### Generalized Section for the Edgerton Quadrangle

#### Period
- **Triassic**
- **Jurassic**
- **Cretaceous**

#### Formation Names
- Pierre shale
- Niobrara formation
- Carlile formation
- Greenhorn limestone
- Gruneros shale
- Dakota sandstone
- Fuson formation
- Minnewaste limestone
- Lakota formation
- Morrison shale
- Unkpapa sandstone
- Sundance formation
- Minnekahta limestone
- Opeche formation
- Minnelusa sandstone
- Pahasapa limestone

#### Character of Rocks
- Dark gray shale or clay, weathering brown or buff and containing many fossiliferous concretions.
- Scattered concretions which give rise to "tepee buttes.
- Black fissile shale containing numerous concretions, in part cone-in-cone.
- Gray calcareous shale, weathering yellow, and impure chalk containing many *Ostrea oongesta* near the top.
- Light-colored shale with numerous large concretions.
- Light-colored shale with numerous small concretions.
- Bed of impure limestone.
- Thin-bedded, hard limestone, weathering creamy white, and filled with fusiform concretions.
- Dark shale, very friable, with scattered concretions.
- Massive, buff to purple, sandy shales.
- Light gray limestone.
- Massive, cross-bedded sandstone and shale.
- Massive shale, grey, ground, and massive, with thin beds of fine-grained white sandstone.
- Massive, cross-bedded sandstone and shale.
- Fine-grained massive sandstone, white, pink, purple, and buff.
- Dark shale, with beds of red and buff massive sandstone locally below.
- Thin-bedded grey limestone.
- Red sandy shale with gypsum beds.
- Fine-grained massive sandstone, white, pink, purple, and buff.
- Thin-bedded grey limestone.
- Red sandstone and soft red sandstone.
- Massive gray limestone.

#### Character of Topography and Soils
- Wide rolling plains with shallow valleys and low ridges.
- Soil thin, clayey, and infertile. Supports thin growth of grass.
- Small, sharp hills, "tepee buttes.
- Low rocky ridges and bare-shale slopes.
- Small bare ridges and flat uplands.
- Rocky slopes and cliffs. Soil very thin.
- Rocky slopes and cliffs. Soil very thin.
- Rocky slopes and cliffs. Soil very thin.
- Poor soil.
- Rocky slopes and cliffs. Soil very thin.
- Bare cliffs.
- Long slopes with much talus cover.
- Wide red valley. Poor soil.
- Sandy soil.
- Does not reach the surface.

#### Diagram
- [Columnar Section Diagram]

#### Notes
FIG. 6.—SANDSTONE DIKE IN GRANEROS SHALE.
Two and one-half miles northeast of Maitland, S. Dak.

FIG. 7.—FOSSIL TREE TRUNK FROM LAKOTA SANDSTONE.
Three miles southwest of Minnekahta, S. Dak., looking east toward Parker Knob.

FIG. 8.—CYCAD TRUNK FROM THE LAKOTA FORMATION.
Cycadeoidea pulcherrima, from Cycad Flat, southwest of Minnekahta, S. Dak.

FIG. 9.—SERRATED RIDGE DUE TO STEEP-DIPPING GREENHORN LIMESTONE.
Southeast of Maitland, S. Dak., looking east.

FIG. 10.—GRINDSTONE QUARRY IN UPPER BEDS OF DAKOTA FORMATION.
North of Edgemont, S. Dak.

FIG. 11.—CHARACTERISTIC FOSSILS OF NIOBRARA FORMATION (A) AND GREENHORN LIMESTONE (B), IMPORTANT GUIDES IN WELL BORING.
A, Ostrea congesta; B, Inoceramus habitation.

FIG. 12.—GREENHORN LIMESTONE ON GRANEROS SHALE.
South of Edgemont, S. Dak. Shows characteristic alternation of limeystone and shale in the Greenhorn and abrupt change of sediments at top of the Graneros.