



EXPLANATION

- Qgl**
Glacial lake deposits
Chiefly moderately to well sorted sand and fine-grained gravel constituting deltaic, beach, and other shallow-water deposits of glacial Lake Souris. Contact is approximate outline of highest stage of lake.
- Qco** **Qc**
Outwash channel deposits
Deposits in channels incised by glacial meltwater. (Qco) consists of gravel, sand, and silt generally 5 to 15 feet thick. (Qc) consists chiefly of silt and clay ranging in thickness from a few feet to less than a foot; in places includes thin veneer of Recent alluvium deposited by small intermittent streams incised in the floors of the channels; also includes slope wash. (Qco) and (Qc) intergrade.
- Qk**
Kames
Irregular-shaped mounds and ridges, generally less than 15 feet high, consisting of gravel, sand, and silt with minor amounts of till.
- Qgm**
Ground moraine
Chiefly compact, highly impervious, stony, clay-rich till locally mantled by sand, silt, and clay deposited by glacial meltwater and wind action. Commonly 100 to 150 feet thick. Includes small deposits of alluvium and colluvium deposited in numerous kettles and other un-drained depressions.

Pleistocene
Wisconsin stage
Late Wisconsin

QUATERNARY

- Contact, sharply defined
- Contact, approximate
- Contact, indefinite or gradational
- Intermittent stream
- Lake or pond
- Intermittent lake or pond
- Sand and gravel pit
- Section line
- County line
- Road, secondary
- Bench mark and altitude, approximate location
- Farm buildings
- Church
- School

Approximate location of test hole drilled by U. S. Geological Survey. Top figure gives surface altitude (precise levels are in hundredths of a foot; aneroid determinations are to nearest foot). Bottom figure is interpreted depth to bedrock. In some holes depth to bedrock may be considerably less than indicated.

Note: Culture interpreted from aerial photographs and planimetric sheets.

U. S. Geological Survey
OPEN FILE REPORT
This map is preliminary and has not been edited or reviewed for conformity with Geological Survey standards or nomenclature.

Base compiled from U. S. Geological Survey planimetric 7 1/2 quadrangle maps 1947.

Geology mapped in 1947 by Richard W. Lemke, Fred S. Jensen and J. Hiram Smith. Taken in part from mapping done in 1945 by Chilton E. Prouty and Richard W. Lemke.

PRELIMINARY
GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE DEERING QUADRANGLE, NORTH DAKOTA

Scale 1:48000
0 1 2 3 MILES

TRUE NORTH
MAGNETIC NORTH
Approximate mean declination 1945
North Dakota
Deering quadrangle. Geology. 1:48,000.