

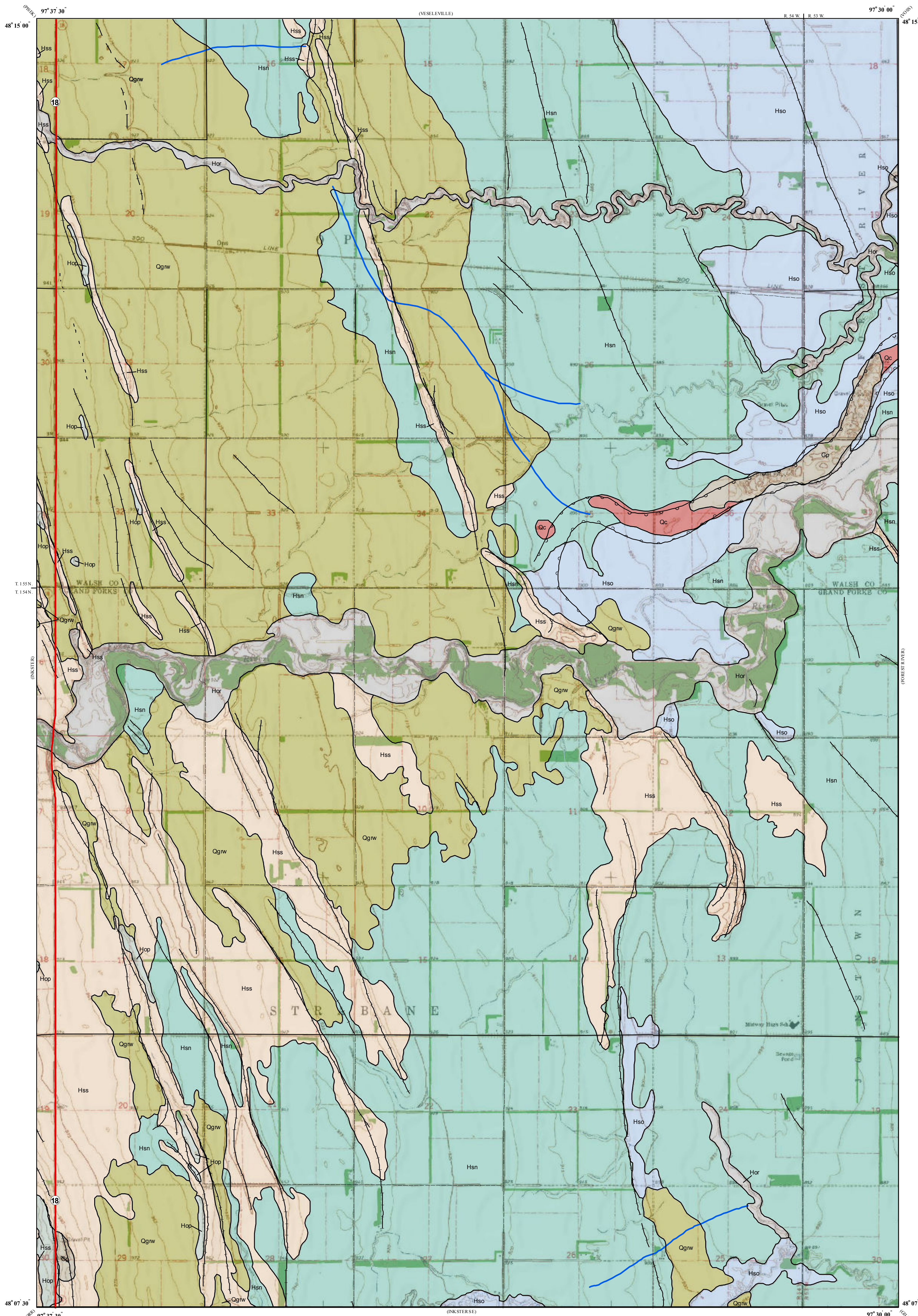
Surface Geology

Inkster NE Quadrangle, North Dakota

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Gp Gravel Pit (Abandoned and/or reclaimed)

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 toward 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.

Oc Channel sediment deposited by meltwater rivers

Sand and gravel; moderately to poorly sorted; crossbedded to flat-bedded; as much as 50 feet (15 meters) thick.

Hsn Nearshore Sediment

Moderately to well sorted; flat bedded to cross-bedded; light gray when unoxidized and yellowish gray to olive brown when oxidized; as much as 15 feet (5 meters) thick; deposited in shallow water.

Hss Shoreline Sediment

Silt, sand, and gravel; moderately to well-sorted; plane-bedded; to cross-bedded; as much as 18 feet (6 meters) thick; deposited along the shoreline of Lake Agassiz, commonly on eroded till, gravel occurs in beach ridges that are flanked by low-relief, lakeward-sloping areas of silt, sand, and wave-eroded till; beach ridges, spits, and offshore sand bars are shown as line symbols.

PLEISTOCENE

COLEHARBOR GROUP

The Coleharbor Group includes all sediments in North Dakota associated with deposition by Pleistocene glaciers.

GOOSE RIVER FORMATION (UNDIFFERENTIATED)

Sediment deposited by a glacier as a result of a readvance from the northwest (Riding Mountain provenance) of the generally retreating Late Wisconsinan ice sheet into the Red River lowland.

Ogrw Clay-loam, pebbly

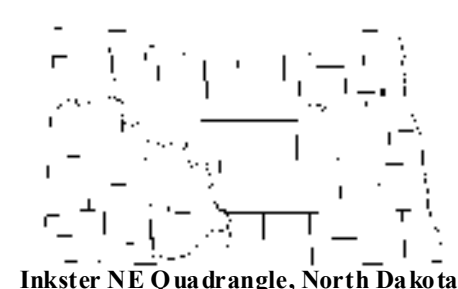
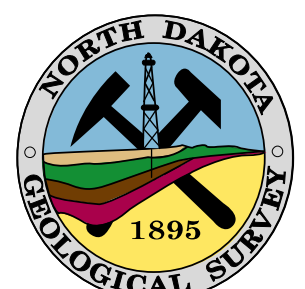
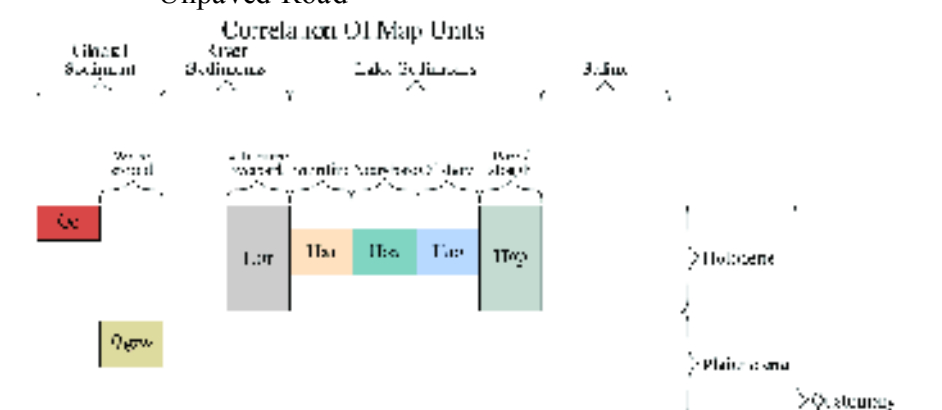
Unsorted; unbedded; as much as 80 feet (24 meters) thick; flat to gently undulating surface, very bouldery in places; a thin veneer of shoreline, nearshore, or offshore sediment is commonly present; glacial sediment eroded (washed) by lake waves.

Geologic Symbols

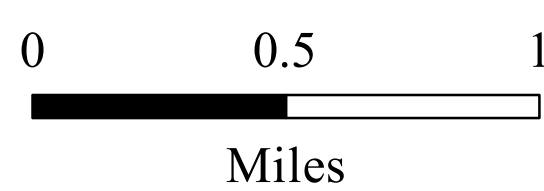
- Known contact between two geologic units
- Other lineations
- Established from aerial photographs; line marks the dimension of the feature; located in glacial sediment and thinly veneered glacial sediment; interpreted as disintegration trenches, streamlined bedforms associated with the movement of glacial ice, or lineations of unknown origin; generally difficult to discern on topographic maps and on the ground.
- - - - Other lineations - approximate
- Plaimpsett channel
- Established from aerial photographs; lines indicate the crest of the scarps; half-circles indicate the downslope direction; interpreted as buried meltwater channel; generally apparent on topographic maps, may not be apparent on the ground.
- Compaction ridge
- Established from aerial photographs; line marks the crest of the ridge located in the Lake Agassiz basin; interpreted as indicators of stream sediment buried by lake sediment or thin glacial sediment; generally difficult to discern on topographic maps and on the ground.
- Beach ridges, spits and offshore bars
- Established from aerial photographs; line indicates the crest of the ridge; interpreted as beach ridges or offshore bars deposited along the margin of Lake Agassiz; discernible on topographic maps and on the ground.
- Beach ridges and offshore bars - approximate

Other Features

- State Highway
- Paved Road
- Unpaved Road



Scale 1:24,000



Miles

Lambert Conformal Conic Projection Standard Parallels 48° 07' 30" and 48° 15' 00"
1927 North American Datum NGVD 1929
USGS 7.5 Minute Topographic Map Contour Interval 5 Feet

