

Surface Geology Long X Divide, North Dakota Quadrangle

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UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

QUATERNARY SYSTEM

RECENT

Qef Artificial Deposits
Engineered Fill

OAHE FORMATION

Qal Alluvium
Brownish gray to black sand, silt, clay, and lenses of gravel; floodplain deposits along recent drainages. Includes lower terrace deposits.

RECENT/PLEISTOCENE

Qat Terrace Deposits
Well defined terraces that occur approximately 20 or more feet above the modern floodplain. These are generally fill terraces consisting of alluvium.

Qca Colluvium/Alluvium Deposits
Colluvium or slopewash overlying alluvial deposits. A wedge-shaped apron or mantle of slopewash extends from adjacent hillslopes onto older alluvium - typically terraces.

Qw Windblown Deposits
Silt and sand transported and deposited by wind. Generally found as small dune fields or blowouts in upland areas.

Qls Landslide Deposits
Variable mixture of strata and deposits that have slid to the base of steep slopes. Most of the landslides in this area are hundreds, if not thousands, of years old.

Qlc Landslide and Colluvium Deposits
Colluvium or slopewash mantles that partially obscures what are often older landslide deposits.

TERTIARY SYSTEM

PALEOCENE

Tsb SENTINEL BUTTE FORMATION
Alternating beds of grayish brown to gray sandstone, siltstone, mudstone, claystone, and lignite.

Other Features

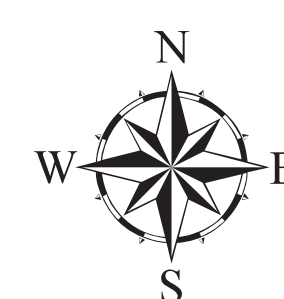
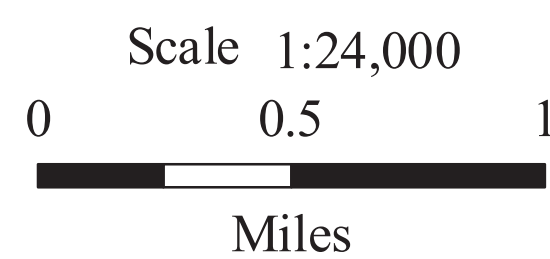
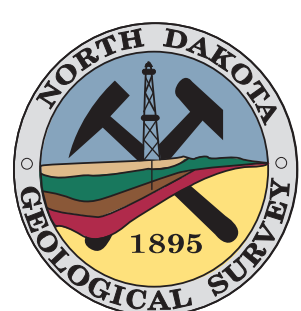
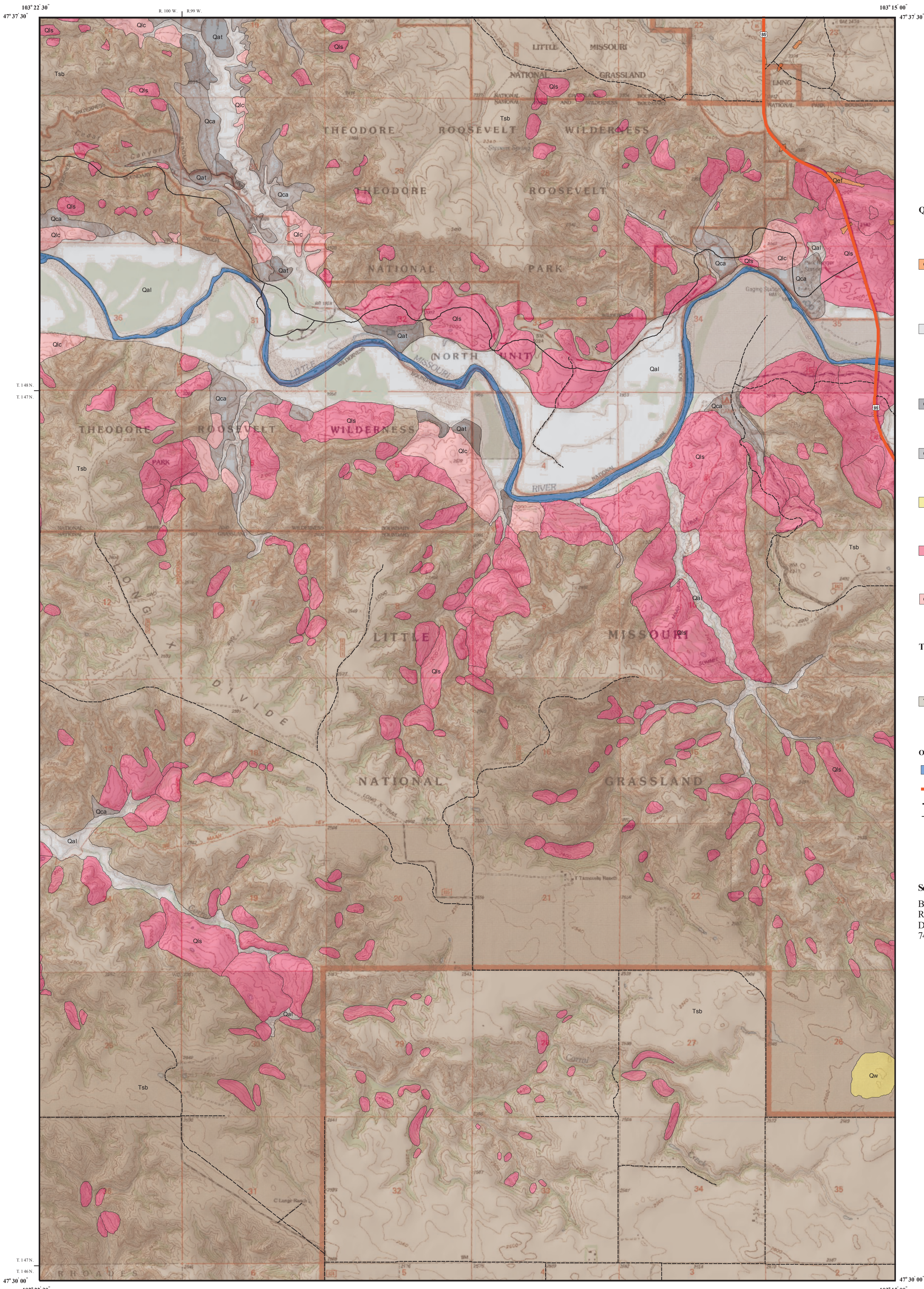
- Water
- U. S. Highway
- Paved Road
- Unpaved Road

Geologic Symbols

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

Selected Reference:

Biek, R.F. and Gonzalez, M.A., 2001, The Geology of Theodore Roosevelt National Park, Billings and McKenzie Counties, North Dakota: North Dakota Geological Survey Miscellaneous Series 86, 74 p.



Lambert Conformal Conic Projection
Standard Parallels 47° 30' 00" and 47° 37' 30"

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