

Surface Geology

Grand Forks Quadrangle, North Dakota

Fred J. Anderson

2005

EXPLANATION

N-D No Data

QUATERNARY SYSTEM

HOLOCENE

OAHE FORMATION

Halr Red River Alluvium

Channel alluvium reworked and deposited by the Red River during recent flow and flooding events. Consists of brown to gray bedded sands, silts, gravels, and clays. Constrained to areas within the Red River floodplain and along adjacent tributary drainages. Prone to slope failure and cutbank erosion.

PLEISTOCENE

Qro River Sediment (Overbank)

Clay, silt, sand, and disseminated organic debris, obscurely bedded; dark colored; in many places associated with sand and gravel of older river channel sediment; commonly more than a meter (3 feet) thick. Deposited on ancient rivers on the Lake Agassiz Plain.

COLEHARBOR GROUP

Qs SHERACK FORMATION

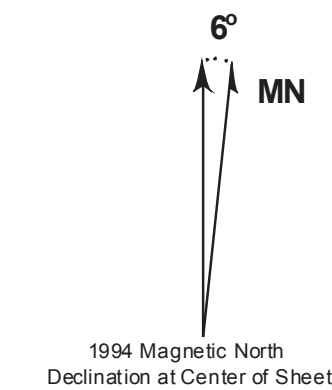
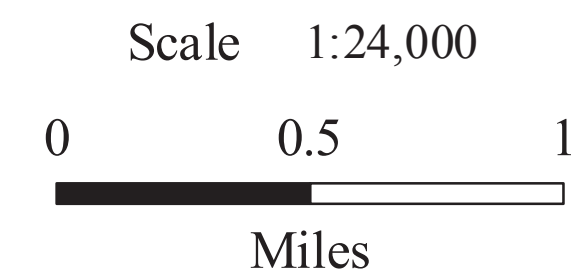
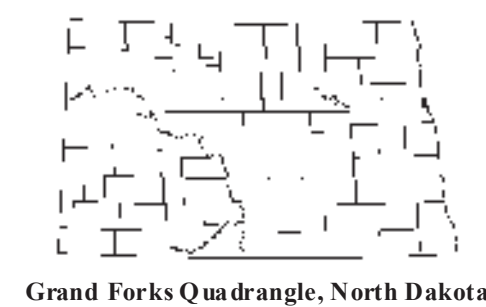
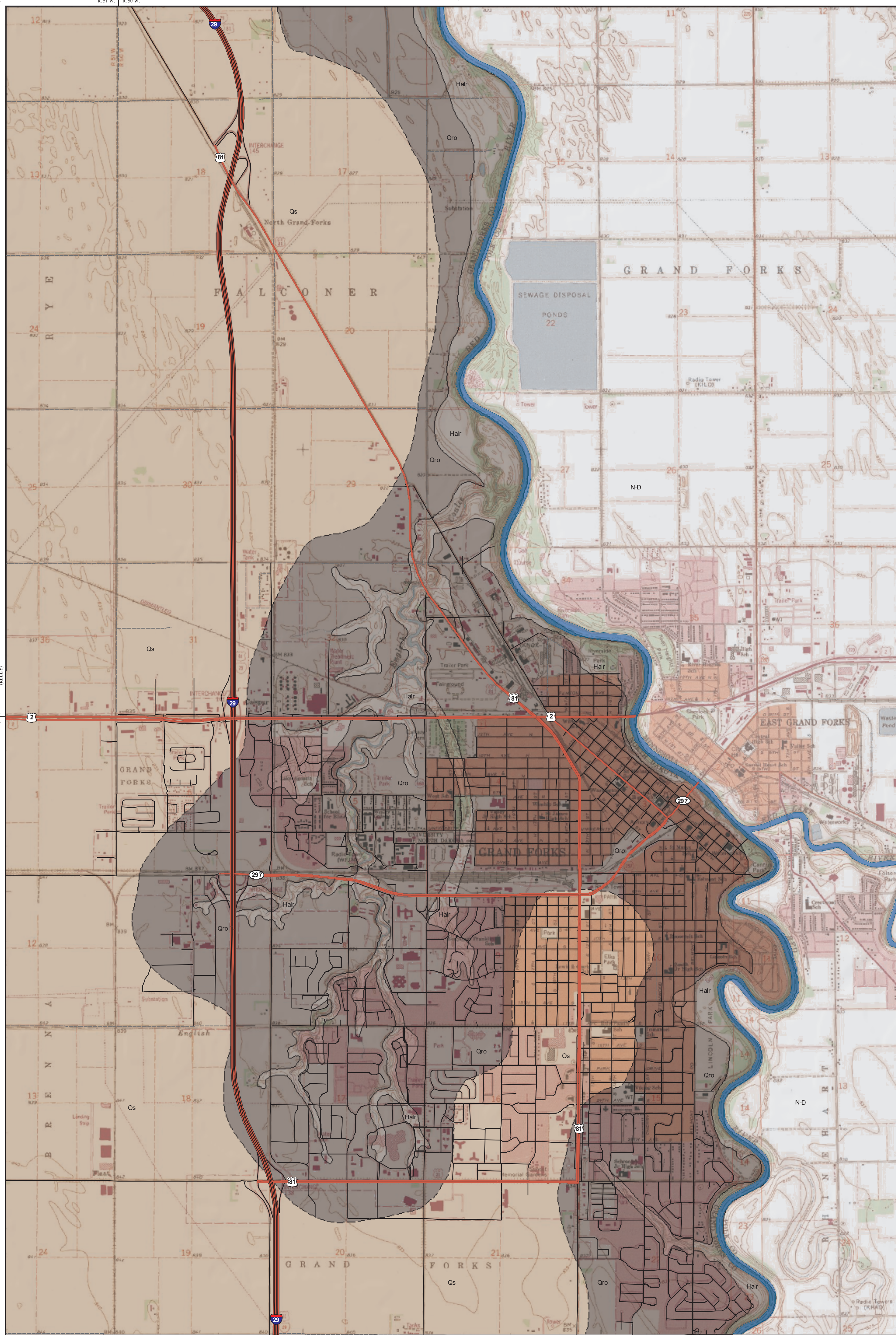
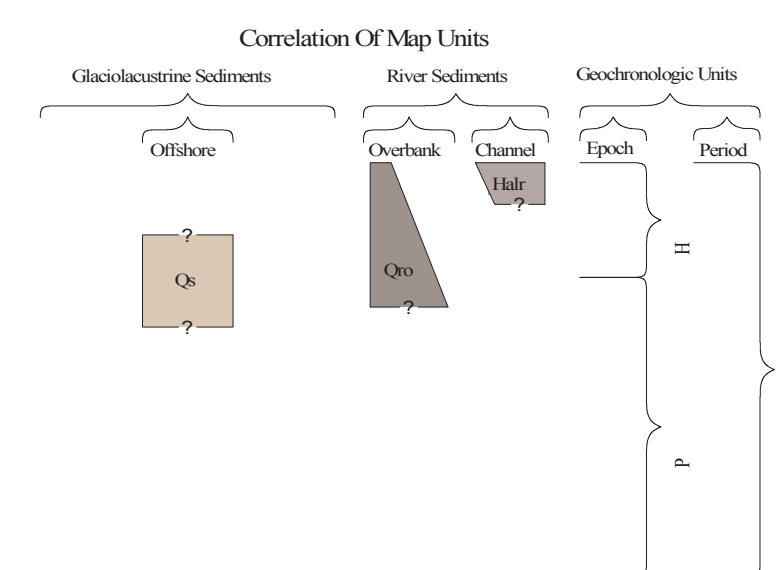
Glaciolacustrine, yellow gray, thinly laminated silt, clay, and silty clay. Generally the most ubiquitous surface lithostratigraphic unit within the quadrangle. Deposited as offshore sediments of Glacial Lake Agassiz. Commonly more than 25 feet thick.

Geologic Symbols

- Known contact between two geologic units
- - - Approximate contact between two geologic units

Other Features

- Water
- Interstate Highway
- US Highway
- State Highway
- Paved Road
- Unpaved Road



This geologic map was funded in part by the USGS National Cooperative Geologic Mapping Program.