<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Mode of Transport</th>
<th>Degree of Sorting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Glacial Till</td>
<td>Ice</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alluvium</td>
<td>River/stream</td>
<td>High (coarse settle 1st)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colluvium</td>
<td>Gravity</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loess (silt)</td>
<td>Ice melt/Wind</td>
<td>High (fines dispersed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lacustrine</td>
<td>Water (lakes)</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residuum</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. Glaciated metamorphic
3. Shales/sandstone
4. Limestone
7. Sedimentary
8. Alluvium
11. Glaciated sedimentary
13. Sedimentary
18. Volcanic
19. Sedimentary
Figure 19. Map of Hawaii showing distribution and thickness in feet of Pahala ash.
Range of depths for lower boundary of rock weathering in arid climates.

Range of depths for lower boundary of rock weathering in humid climates.

Depth of regolith weathered from bedrock (meters)

Arid climate

Humid climate

Arctic

United States

Degrees north latitude

Equator