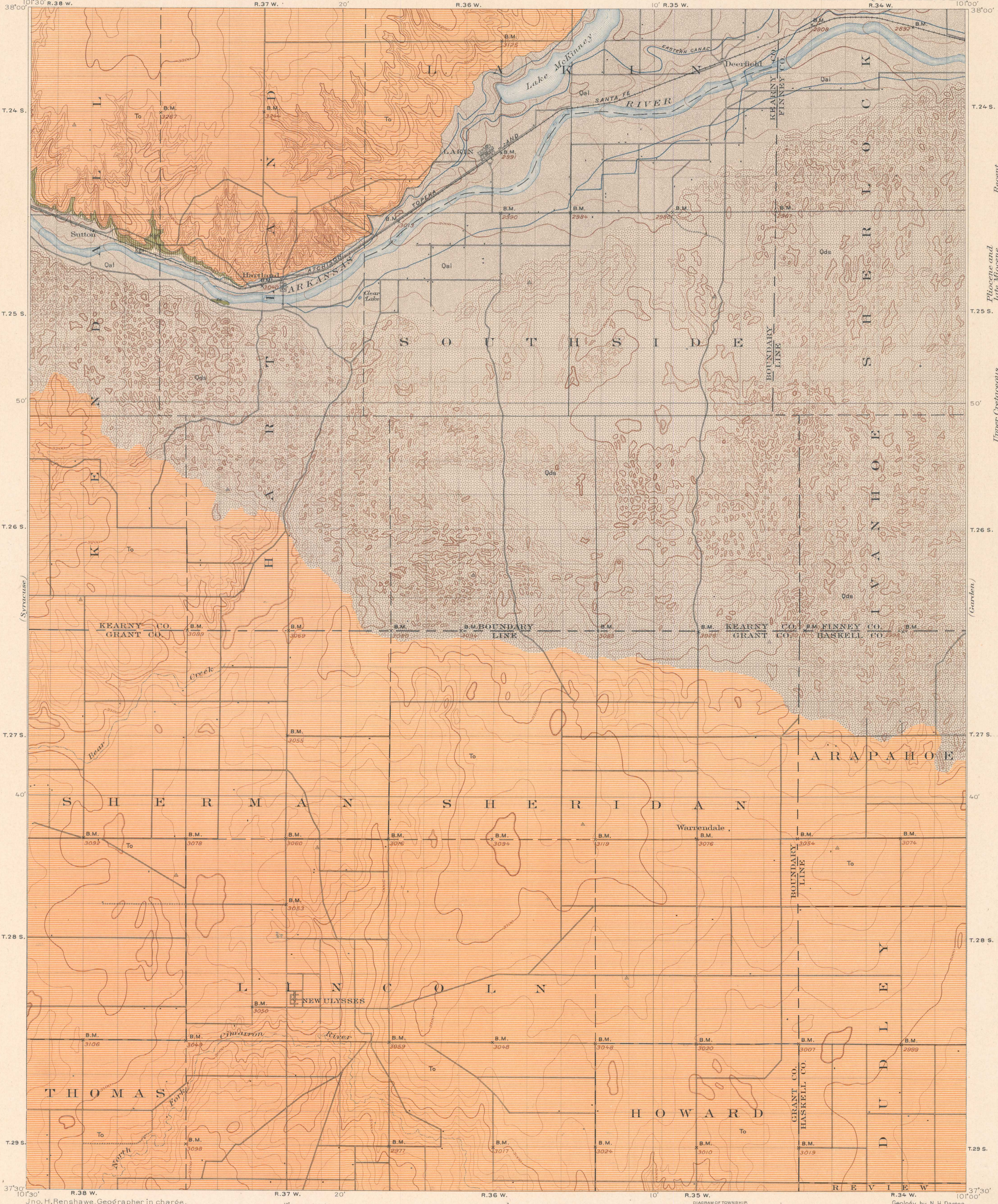


AREAL GEOLOGY

KANSAS  
LAKIN QUADRANGLE



EXPLANATION

SEDIMENTARY ROCKS  
(Areas of subaerial deposits are shown by patterns of dots and circles; subsequent deposits by patterns of parallel lines)

- |                                       |   |            |
|---------------------------------------|---|------------|
| Recent                                | Qds   | QUATERNARY |
|                                       | Dune sand<br><i>(derived from river alluvium by prevailing northwesterly winds)</i> |            |
|                                       | Qal<br><i>(sand, loam, and gravel in river bottom)</i>                              |            |
| Pliocene and late Miocene             | To  | TERTIARY   |
|                                       | Ogallala formation<br><i>(sand, loam, and calcareous silt covering the uplands)</i> |            |
| Upper Cretaceous                      | UNCONFORMITY  |            |
|                                       | Kgs   | CRETACEOUS |
|                                       | Greenhorn limestone<br><i>(thin bedded limestone and interbedded shale)</i>         |            |
|                                       | Kgs   |            |
| Graneros shale<br><i>(dark shale)</i> |   |            |
|                                       | Kd  |            |
|                                       | Dakota sandstone<br><i>(hard massive gray to buff sandstone)</i>                    |            |

Economic note: Sand and gravel for concrete and other uses occur in Ogallala formation, alluvium, and dune sand; impure limestone in Greenhorn limestone; Dakota sandstone is available for rough building stone. Wells and depth to underground water shown on underground-water sheet.

Scale 1:25,000  
Contour interval 20 feet.  
Datum is mean sea level.  
Edition of Feb. 1920

Geology by N. H. Darton. Surveyed in 1913.

Topography by W. H. Herron and Nat. Tyler, Jr. Surveyed in 1892 and 1898.