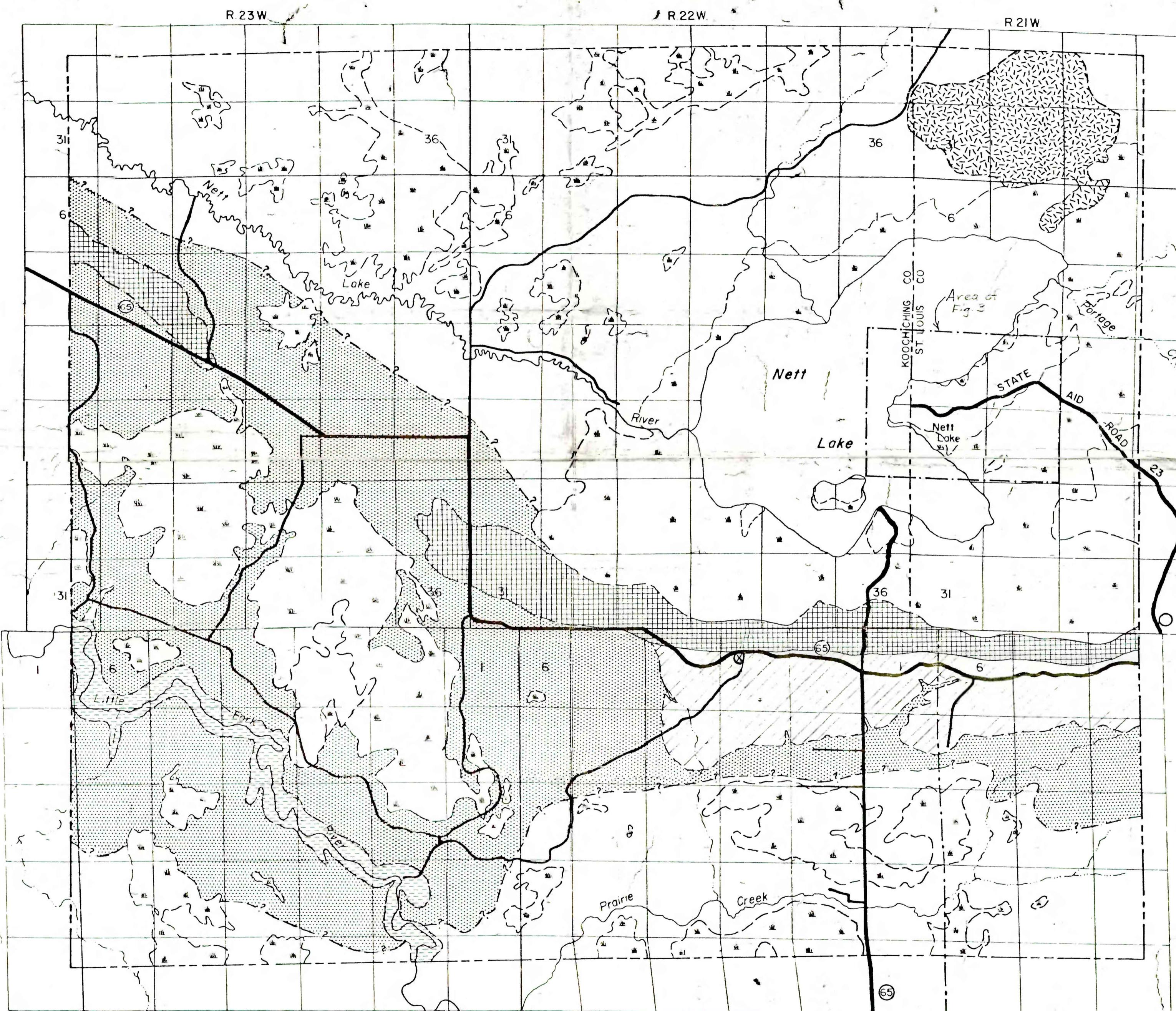


63-104



Base from General Highway Map  
area of Minnesota. Geology  
transferred from unadjusted  
aerial photographs.

Geology by Ralph Filorvitch,  
1961.

EXPLANATION	
	Alluvium and "colluvium" Mostly deposits derived from the cut banks of the entrenched Little Fork River
	Paludal (swamp) deposits Consists chiefly of black silty soil and peat ranging in thickness from 0 to more than 7 feet; may include some areas of sand and lake-washed till. Only the more pronounced deposits are delineated
	Lake and beach sand Chiefly lake sands deposited in the littoral zone of glacial Lake Agassiz; contains some gravel, in places, and areas of swamp and lake-washed calcareous clay till. Large boulders on the surface are believed to be residual from washed-out parts of the end moraine
	Pleistocene Ground-moraine deposits of St. Louis sublobe origin Mostly lake-washed clay till; calcareous, gray, contains limestone pebbles; includes some sand and swamp areas
	End-moraine deposits (Vermilion) of Rainy lobe origin Most prominent directly south of Nett Lake; grades progressively downward to the east and west; partially obliterated by glacial lake washing in west-central part of map; far western part composed largely of sand and some gravel. Huge fragments in segment south of Nett Lake believed to be of local origin
	High outwash sand and gravel Mostly medium sand with a fine to coarse gravel veneer to the east and some coarse ice-contact gravel to the west. The sand in the central part is more than 50 feet thick. The origin of the deposit is unknown, but it is believed to be largely composed of Rainy lobe material
	Precambrian granite Largely light-colored granite; ridges trend southwest; inter ridge area is till, sand, gravel, and swamp
	Bedrock outcrop Contains rocks of the Knife Lake Group. Mostly dark, dense, metamorphosed rocks cut by granitic dikes
	Kame
	Gravel pit
	Geologic contact

All contacts approximate and inferred from aerial photographs.  
Figure 2.--Surficial geology of the Nett Lake Indian Reservation, Minnesota.

Figure 2.- Surficial geology map of the Nett Lake Indian Reservation, Minnesota