GEOLOGIC COLUMN AND UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

AGE	ROCK UNIT	LITHOLOGY; THICKNESS WHERE KNOWN	UNIT DESCRIPTION
QUATERNARY	Alluvium	Qal — Loessic silt, clay and sand; thickness less than 10 meters	Recent alluvium, consisting of loessic silt, clay and sand, is widely distributed in the drainage basins of the Huang Ho and other rivers, and along the coast of Po Hai[渤海]. It also covers low terrace remnants not shown on the map.
	UNCONFORMITY		
	Quaternary deposits	Q_6: silty clay, sand and gravel; thickness 45 to 120 m Q_5: sandy loess; thickness 30 to 180 m Q_4: loessic silt; thickness 80 to 110 m	The older Quaternary deposits in the Hopei[河北] plain range in age from Recent to Pleistocene. The deposits are lithologically divided into Q_6, Q_5 and Q_4. Q_6 in the southwestern corner of the map area is composed of an assemblage of dark reddish to dark brown calcareous silty clay, calcareous sand and gravel. The deposits may have been derived from the nearby Chinan limestone. Q_5 occurs widely beneath the Huang Ho delta area. It is composed of a thick bedded light brown to light yellow sandy loess. Q_4 in the western part of the map area is composed of thick bedded brown loessic silt very rich in lime.
	(Column not drawn to scale)		Ground water The shallow-seated ground water level in the map area lies at the depth of about 5 m. The water is not suitable for drinking because of the high contents of Ca, Cl, Na and K. The level of the deep-seated aquifer gradually deepens northwestward, ranging between 30 m and 180 m (N. KURATA, 1951). The quantity of the water is rather small and the quality becomes worse northward.

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