Glaciofluvial material has been transported by moving water from melting ice. Alluvial or floodplain deposits are transported by streams as the ice melts away. Melt-out till is material deposited as the ice melts away, and may be more friable than lodgement till. Shallow organic materials found along coastal and tidal areas are often saline. These materials are important for groundwater and aquifer recharge.

The soil surveyor uses parent material to develop a model used for assessing soil formation processes. Mode of deposition and/or parent material can be criteria used to separate soil series. Soil properties and landscape information may imply the kind of parent material from one location to another due to disturbance.

Lodgement Till
- Melt-out till is deposited as the ice melts away, the glacier clearly moves away. It is less consolidated and friable than lodgement till.
- The soil depth to bedrock ranges from 0 to 40 inches.
- The soil depth to bedrock is less than 20 inches.

Shallow Organics
- Inland organic materials are deposited from decaying vegetation and microorganisms. These materials are important for ground water and aquifer recharge.
- The soil depth to bedrock is less than 20 inches.

Organics
- Melt-out till is material deposited as the ice melts away, and may be more friable than lodgement till. These materials are important for groundwater and aquifer recharge.
- The soil depth to bedrock ranges from 0 to 40 inches.
- The soil depth to bedrock is less than 20 inches.

Lodgement Tidal
- Lodgement tidal is material deposited directly beneath the glacier, meaning the deposits are typically shallow. The compact or near-layered surface layer of alluvium overlying bedrock prevents water infiltration.
- Urban Influenced refers to materials that show extreme variability due to human disturbance.