North Dakota Geological Survey
24K: Okwd SW - sg

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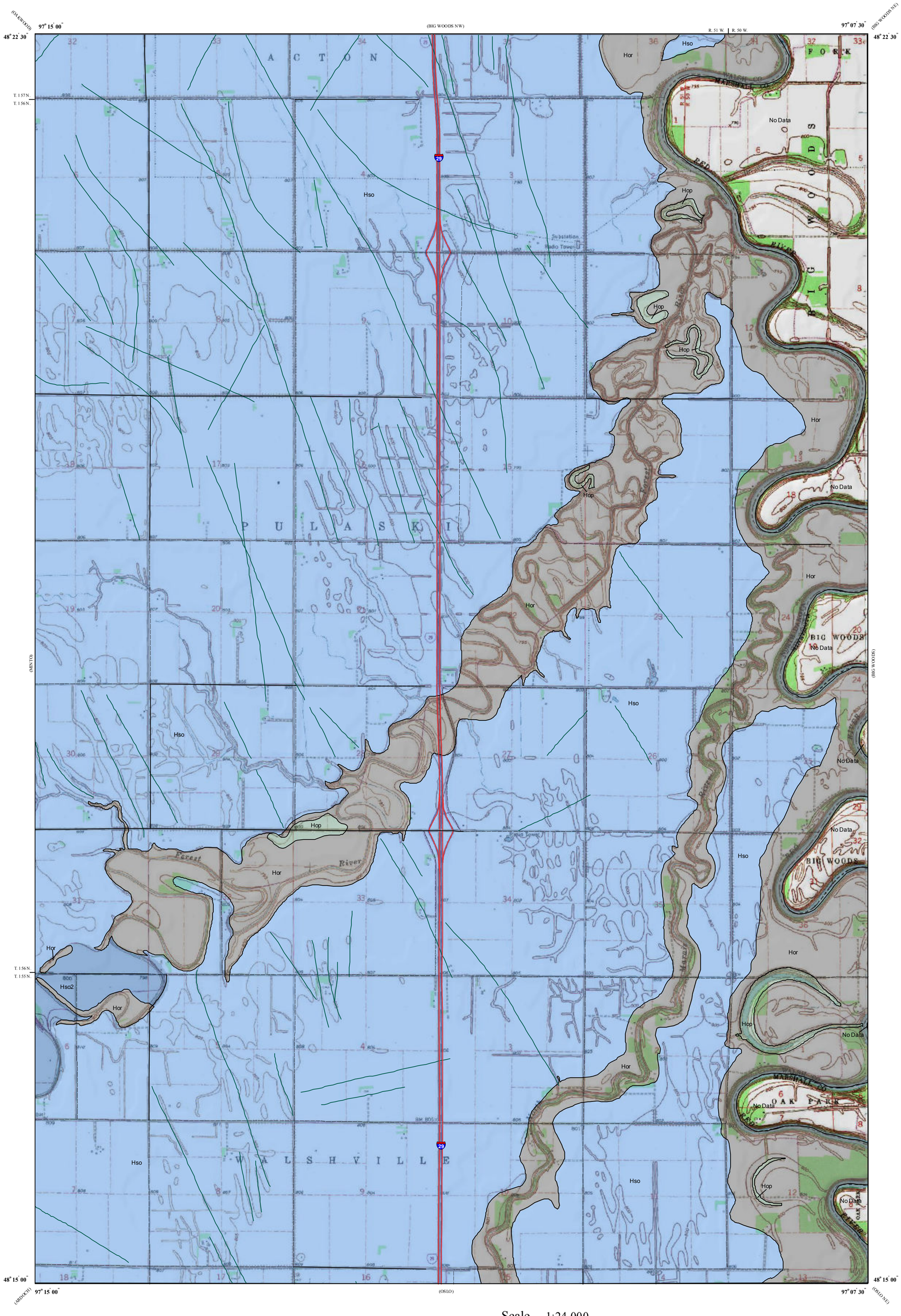
Surface Geology

Big Woods SW Quadrangle, North Dakota



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2016

QUATERNARY

HOLOCENE

OAHE FORMATION

Sand, silt, clay, gravel, and organic debris; all postglacial sediment deposited on the landscape; includes river sediment, windblown sediment, lake sediment, and slopewash.

Hor **Alluvium And Overbank Sediment**

Sand, silt, clay and disseminated organic debris; obscurely bedded; dark colored; in many places associated with sand and gravel of older river-channel sediment; commonly more than three feet (1 meter) thick.

Hop **Pond and slough sediment**

Organic debris, clay, and silt; obscurely bedded; dark colored; generally more than three feet (1 meter) thick; deposited in poorly drained depressions in the landscape.

SHERACK FORMATION

Clay, silty clay, silt, and sand; thinly laminated; clayey in the central part of the lake plain and silty toward the margins; light gray where unoxidized and yellowish gray to olive-brown where oxidized; wood fragments common at the base; offshore, nearshore, shoreline and deltaic sediment deposited south of ice that occupied the Red River lowland during the Emerson Phase of Glacial Lake Agassiz. Only the offshore, nearshore, and shoreline units occur in the map area.

Hso **Offshore Lake Sediment**

Laminated clay, clayey silt, silty clay, silt, and sand; clayey in the central part of the Red River Valley and siltier towards the margins; laminations are generally only a few millimeters thick but some of the silty beds are locally several centimeters thick; bedding deformed in places into folds a few feet high and several feet across; light gray when unoxidized and yellowish gray to olive brown when oxidized; wood fragments common in the lower few feet of the formation; as much as 100 feet (33 meters) thick. Contacts between Hso and Hso2 are approximate and only indicated by color change between the two units.

Hso2 **Offshore Lake Sediment - Saline**

Moderate to highly saline (> 16 mmho/cm). Areas where saline groundwater from subcropping Cretaceous and Paleozoic bedrock aquifers is seeping to the surface.

No Data

Geologic Symbols

Known contact between two geologic units

Ice-drag marks

Established from aerial photographs; line marks the crest of a subtle ridge or the bottom of a subtle trough; located in the Glacial Lake Agassiz basin; interpreted as iceberg drag marks preserved on the lake bed; generally difficult to discern on topographic maps and on the ground.

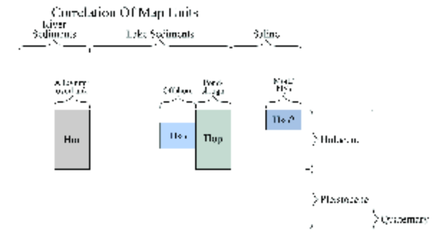
Other Features

Interstate Highway

Paved Road

Gravel Road

Correlation Of Map Units



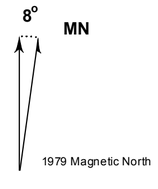
Big Woods SW Quadrangle, North Dakota

Scale 1:24,000

0 0.5 1

Miles

Lambert Conformal Conic Projection Standard Parallels 48°15'00" and 48°22'30"
1927 North American Datum NGVD 1929
USGS 7.5 Minute Topographic Map Contour Interval 5 Feet
County Road Layer (NDGIS HUB) Updated 06/16/2014
State/Federal Road Layer (NDGIS HUB) Updated 10/20/2015



Cartographic Compilation: E.L. Kadrmas & S.S Kranich