

Surface Geology

Nash Quadrangle, North Dakota

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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.

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 when 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.

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.

Qc 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.

Geologic Symbols

— Known contact between two geologic units

— 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.

— Ice-drag marks

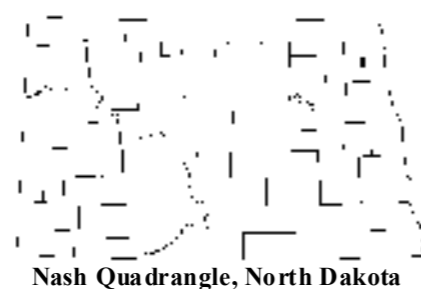
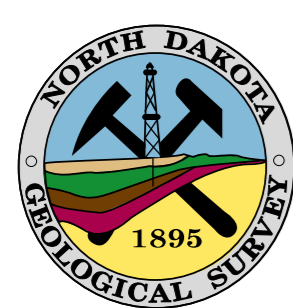
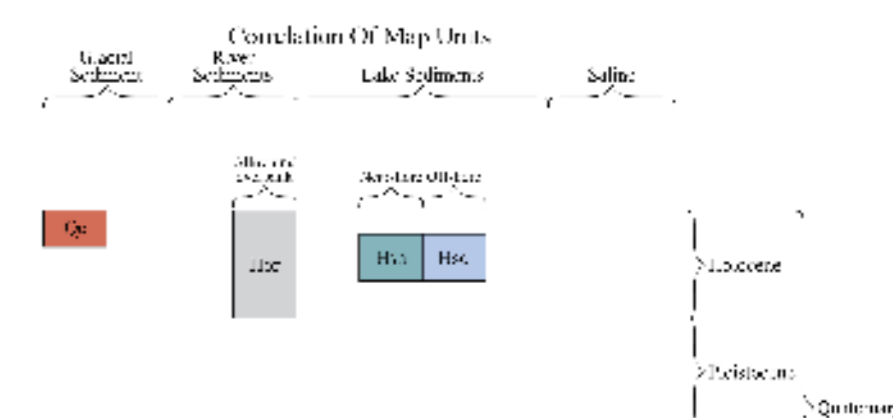
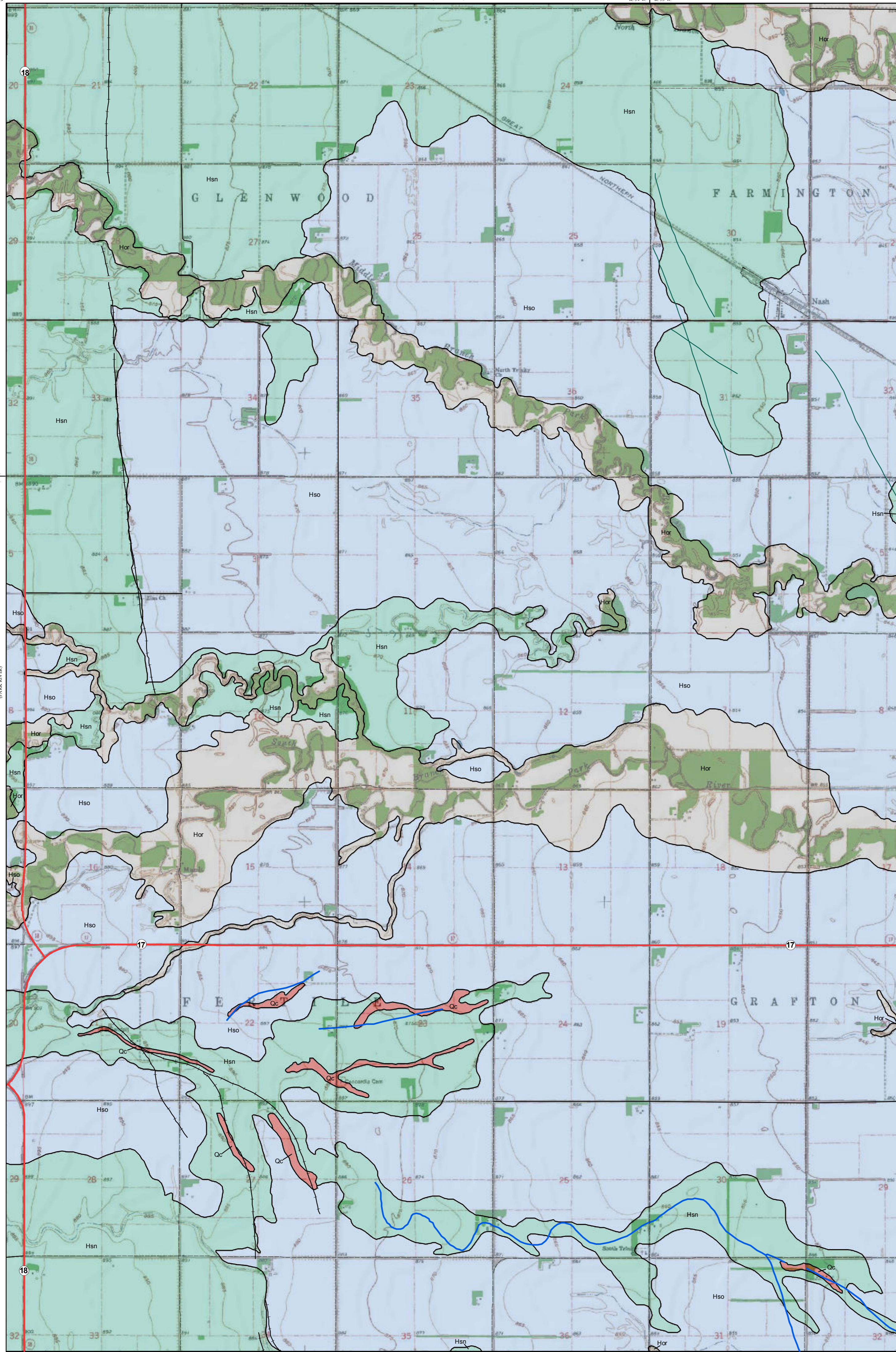
Established from aerial photographs; line marks the crest of a subtle ridge or the bottom of a subtle trough; located in the glacial Lake Agassiz basin; interpreted as iceburg drag marks preserved on the lake bed; generally difficult to discern on topographic maps and on the ground.

Other Features

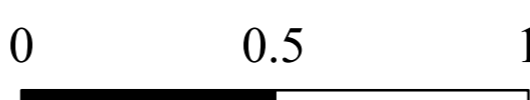
— State Highway

— Paved Road

— Unpaved Road



Scale 1:24,000



Miles

Lambert Conformal Conic Projection Standard Parallels 48° 22' 30" and 48° 30' 00"
1927 North American Datum NGVD 1929
USGS 7.5 Minute Topographic Map Contour Interval 5 Feet

