Glaciofluvial material has been transported by moving water from melting ice. Organics are materials deposited from decaying vegetation. Panorama Hill and Booth Hill are examples of areas where these materials have been transported.

USGS 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle maps published between 1949 and 1958 were used to produce this map. These maps were scanned and used to produce computer generated topographic maps. Topographic maps produced by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) are available online at the USGS web site. Soil Survey Geographic Database (SSURGO) database produced by the USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). Soil scientists and specialists in other disciplines use parent material as a term for the general physical, chemical, and biological characteristics of the material that constitutes the soil. Soil scientists use parent material as one of the four factors influencing soil development.

Shallow Organic - Tidal
- Melt-out till is deposited, as the ice melts away. It is less consolidated and friable than lodgement till.

Shallow Organic - Inland
- Shallow to bedrock
- Organic materials are transported from decaying vegetation and accumulate. Topographic maps produced by the USGS are available online at the USGS web site. Soil scientists and specialists in other disciplines use parent material as a term for the general physical, chemical, and biological characteristics of the material that constitutes the soil. Soil scientists use parent material as one of the four factors influencing soil development. The depth of the organic materials is 16 to 51 inches.

Scale 1:24,000 when map is printed at original size (48 x 36 in)