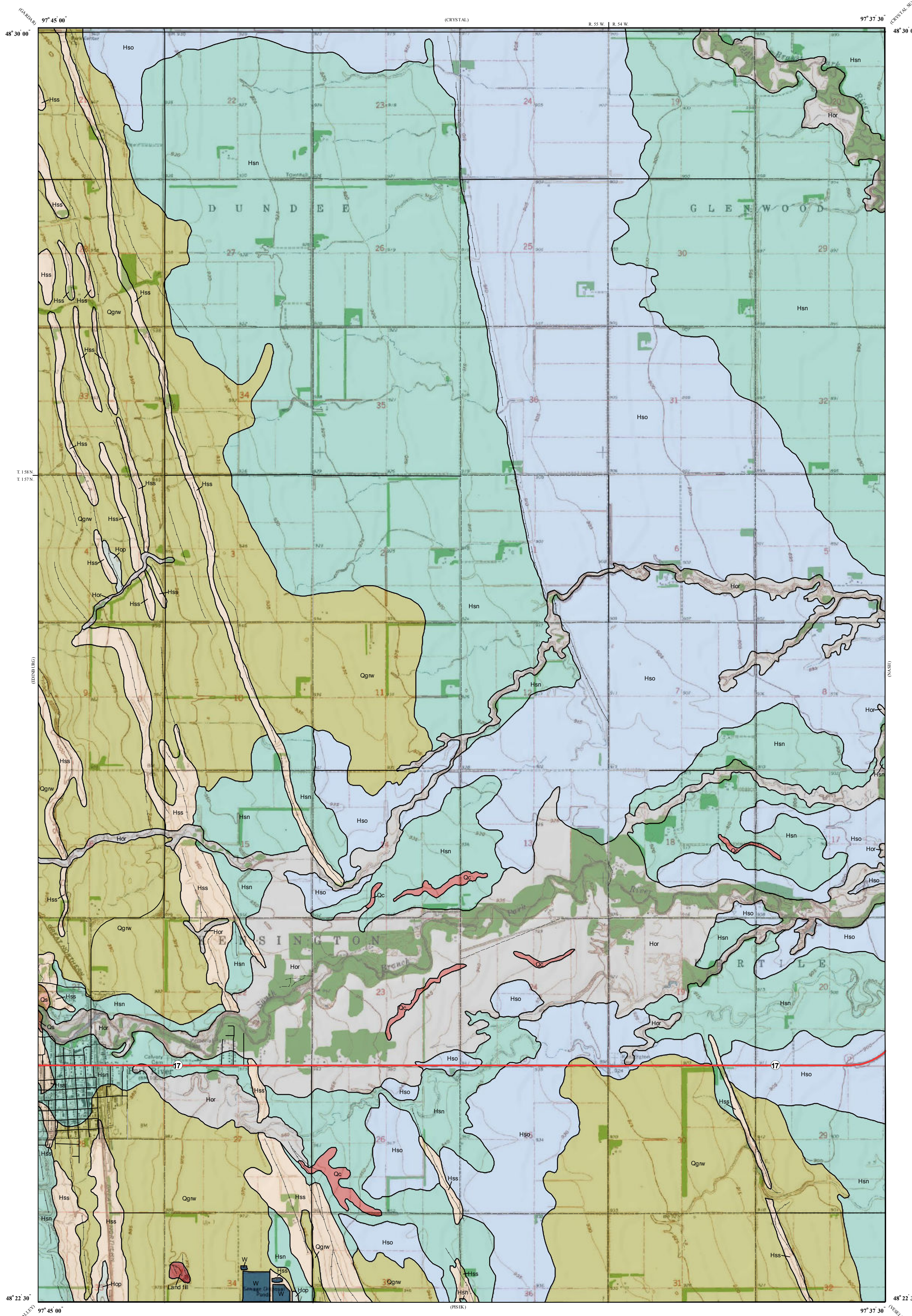


Surface Geology

Park River Quadrangle, North Dakota

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- Land Fill
- 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**
- Hso** Offshore Lake Sediment
Laminated clay, clayey silt, silty clay, silt, and sand; 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.
- Qs** Sediment eroded by slope processes
Sand, silt, and clay; unsorted; unbedded; often pebbly; steeply sloping and eroded by mass movement and slope wash; lithology reflects the upslope material; colluvium commonly present at the base of steep slopes.
- 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.
- 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 Wisconsin ice sheet into the Red River lowland.
- Qgrw** 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
- 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
- City Existing
- Unpaved Road
- Water

