# Table 11.1 - Quaternary stratigraphy of Hong Kong - onshore areas

| Formation | | Environment of Deposition and Typical Sediments | Age |
|---|---|---|---|
| FanLing Formation | Un-named colluvial members | Mass transport deposits on slopes, filling drainage lines, forming fans at slope base and interdigiting with alluvial deposits. Poorly sorted clayey sandy silt varying to gravelly silty sand with cobbles and boulders | TL date of 1 400 ± 200 and 22 200 ± 300 years BP |
| | Undifferentiated | Mainly alluvial deposits within present drainage lines, including incisions into older terraces on plains. Generally well sorted clays, silts, sands and gravels with occasional lacustrine silts and clays | Radiocarbon dates range from 520 ± 112 years BP to 6 760 ± 130 years BP |
| | | **Unconformity** | |
| Chek Lap Kok Formation | Un-named colluvial members | Mass transport deposits on slopes, interdigiting with alluvial and fluvial deposits towards slope bases. Poorly sorted, slightly mottled, slightly clayey gravelly sandy silt with cobbles and boulders | OSL date of 196 100 ± 12 600 years BP |
| | Undifferentiated | Fluctuating sedimentary environments, predominantly alluvial but including lacustrine and mass transport deposits Sediments range from clays and silts, to sands, gravel, and also cobbles and boulders | - |
| | Shan Ha Tsuen Member | Alluvial and fluvial terrace deposits interdigiting in upper valleys with colluvium and on plains with lacustrine deposits. Sediments range from gravelly silty sand to well-sorted clayey sand, silt, sand and organic-rich silty clay | Radiocarbon dates range from 16 289 ± 831 years BP to 33 575 ± 3 186 years BP. TL dates from 23 800 ± 2 000 to 29 300 ± 2 300 years BP and possibly 79 000 ± 6 300 years BP. OSL date 30 400 ± 8 000 years BP |
| | Wong Kong Shan Member | Fluvial and alluvial terrace deposits. Cobbles and boulders in a clayey silty sand matrix | OSL dates from 126 100 ± 10 100 to 157 500 ± 36 300 years BP |
| | | **Unconformity** | |
| | Bedrock | Granitic, volcanic and sedimentary rocks. A weathered mantle is developed over the bedrock. Generally the mantle is thickest over the granites, less over volcanic rocks, thinnest over sedimentary rocks | Mesozoic to Tertiary Weathering: Tertiary to Quaternary |