Lacustrine and alluvial deposits

Lacustrine gravel and sand (Qlsp)
- Holocene to upper Pleistocene
- Sand, silt, and gravel deposited in stream channels and flood plains
- Mapped along some drainages
- Typically well sorted and laminated in thick beds
- Gastropods locally common; grades downslope from sandy nearshore deposits to finer grained offshore deposits

Level-1 alluvial-fan deposits
- Holocene to upper Pleistocene
- Well-rounded, clast-supported, pebble to cobble gravel and lesser pebbly sand
- Thin- to medium-bedded

Alluvial-fan and colluvial deposits
- Holocene to upper Pleistocene
- Fine-grained sand; typically laminated, but weathers to appear thick bedded
- Locally grades up into lacustrine sand and silt (Qlsp) and locally concealed by loess veneer
- Contact with distal parts of younger alluvial-fan and lacustrine deposits mapped in Goshen Valley; thickness probably greater than 20 feet (6 m) thick.

Eolian sand deposits
- Holocene to upper Pleistocene
- Poorly to moderately sorted, angular, wind-blown sand
- Deposits of the regressive (Provo) phase of the Bonneville lake cycle (Currey and Oviatt, 1985) are thin- to medium-bedded, well-rounded, and clast-supported pebble to cobble gravel and lesser pebbly sand; thin- to medium-bedded
- Minor gravel; typically well sorted and laminated in thick beds
- Gastropods locally common; grades downslope from sandy nearshore deposits to finer grained offshore deposits

Landfill material and cover deposits, and undisturbed buffer land
- Historical
- Local earth materials used to construct dams for stock
- Eolian sand deposits
- Lacustrine sand and silt over the Deseret Limestone

REFERENCES