

Surface geology

Voltaire Quadrangle, North Dakota

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2006

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.

RECENT/ PLEISTOCENE

Ql Landslide Deposits

Variable mixture of strata and deposits that have slid to the bases of slopes.

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 along the Souris River with minor occurrences in tributary valleys.

Qcrf1 Uncollapsed Flat Fluvial Plains

Equivalent to Qcrf but at different elevation

Qcrf2 Uncollapsed Flat Fluvial Plains

Equivalent to Qcrf but at different elevation

Qcic Ice-Contact Deposits

Mainly gravel and sand with cobbles and boulders common; inclusions of glacial sediment common; local relief up to 50 feet; eskers and kames.

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.

Qcdg Thin Layer of Till

Venier of till draped over and only slightly modifying the pre-existing topography (pre-glacial bedrock, older till, or gravel surface); relief up to 75 feet locally; some ice-thrust hills (Qct) that have been subsequently overridden by ice have a thin layer of till on top and are identified as Qcdg (hard to distinguish from Qct).

Qcer River-Eroded Glacial Sediment

Glacial sediment with flat to undulating topography resulting from stream erosion in the bottom of large meltwater trenches or overboard 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.

Qceh Hilly Surface with Numerous Kettles

Nonintegrated drainage, and abundant ice-disintegration features; local relief commonly more than 100 feet.

Qclr Longitudinal Ridges

(Drumlins-some of the narrower of these are shown by lines); trend of all longitudinal ridges in this area is from NW to SE. The ridges are composed of varying amounts of till, and re-worked (molded) fluvial or lake sediment. They range from a few hundred feet to several miles long. Local relief is generally less than 20 feet, except several ridges near Stink Lake are up to 75 feet high.

Qct Ice-Thrust Masses

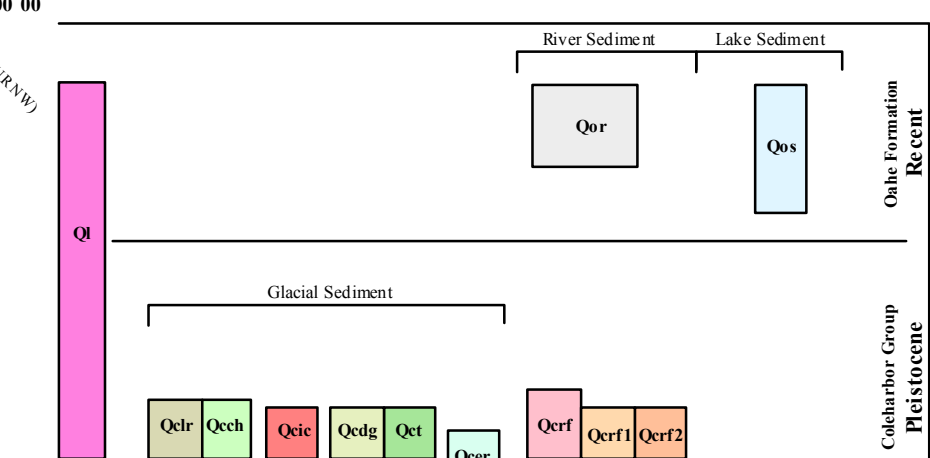
Glacial sediment that has been draped over glacial or preglacial sediment or rock that has been sheared up in to thrust slabs or folds near the ice margin; hilly areas with intense internal linearity; local concentrations of gravel and boulders; local relief may exceed 150 feet.

Geologic Symbols

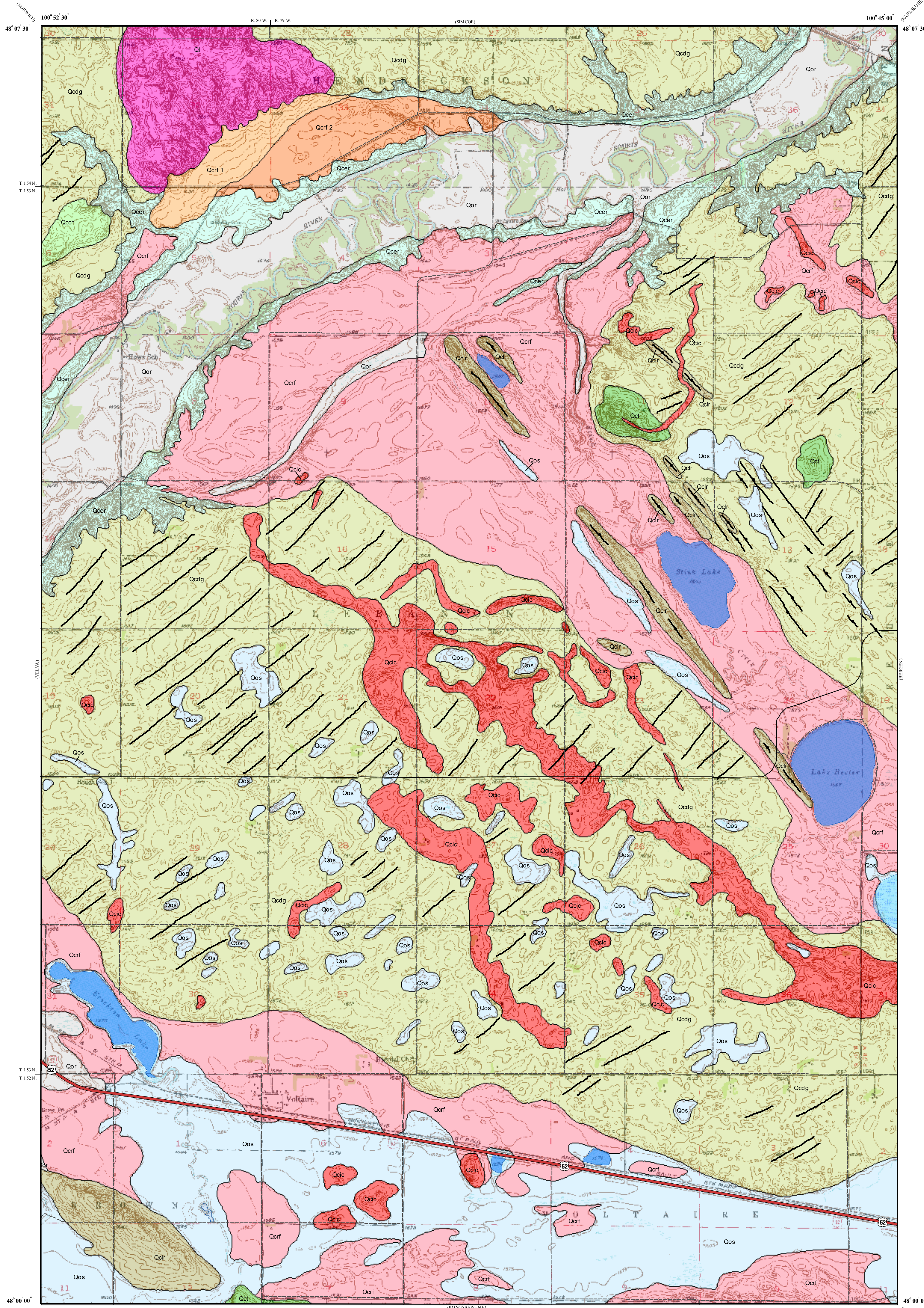
- Known contact between two geologic units
- Transverse Ridge
- Longitudinal Ridge

Other Features

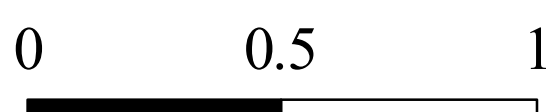
- Water
- Marsh
- US Highway
- Paved Road
- Unpaved Road



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



Scale 1:24,000



Miles

Lambert Conformal Conic Projection Standard Parallels 48° 00' 00" and 48° 07' 30"

1927 North American Datum NGVD 1929

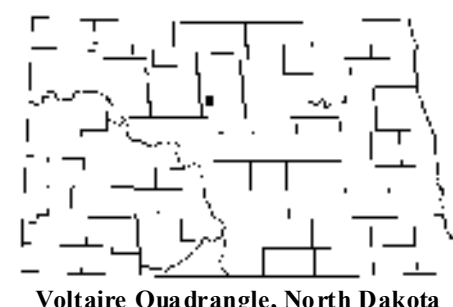
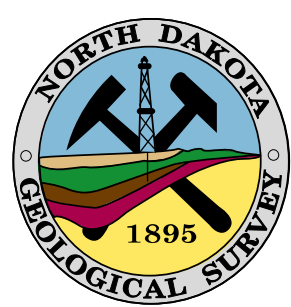
USGS 7.5 Minute Topographic Map Contour Interval 5 Feet

Roads and Hydrologic Layers Rectified to 2003 NAIP Digital Orthophoto

13° MN



1948 Magnetic North Declination at Center of Sheet



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