

Surface Geology

Sykeston Quadrangle, North Dakota

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EXPLANATION

QUATERNARY SYSTEM

RECENT

OAHE FORMATION

Qor Alluvium

Dark obscurely bedded clay and silt (mainly overbank sediment); generally overlying cross-bedded sand (channel sediment); on plains of modern streams. Found in the Pipestem Creek valley and at the base of the Missouri Escarpment.

Qos Pond and Slough Sediment

Dark, obscurely bedded clay and silt; in modern ephemeral ponds.

PLEISTOCENE

COLEHARBOR GROUP

Silt Facies

Insignificant amounts of this facies on this quadrangle.

Sand and Gravel Facies

River sediment. Moderately well-sorted, cross bedded sand and plane-bedded gravel, including sediment of meltwater rivers.

Qerf Uncollapsed Flat Fluvial Plains

Flat-bedded sediment of nearly level plains and river terraces, commonly with braided channel scars, oxbows, and other relict markings; relief of 1 to 10 feet.

Qcic Ice-Contact Deposits

Mainly gravel and sand with cobbles and boulders common; inclusions of glacial sediment common; local relief up to 30 feet; eskers and kames.

Till Facies

Glacial sediment. Unsorted, unbedded mixture of angular, subangular, and rounded blocks of rock, gravel, and sand, generally in a stiff matrix of silt and clay; yellowish-brown to olive-gray in exposures depending on weathering intensity; contains discontinuous lenses of gravel and sand.

Qech Hilly Surface - Kettles

Poor to un-integrated drainage; relief commonly exceeding 100 feet locally; large-scale glacial stagnation topography ("dead-ice moraine").

Qecg Collapsed Glacial-Gently Undulating

Nearly flat to gently undulating surface with poorly integrated drainage; relief generally less than 15 feet; ice disintegration features in places; washboard ridges in places; longitudinal, drumlin-like ridges in places.

Qcer River-Eroded Glacial Sediment

Glacial sediment with flat to undulating topography resulting from stream erosion in the bottom of large meltwater trenches or over broad areas of till that have been washed by running water; overlain by a thin layer of fluvial sediment of the Coleharbor Group or Oahe Formation in places.

Qces Slopewash-Eroded Glacial Sediment

Sediment on the sloping areas near the Missouri Escarpment; Glacial sediment surface with low local relief; similar to Qcer, but not confined by valley walls; analogous to a pediment surface.

Qct Ice-Thrust Masses

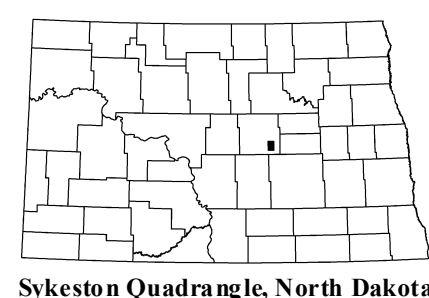
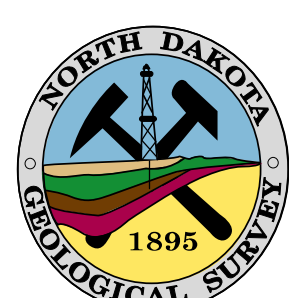
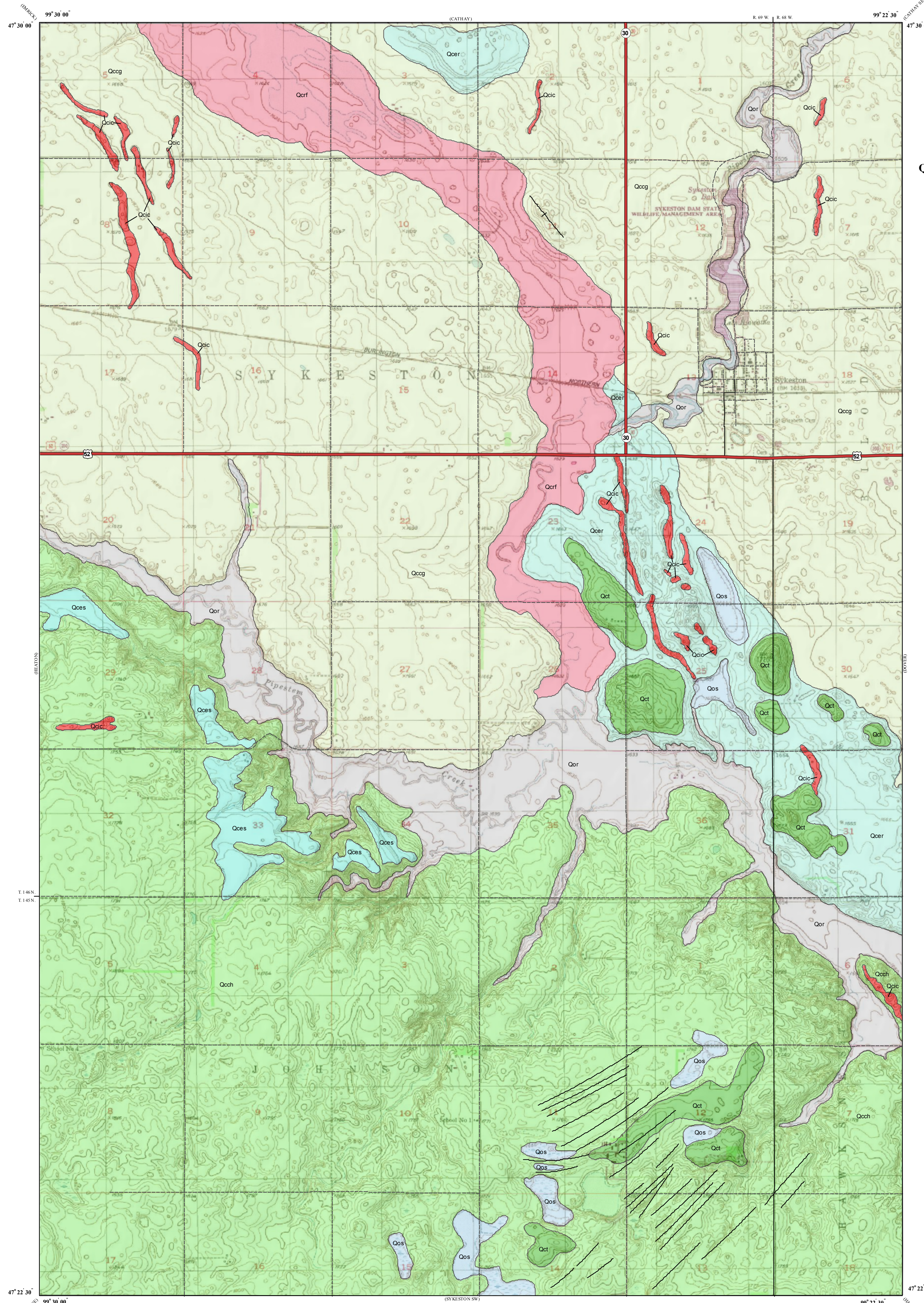
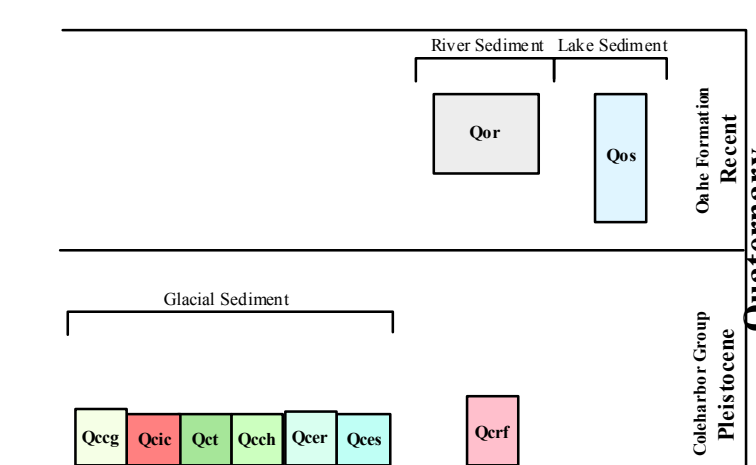
Glacial sediment draped over glacial or preglacial sediment or rock that has been sheared up into thrust slabs or folds near the ice margin; hilly areas with intense internal linearity; local concentrations of gravel and boulders; local relief may exceed 200 feet.

Geologic Symbols

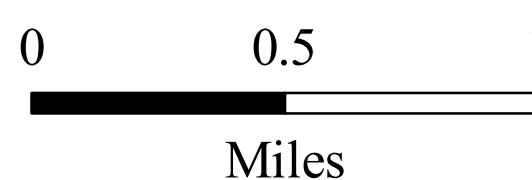
- Known contact between two geologic units
- Ridge-Transverse

Other Features

- US Highway
- State Highway
- Paved Road
- Unpaved Road



Scale 1:24,000



Miles

Lambert Conformal Conic Projection Standard Parallels 47° 22' 30" and 47° 30' 00"
1927 North American Datum NGVD 1929
USGS 7.5 Minute Topographic Map Contour Interval 5 Feet
Road Layer Rectified to 2003 NAIP Digital Orthophoto

