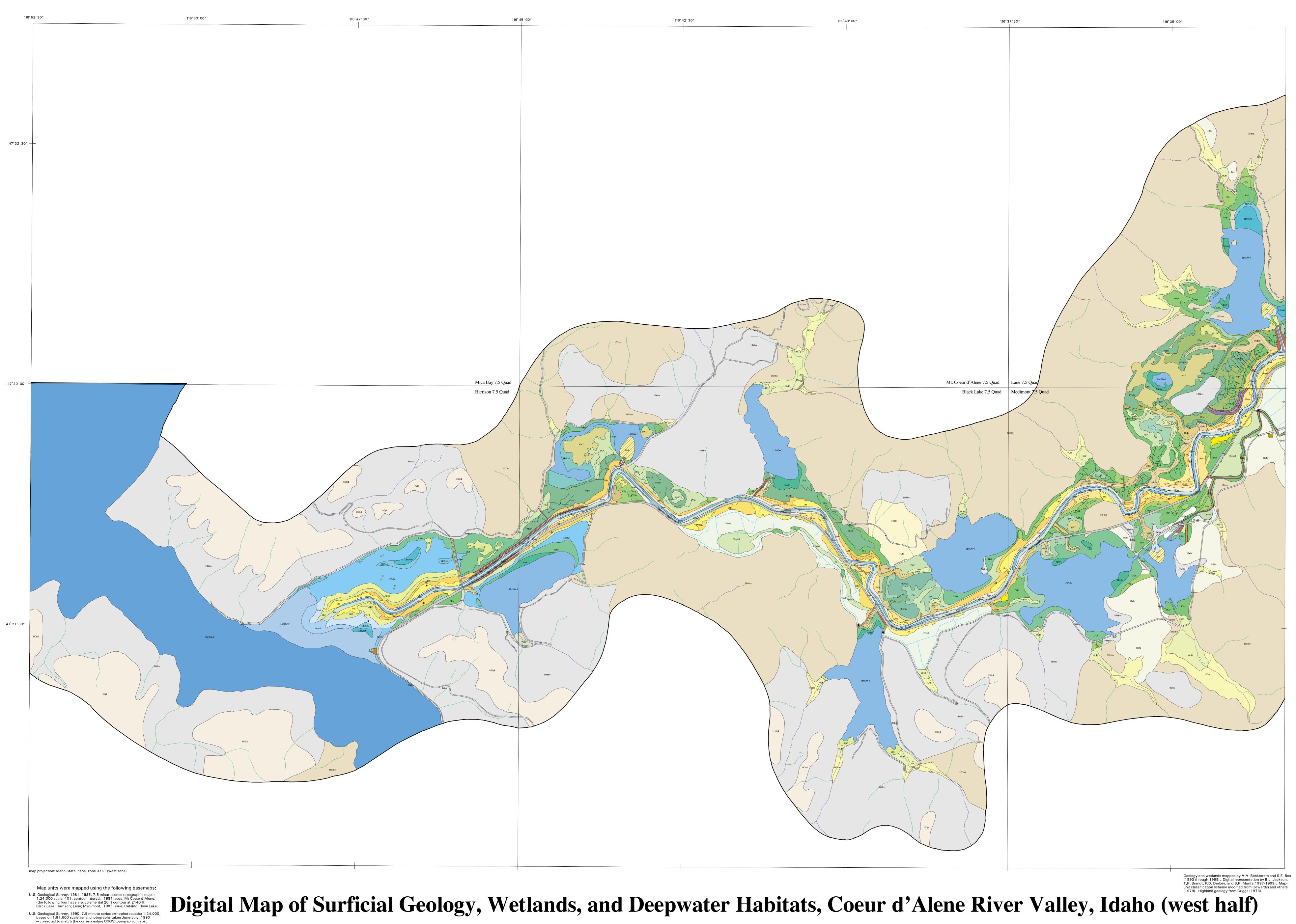


## **U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY**



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## **Prepared in cooperation with the COEUR D'ALENE TRIBE**

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Scale 1:24000 Kilometers Miles

## **OPEN-FILE REPORT 99-548** Sheet 2 of 11, Version 1.0

	-Proterozoic		-Lacustrine Habitats of Lateral Flood Basins
	HYms - Metasedimentary rocks (mostly		Littoral
	argilliteand quartzite of the Belt Supergroup)		LltA - Littoral, Aquatic, with $>$ 30% of aquatic vegetation.
	-Miocene HMbv - Basalt (Columbia River Basalt		LltAnp - Littoral, Aquatic, non-persistent vegetation. LltAsb - Littoral, Aquatic, submergent vegetation.
	Group) HMs - Semi-consolidated alluvial and		LitE - Littoral, Emergent vegetation.
	lacustrine sediments		LItEnp - Littoral, Emergent, non-persistent vegetation.
	-Quaternary Pleistocene		LltOw - Littoral, Open water.
	HQpl - Palouse loess (silt dunes)		Limnetic
	Holocene HQls - Landslide debris		LImA - Limnetic, Aquatic, with $>$ 30% of aquatic vegetation.
	HUQmf - Mudflow deposit, across		LImAnp - Limnetic, Aquatic, non-persistent vegetation.
	Highland-Upland transition		LImAsb - Limnetic, Aquatic, submergent vegetation. LImOw1 - Limnetic, Open-water, <10 m deep.
	HQta - Alluvium of tributary stream		-Deltaic Features and Environments
	Present.		Lateral Lake Inlets
	HUif - Highland-Upland transitional area, intermittently Flooded		Lisb - Inlet sand bar.
	-Upper Perennial Riverine Features River Channel.		CdA Lake Inlet
	Rpm - Pre-mining-era sediments.		Lltl - Littoral, levee (submerged).
	Rg - Gravel-bottomed channel.		Rmsb - River-mouth sand bar (littoral).
	Rgb - Gravel bar.		LImDOw - Limnetic, Delta front, Open water, <10 m deep.
	Rhc - High-water channel (overflow channel, active during floods).		CdA Lake
	-Upland Features Alluvial Terraces		LImOw2 - Limnetic, Open-water, >10 m deep.
	Uat - Alluvial terrace undivided.		-Dredge Spoils
	Uat4 - Alluvial terrace fourth-level terrace (highest and oldest)		Adsdk2 - Dredge spoil dike highest.
	Uat3 - Alluvial terrace third-level terrace		Adsdk1 - Dredge spoil dike high.
	Uat2 - Alluvial terrace second-level terrace		Ads3 - Dredge spoils upper subaerial unit (sand, sparse grass).
	Uat1 - Alluvial terrace first-level		Ads2 - Dredge spoils middle subaerial unit (sand slope).
	terrace (lowest and youngest) Channel Scars.		Ads1 - Dredge spoils lower subaerial unit (sand, locally vegetat AdsPEscr - Dredge spoils Palustrine Emergent vegetation (com
	Ucs - Channel scar (partly filled trace		reed), seasonally saturated to flooded.
	of an abandoned river or overflow channel).		AdsPEsp - Dredge spoils Palustrine Emergent vegetation, sem persistently saturated to flooded.
	Ucsl - Channel-scar levee (natural levee adjacent to a channel scar).		AdsPEp - Dredge spoils Palustrine Emergent vegetation, peren saturated to flooded.
	Natural Levees and Meander Scrolls		AdsLltA - Dredge spoils Lacustrine littoral, Aquatic vegetation.
	Uls - Levee sand (sand wash-over deposit on a natural levee).		AdsLImA - Dredge spoils Lacustrine limnetic, Aquatic vegetatio
	-Palustrine Features		-Cuts
2	PEcr - Marshy area with Emergent vegetation (common reed)		Ac - Cut. Mines
	PEs - Marsh with Emergent vegetation,		
	seasonally flooded. PEp - Marsh with Emergent vegetation,		Acds - Cut, in dredge spoils, taken for I-90 fill. Acr - Cut, for rock quarry.
	perennially saturated to flooded.		Acr - Cut, for clay mine.
	PA - Marsh with > 30% of Aquatic vegetation.		Acgw - Cut, for gravel pit, water filled.
	POw - Small pond with Open water.		Canals, Ditches, Ponds
	-Lower Perennial Riverine Features River Channel		Acw - Cut for water reservoir or pond.
	Rpm - Pre-mining-era sediments		Acn - Canal.
	Rscb - Central sand bar.		Ad - Ditch (wide).
	Rs - Sand-bottomed channel (includes lateral bars, bottom-fill,		Assd - Sand splay associated with ditch from river to floodplain. -Fills
	point bars). Rsb - Sand-bar beach (subaerial at		
	summer water level).		Af - Fill.
	Rbw - Bank wedge of metal-enriched sediments (wedge thins from riverbank to levee top).		Afds - Fill, dredge spoils in I-90 road embankment. Adk - Dike.
	-Trans-Floodplain Features		Adkd - Dike, with adjacent, parallel ditch or ditches.
	Distributary Streams andtheir Natural Levees		Adksb - Dike, submerged.
	Rdisc - Distributary stream with wide, Riverine channel.		Al - Levee (man-made).
	Udis - Distributary, including channel and Upland		Ap - Pier, man-made, with fill and (or) other materials. -Roads, Railroads.
	natural-levees. Udisb - Distributary, with blocked		
	channel and Upland natural-levees.		Ar - Roadbed (includes cuts and fills, except where shown separately).
	PdisE - Distributary, including channel and Palustrine		Arr - Railway roadbed (includes cuts and fills).
	natural levees with Emergent vegetation.		-Linear Features Linear features, mapped as lines or pairs of lines, include:
	PdisbE - Distributary, with blocked channel and Pallustrine		bridges, culverts, narrow ditches, artificial nesting mounds and connecting canals, riprap, pump stations, and bank-line
	natural levees with Emergent vegetation.		pilings.
	-Upland Features. Erosional Remnants.		Bridge, paired lines indicate the left and right sides of a bridge
	UerMc - Erosional remnant, Miocene		Contact - Approximate boundary between mapped units
	clay		Drainage Ditch (center line)
	Channel Scars Ucs - Channel scar (partly filled		
	Ucs - Channel scar (partly filled trace of an abandoned river or overflow channel).		Stream, Intermittent (center line)
	Ucsl - Channel-scar levee (natural levee adjacent to a channel		Stream, Perennial (center line)
	scar). Natural Levees and Meander Scrolls.		
	Uls - Levee sand (sparsely vegetated).		Boundary of mapped area
	Ulso - Levee sand, outer margin (siltier, more vegetated		Culvert
	than Uls). Ulb - Levee back-slope (siltier,		Dredge-spoil dike, narrow (center-line)
	more vegetated than Uls or Ulso).		Remnants of historic plank and piling walls built to prevent bank erosion. (Line represents former
	Ulbf - Levee back-slope, farmed (plowed).		wall position, not point locations of remaining pilings)
	Ums - Meander-scroll set .	<del>- 11 - 11 - 11</del>	Cutbank, High, > 1 meter (hachures point up the bank) and connecting canals
	Umsf - Meander-scroll set, farmed.	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	Cutbank, Low, $< 1$ meter (hachures point up the bank)
	Sand Splays	0000000000	Rip Rap - Broken rock placed to prevent bank erosion
	Uss - Sand splay or crevasse splay (sparsely vegetated).	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	Waterfowl nesting mounds, with surrounding moats
	Ussc - Sand-splay channel (crevasse).	۲	Surfacewater pumping station
	Usso - Sand splay, outer margin (siltier, more vegetated		
	than Uss).		References
	-Palustrine Habitats of Lateral Flood Basin Palustrine Habitats with Emergent Vegetation	Cowardin, I Classificat	M., Carter, Virginia, Golet, F.C., and LaRoe, E.T., 1979, ion of wetlands and deepwater habitats of the United
	PtaE - Tributary alluvium in Palustrine	States: U.	S. Dept. of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, iological Services, FWS/OBS-79-31, 131 p.
	habitat with Emergent vegetation. PE - Palustrine habitat with Emergent		., 1973, Geologic map of the Spokane quadrangle, Washington, Montana: U.S. Geological Survey Map I-786, scale 1:250,000
	vegetation.	Idaho, and (reprinted	
	PEsf - Emergent vegetation, seasonally flooded, farmed.	[	
	PEsdf - Emergent vegetation, seasonally flooded, artificially drained,	۔ ند	
	farmed. PEs - Emergent vegetation, seasonally		
	flooded.	The second se	WA MT
	PEsT - Emergent Terrestrial vegetation (Scrub-shrub, grass), seasonally flooded.	1 And 1	
	PEcr - Emergent vegetation (common		
	reed predominant). PEspdf - Emergent vegetation, semi-	Ĺ	OR ID
	persistently saturated, but	_*	
	artificially drained, farmed.	ζ	
	artificially drained, farmed. PEsp - Emergent vegetation, semi-	\	
	artificially drained, farmed.		

PEph - Emergent vegetation, perennially saturated to flooded (horsetail

PEpr - Emergent vegetation, perennially saturated to flooded (wild rice

perennially saturated to flooded (horsetail reed predominant).

--Palustrine Habitats with Aquatic Vegetation

PA - Aquatic, with > 30% of aquatic vegetation at the surface.

--Palustrine Habitats with Open water

reed predominant).

PEphA - Emergent > Aquatic vegetation,

predominant).

PEA - Emergent and lesser aquatic

PAT - Aquatic and Terrestrial (Aquatic peat moss, supporting Terrestrial

PAE - Aquatic and lesser Emergent vegetation.

PAnp - Aquatic, non-persistent vegetation.

vegetation.

vegetation).

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Index map showing Coeur d'Alene River map area