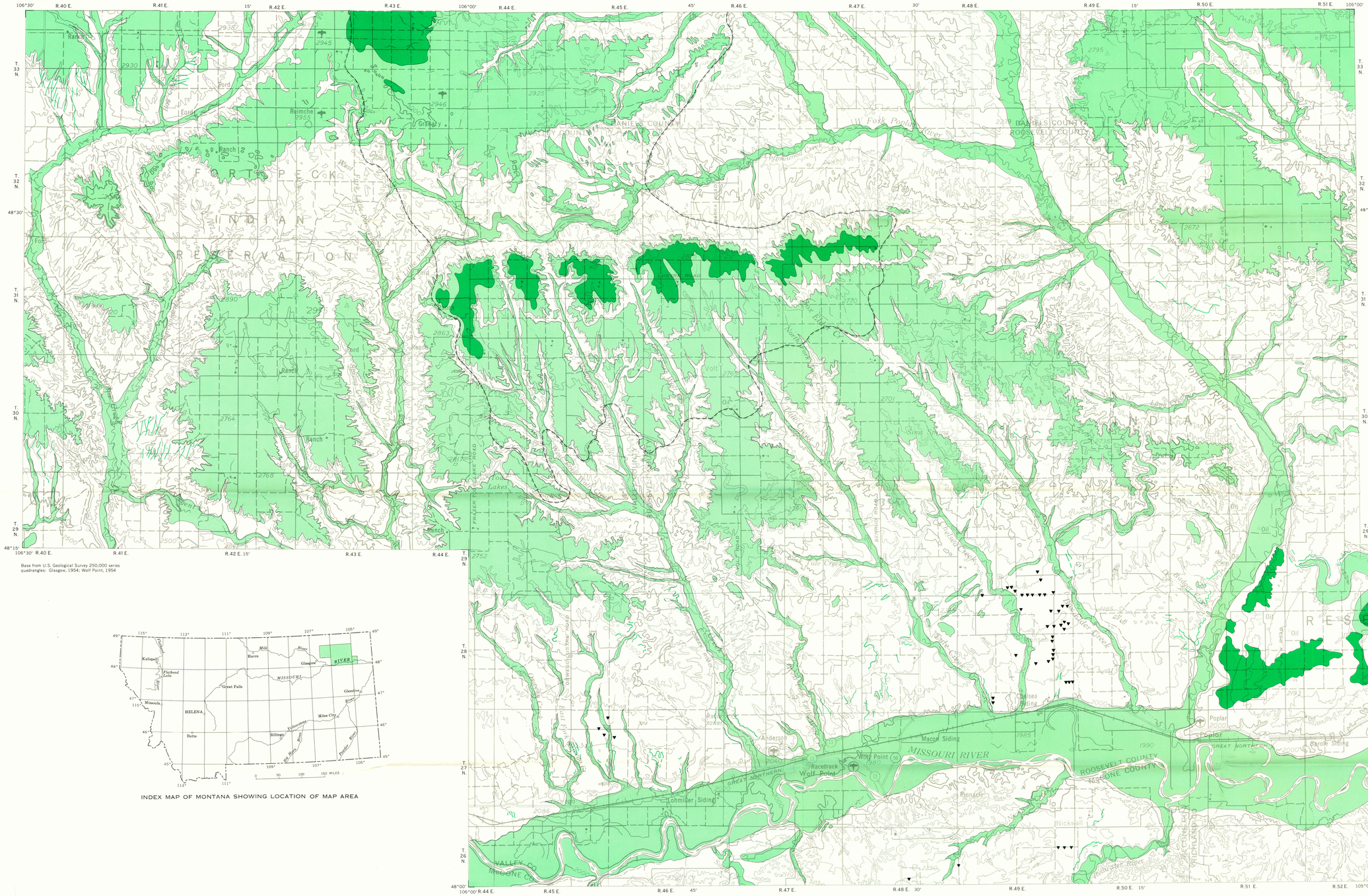
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

PREPARED AS A PART OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR PROGRAM
FOR DEVELOPMENT OF THE MISSOURI RIVER BASIN

MISCELLANEOUS GEOLOGIC INVESTIGATIONS
MAP I-429



Base from U.S. Geological Survey 250,000 series quadrangles: Glasgow, 1954; Wolf Point, 1954

INDEX MAP OF MONTANA SHOWING LOCATION OF MAP AREA

AGGREGATE AND RIPRAP RESOURCES MAP OF THE WOLF POINT AREA, MONTANA

By

Roger B. Colton

SCALE 1:125 000

2 0 2 4 6 8 10 MILES

2 0 2 4 6 8 10 KILOMETERS

CONTOUR INTERVAL 100 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL
1964 MAGNETIC DECLINATION VARIES FROM 15°30' TO 16°30' EAST

1964

EXPLANATION

Sand and gravel
Lines indicate small deposits

Eolian sand deposits

Boulder heap
Erratics collected by farmers from fields

Contact

Drift border
Edge of driftless area, tick mark on ice side, dashed where approximately located

NOTE

The thickness of the overburden is not indicated as it is not feasible to do so at a scale of 1:125,000. Deposits of alluvium and colluvium along the major streams have no overburden; eolian sand deposits also have no overburden. Some of the low-altitude gravel deposits are overlain by till. The thickness of the till varies laterally and prospecting of individual outcrops must be done to determine thickness of overburden and reserves of gravel. Most of the gravel deposits above an altitude of 2,400 feet are part of the Flaxville Formation; in part a brown quartzite gravel. Within the driftless area, the only overburden on the Flaxville Formation is eolian sand as much as 12 feet thick. Before large pits are opened in the Flaxville Formation, the individual prospect should be drilled and sampled to make certain that the desired amounts of sand and gravel are actually present because some parts of the formation are largely clay and sand. One auger hole in section 35, T. 33 N., R. 43 E., penetrated 92 feet of clay and mud. More detailed geologic information is presented in the following geologic quadrangle and miscellaneous investigation maps.

Colton, Roger B., 1955, Geology of the Wolf Point quadrangle, Montana: U.S. Geol. Survey Geol. Quad. Map GQ-67.

_____1963, Geologic map of the Brockton quadrangle, Roosevelt and Richland Counties, Montana: U.S. Geol. Survey Misc. Geol. Inv. Map I-362.

_____1963, Geologic map of the Chelsea quadrangle, Roosevelt and McCone Counties, Montana: U.S. Geol. Survey Misc. Geol. Inv. Map I-363.

_____1963, Geologic map of the Cuskers quadrangle, Roosevelt County, Montana: U.S. Geol. Survey Misc. Geol. Inv. Map I-364.

_____1963, Geologic map of the Hay Creek quadrangle, Roosevelt County, Montana: U.S. Geol. Survey Misc. Geol. Inv. Map I-365.

_____1963, Geologic map of the Oswego quadrangle, Valley, Roosevelt, and McCone Counties, Montana: U.S. Geol. Survey Misc. Geol. Inv. Map I-366.

_____1963, Geologic map of the Poplar quadrangle, Roosevelt, Richland, and McCone Counties, Montana: U.S. Geol. Survey Misc. Geol. Inv. Map I-367.

_____1963, Geologic map of the Porcupine Valley quadrangle, Valley County, Montana: U.S. Geol. Survey Misc. Geol. Inv. Map I-368.

_____1963, Geologic map of the Spring Creek quadrangle, Valley County, Montana: U.S. Geol. Survey Misc. Geol. Inv. Map I-369.

_____1963, Geologic map of the Todd Lakes quadrangle, Valley and Roosevelt Counties, Montana: U.S. Geol. Survey Misc. Geol. Inv. Map I-370.

_____1963, Geologic map of the Tule Valley quadrangle, Roosevelt County, Montana: U.S. Geol. Survey Misc. Geol. Inv. Map I-371.

_____1964, Geologic map of the south halves of the Baylor, Larslan, West Fork, Police Creek, Kahle, and Lundville quadrangles, Daniels, Roosevelt, and Valley Counties, Montana: U.S. Geol. Survey Misc. Geol. Inv. Map I-381.

Geology mapped 1948–58

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For sale by U.S. Geological Survey, price 50 cents