**Beds 1 and 2—Rock Glacier Deposits**

- Deposits range from 1 to 50 meters (3–165 ft) in thickness.
- They are found on north-facing slopes near Cliff Lake and Red Castle Lake.
- Surface meltwater ponds emanate from a rock glacier west of the deposits.
- Deposits remain active.

**Beds 3 and 4—Moraine Deposits**

- Typically form on basin centers.
- In the Mount Powell quadrangle, the moraines are generally quite stable.
- Lateral moraines and till deposits on steeper bedrock cirque headwalls are common.
- Deposits infill closed ovoid depressions dammed by end moraines, till ridges, and moraines.
- Moraines are common normal grades (centimeters to tens of centimeters) with pebble- to coarse sand-sized grains at the base.
- Moraines are typically developed at the foot of glaciers and may be composed of a variety of materials, including ice, rock, and sediment.

**Beds 5 and 6—Till Deposits**

- Buried organic layers common.
- Deposits infill closed ovoid depressions dammed by end moraines, till ridges, and moraines.
- Boulders are commonly concentrated in linear and anastomosing patterns suggesting depositional activity.
- Till deposits are typically described by their grain size and composition, and can include a variety of materials such as rock, sediment, and ice.

**Beds 7 and 8—Deltaic Deposits**

- Marine, deltaic, and fluvial facies and stratal architecture.
- Sedimentary bedrock units are interpreted to have been deposited in a fluvial deltaic environment with interbedded marine quartzite (Island Lake tongues).
- Basal contact not exposed.
- The sedimentary bedrock units are interpreted to have been deposited in a fluvial deltaic environment with interbedded marine quartzite (Island Lake tongues).