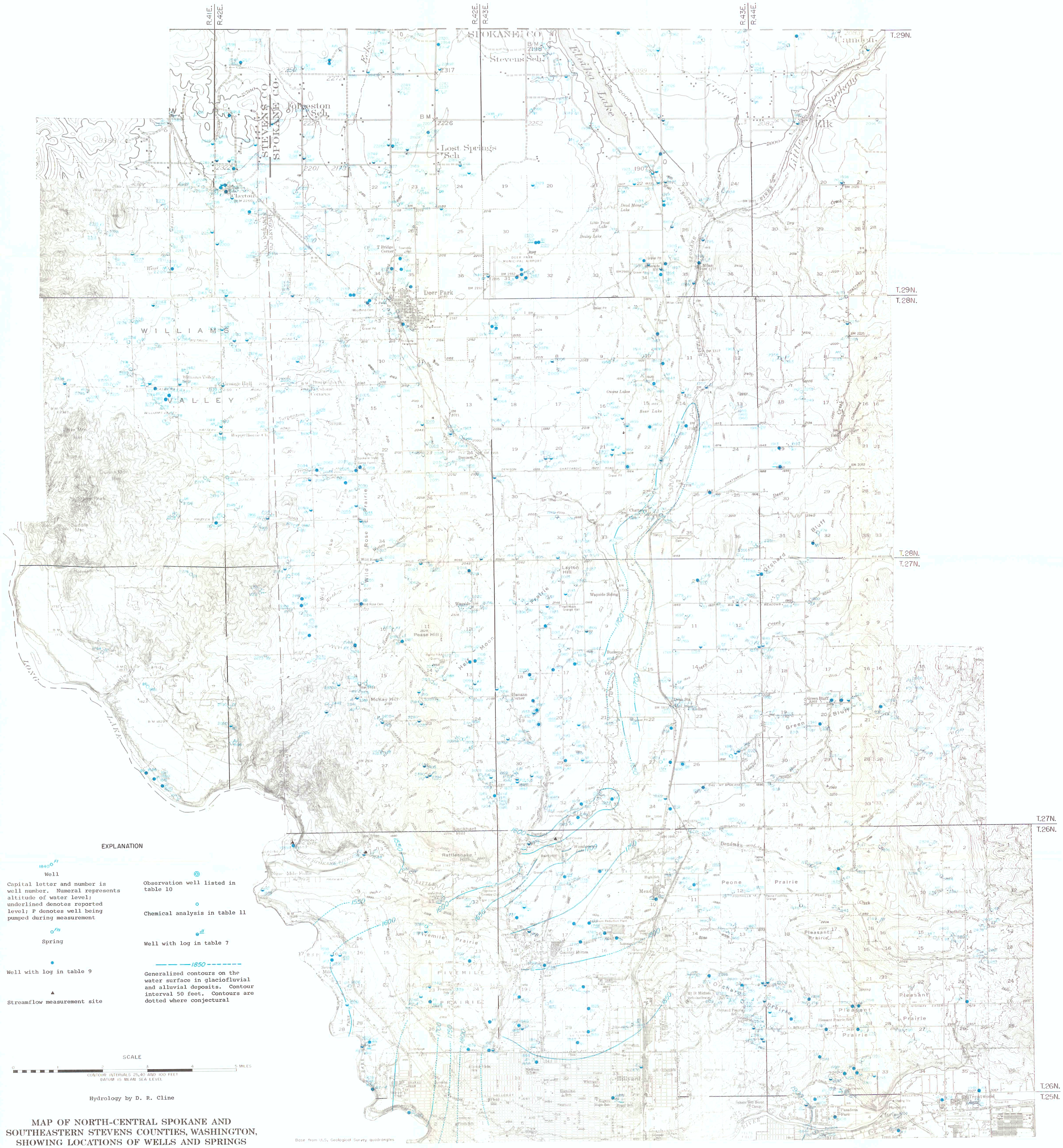
PREPARED IN COOPERATION WITH THE
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
WATER RESOURCES DIVISION



MAP OF NORTH-CENTRAL SPOKANE AND SOUTHEASTERN STEVENS COUNTIES, WASHINGTON, SHOWING LOCATIONS OF WELLS AND SPRINGS

WASHINGTON STATE
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

PREPARED IN COOPERATION WITH THE
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
WATER-RESOURCES DIVISION

WATER-SUPPLY BULLETIN 27
PLATE 2

EXPLANATION

In reference to approximate yields, "little" is less than 5 gpm (gallons per minute); "small" is 5-35 gpm; "moderate" is 35-600 gpm; "large" to "very large" is 600-20,000 gpm.

QUATERNARY

Recent

Qal — 50 y

Alluvium

Silt, sand, and gravel along stream valleys; silt and peat in filled ponds and lakes. Sand and gravel yield small to moderate quantities of water

50 y/30 bl 50 bl/50 y 50 bl

Qd — 30 red 50 y

Dune sand

Reworked glaciofluvial and glaciolacustrine sand. Dune area elongate in northeasterly direction. Unsaturated

Pleistocene

Qgf | Qgm | Qgl

Glacial deposits

Qgf, glaciofluvial deposits; stream-laid sand and gravel; contains some boulders in places; includes some undifferentiated glacial deposits. Lower terrace remnants probably reworked by streams. Yields moderate to very large amounts of water

Qgm, morainal deposits; till consisting of clay, silt, sand, gravel, and boulders. Yields little water

Qgl, glaciolacustrine deposits; lake deposits of silt, sand, and some clay with a little gravel. Usually stratified and well sorted. Yields small to moderate quantities of water

Qls — 30 bl

Landslide debris

Disordered blocks of Yakima(?) Basalt and sedimentary rocks of Latah Formation. Mantled by glacial deposits in some places. Most landslides appear to be stabilized by buttressing of glacial deposits. Water-yielding properties variable because of disrupted strata

Qp — 30 n 50 y 30 bl

Palouse Formation

Loess deposits of tan to brown silt, clay, and fine sand. Mantles the mesas. Yields small quantities of water locally

TERTIARY

Miocene

Columbia River Group

Ty — 70 n 50 bl

Yakima(?) Basalt

Flows of dense dark basalt that belong to upper part of the Columbia River Group. Individual lava flows generally 50-150 feet thick; includes pillow lavas and altered glassy basalts. Some outcrops are too small to show on map. Yields small to moderate quantities of water where saturated

Tl — 70 red

Latah Formation

Siltstone and claystone, some sandstone, and minor conglomerate; predominantly lacustrine, but contains some stream-laid deposits; thin-bedded to laminated. Underlies or is interlayered with Yakima(?) Basalt in the project area. Yields small quantities of water locally

PRE-TERTIARY

pTu — 30 red

Plutonic and metamorphic rocks, undifferentiated

Mostly granitic rocks; includes some metamorphic rocks. Some outcrops are too small to show on map. Yields small quantities of water locally

Contact

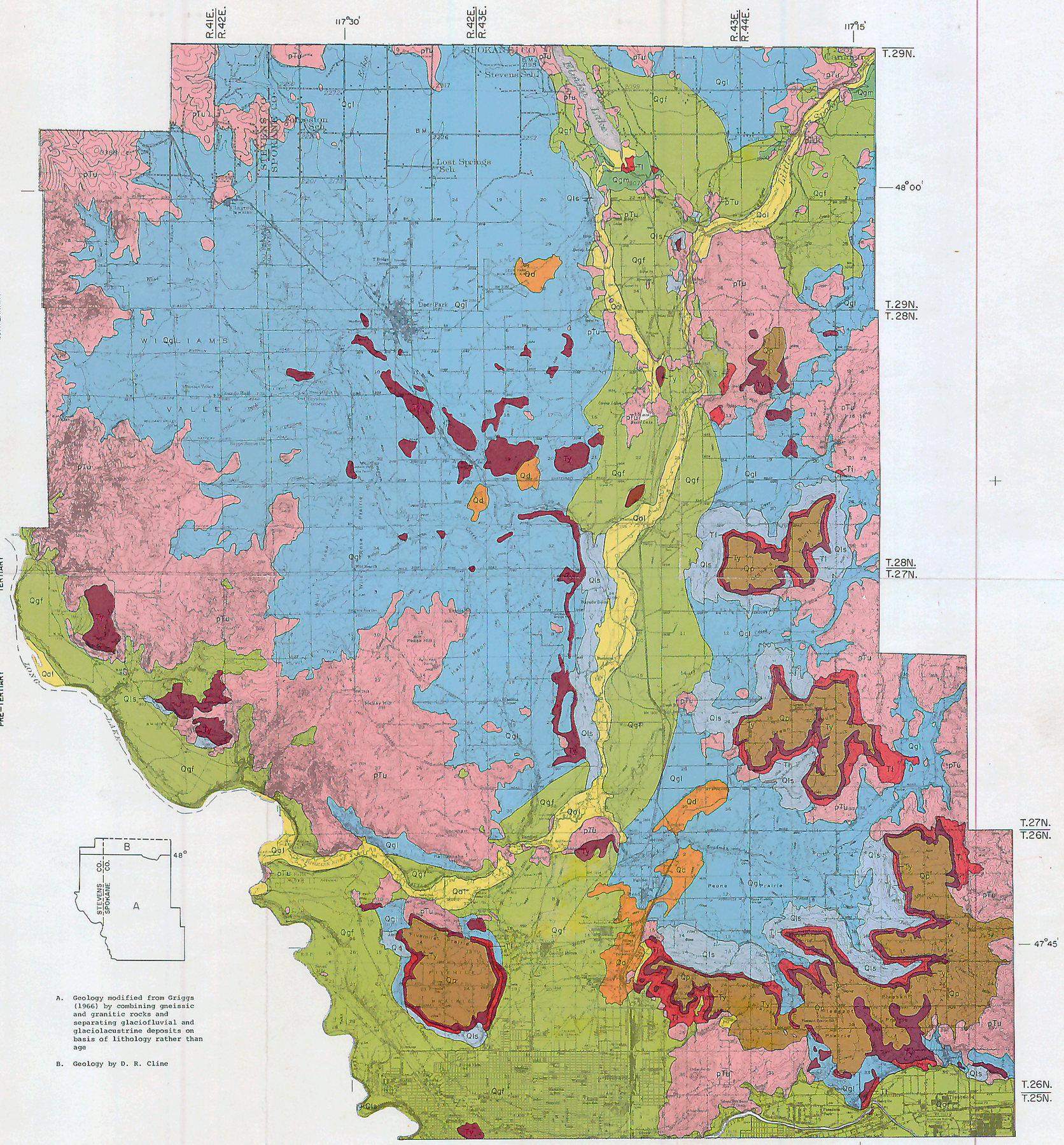
SCALE

0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES

CONTOUR INTERVAL
25, 40, 50 and 100 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

A. Geology modified from Griggs (1966) by combining gneissic and granitic rocks and separating glaciofluvial and glaciolacustrine deposits on basis of lithology rather than age

B. Geology by D. R. Cline



RECONNAISSANCE GEOLOGIC MAP OF NORTH-CENTRAL SPOKANE AND SOUTHEASTERN STEVENS COUNTIES, WASHINGTON

Base from U.S. Geological Survey topographic quadrangles