

Surface Geology

New Rockford NE Quadrangle, North Dakota

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EXPLANATION

QUATERNARY SYSTEM

RECENT

OAHE FORMATION

Qor Alluvium

River and stream sediment. Dark obscurely bedded clay and silt (mainly overbank sediment); generally overlying cross-bedded sand (channel sediment); on plains of modern streams.

Qos Pond and Slough Sediment

Dark, obscurely bedded clay and silt; in modern ephemeral ponds.

PLEISTOCENE

COLEHARBOR GROUP

Silt Facies

(Insignificant amounts of this facies on this quadrangle)

Sand and Gravel Facies

River sediment. Moderately well-sorted, cross bedded sand and plane-bedded gravel, including sediment of meltwater rivers.

Qcrf Uncollapsed Flat Fluvial Plains

Flat-bedded sediment of nearly level plains and river terraces, commonly with braided channel scars, oxbows, and other relict markings; relief of 1 to 10 feet. Mainly on the "outwash plain" (Tiffany Flats) south of the ice-marginal Heimdal Moraine; also on minor terraces along the James River.

Till Facies

Glacial sediment. Unsorted, unbedded mixture of angular, subangular, and rounded blocks of rock, gravel, and sand, generally in a stiff matrix of silt and clay; yellowish-brown to olive-gray in exposures depending on weathering intensity; contains discontinuous lenses of gravel and sand.

Qcgg Collapsed Glacial-Gently Undulating

Spurglacial sediment with hummocky topography; areas of linear to topography and ice-thrust topography interspersed; gently undulating with 1 to 2 degree maximum slopes.

Qct Ice-Thrust Masses

Glacial sediment that has been draped over glacial or preglacial sediment or rock that has been sheared up into thrust slabs or folds near the ice margin; hilly areas with intense internal linearity; local concentrations of gravel and boulders; local relief may exceed 150 feet.

Qcer River-Eroded Glacial Sediment

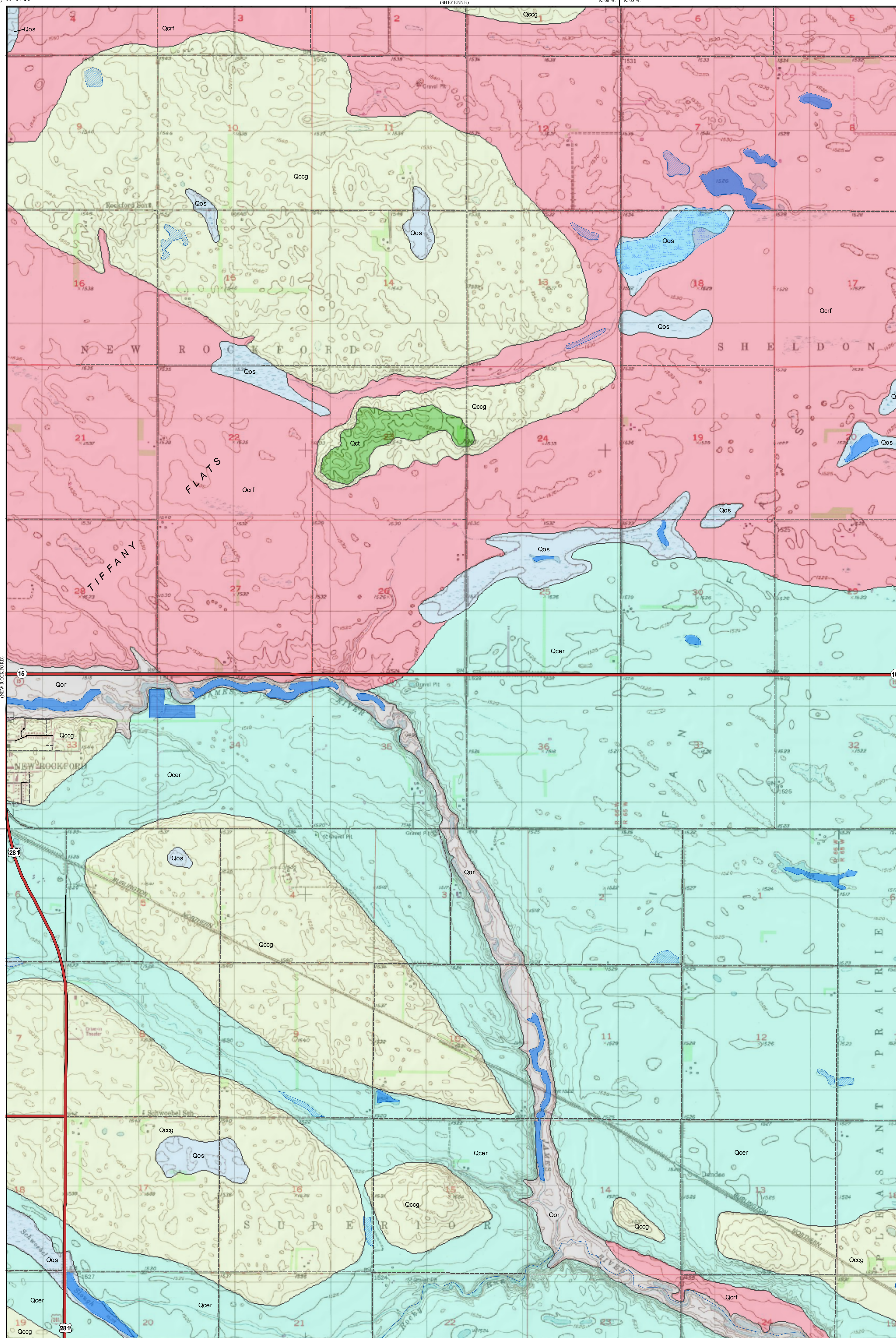
Glacial sediment with flat to undulating topography resulting from stream erosion in the bottom of large meltwater trenches or over board areas of till that have been washed by running water, overlain by a thin layer of fluvial sediment of the Coleharbor group or Oahe Formation in places.

Geologic Symbols

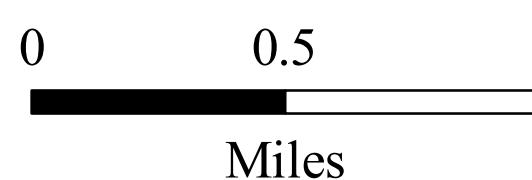
— Known contact between two geologic units

Other Features

- Water
- Water - Intermittent
- Marsh - Intermittent
- State Highway
- U.S. Highway
- Paved Road
- Unpaved Road

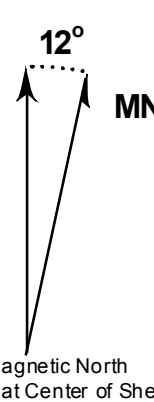


Scale 1:24,000

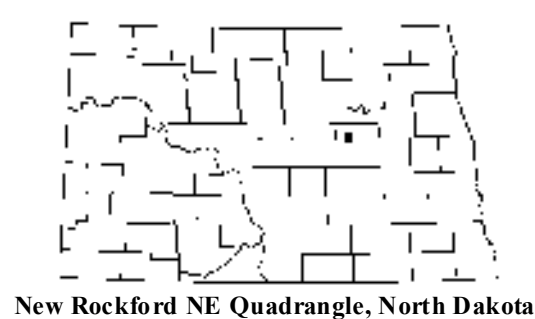
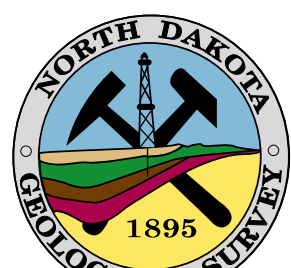


Miles

Lambert Conformal Conic Projection Standard Parallels 47° 37' 30" and 47° 45' 00"
1927 North American Datum NGVD 1929
USGS 7.5 Minute Topographic Map Contour Interval 5 Feet
Roads and Hydrologic Layers Rectified to 2003 NAIP Digital Orthophoto



1949 Magnetic North
Declination at Center of Sheet



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