



Base from U. S. Geological Survey

Geology mapped in 1980 and 1981

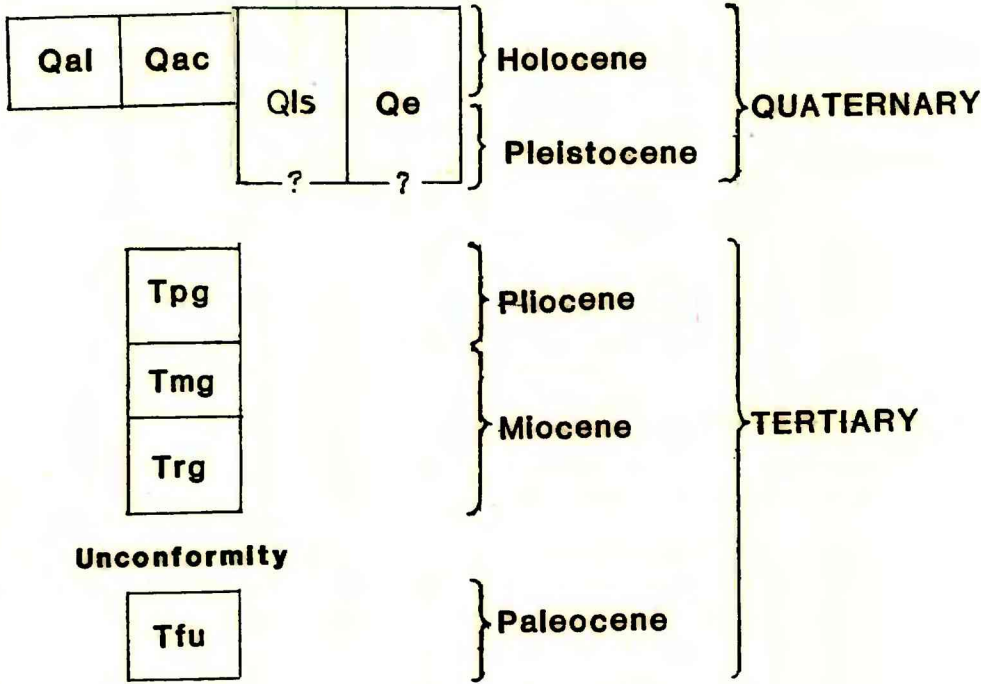
GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE DIAMOND G BUTTE NW
QUADRANGLE, MCCONE AND PRAIRIE COUNTIES, MONTANA

By

R.B. Colton, J.P. McGraw, and S.L. Durst

1994

CORRELATION OF MAP UNITS



DESCRIPTION OF MAP UNITS

- Qal Alluvium (Holocene)**—Light-brown and gray, well-stratified and well-sorted clay, silt, sand, and gravel. As much as 6 m (20 ft) thick under the flood plain of East Fork Bad Route Creek to less than a few meters under flood plains of other streams. Unit limited to areas characterized by meander or braided patterns on aerial photographs. Surface of unit may be subject to occasional flooding
- Qac Alluvium and colluvium (Holocene)**—Light-brown and gray, poorly sorted and well-stratified clay, silt, sand, and gravel deposited by slope wash and gravity processes. As much as 10 m (33 ft) thick, but generally less than 5 m (16 ft). The color and texture of the colluvium reflect the parent material upslope. May interfinger with alluvium; includes local alluvial fans and much windblown clay, silt, and sand. Soil profiles range from well-developed to poorly developed
- Qls Landslide deposits (Holocene to Pleistocene)**—Slumps and earthflows. Size of material ranges from clay and silt to boulders. As much as 12 m (40 ft) thick, but generally less than 5 m (16 ft)
- Qe Eolium (Holocene to Pleistocene)**—Light- to moderate-brown windblown sand and silt. As much as 5 m (16 ft) thick, but generally less than 2 m (6 ft) thick
- Tpg Sand and gravel, undivided (Pliocene)**—Light-brown to light-gray, well-stratified and well-sorted sand and gravel. Thickness as much as 10 m (33 ft), but generally less than 3 m (10 ft). Unit generally limited to altitudes below 936 m (3,070 ft). May contain some Pleistocene sand and gravel
- Tmg Sand and gravel, undivided (Miocene)**—Light-brown to light-gray, well-stratified to poorly stratified, and well-sorted to poorly sorted sand and gravel. Thickness as much as 10 m (33 ft), but generally less than 6 m (20 ft). Unit generally limited to altitudes between 976 m (3,200 ft) and 936 m (3,070 ft). May include some Pliocene sand and gravel
- Trg Rimroad Formation of Howard (1960) (Miocene)**—Light-brown to gray, well-sorted to poorly sorted and well-stratified to poorly stratified sand and gravel. The Rimroad Gravel of Howard (1960) contains volcanic ash 7.1±1.4 million years old and much sand, silt, and clay in addition to gravel. Therefore, the name is revised to Rimroad Formation and the age is limited to Miocene. The age of the volcanic ash was determined by counting fission tracks in zircons from the ash by Nancy B. Naeser (Colton, Naeser, and Wilcox, 1983). Thickness as much as 30 m (100 ft). The base of the formation is at an altitude of approximately 975 m (3,200 ft) in the northeast part of the quadrangle but rises southwestward to approximately 1,018 m (3,340 ft) in the southwest corner of the quadrangle. May contain some small thin Pliocene sand and gravel deposits
- Tfu Tongue River Member (Collier and Knechtel, 1939) of Fort Union Formation (Paleocene)**—Yellowish- and light-brown shale and sandstone containing numerous lignite beds. Estimated thickness more than 609 m (2,000 ft) of which only 122 m (400 ft) is exposed

- w Water
- Contact—Dashed where approximately located
- X Gravel pit

REFERENCES

Collier, A.J., and Knechtel, M.N., 1939, The coal resources of McCone County, Montana: U.S. Geological Survey Bulletin 905, 80 p.

Colton, R.B., Naeser, N.D., and Wilcox, R.E., 1983, Seven million-year-old ash on Missouri-Yellowstone River drainage divide near Circle, Montana: Geological Society of America Abstracts, Rocky Mountain and Cordilleran Sections, v. 15, no. 5, no. 24842, p. 414.

Howard, A.D., 1960, Cenozoic history of northeastern Montana and northwestern North Dakota with emphasis on the Pleistocene: U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper 326, 107 p.

JOHNSON COULE SAST 88-610	BROCKWAY NE 88-631	YOUNGQUIST MINE 88-627	CIRCLE 88-630	WOODWORTH HILL 88-626	OLSON COULE 88-620	JOHNSON RESERVOIR 88-613	JOHNSON RESERVOIR 88-611
BEAUTY CREEK 88-636	BROCKWAY 88-623	CIRCLE 88-629	QUICK RESERVOIR 88-616	MOUNT ANTELOPE 88-618	OLSON COULE 88-621	DEER CREEK 88-628	JOHNSON RESERVOIR 88-608
BERRY SCHOOL 88-632	WATKINS 88-621	SHEP MOUNTAIN 88-622	BEARSHACK CREEK 88-634	DIAMOND BUTTE 88-607	UNION SCHOOL 88-617	LINDSAY 88-614	WOODROW 88-625
HEITZ SCHOOL 88-608	WATKINS 88-624	SHEP MTN 88-629	BECKER DAM 88-633	NORTH COULE 88-619	DIAMOND BUTTE 88-635	LINDSAY 88-615	UPPER CRACKER BOX 88-612

INDEX TO QUADRANGLES IN THE CIRCLE 30' x 60' QUADRANGLE. MAPPED
QUADRANGLE SHOWN BY STRIPES, NUMBERS ARE OPEN-FILE NUMBERS

This report is preliminary and has not been reviewed for conformity with
U.S. Geological Survey editorial standards or with the North American
stratigraphic code. Any use of trade, product, or firm names is for descriptive
purposes only and does not imply endorsement by the U.S. Government.