CORRELATION OF MAP UNITS

QUATERNARY

Holocene

TERTIARY

Triassic

DESCRIPTION OF MAP UNITS

Qd Alluvium (Holocene)—Light brown and gray, well-sorted and well-stratified clay, silt, sand, and gravel. Thickness ranges from as much as 6 m (20 ft) under the flood plains of Redwood River to 3 m (10 ft) or less under flood plains of tributaries. Unit limited to areas characterized by meander or braided patterns on aerial photographs. Surface of unit may be subject to occasional flooding.

Qm Alluvium and colluvium (Holocene)—Light brown and gray, poorly sorted and poorly stratified clay, silt, sand, and gravel deposited by deep wash and gravity processes. The color and texture of the colluvium reflect the parent material upland. May intergrade with alluvium, included local alluvial fans and much sandstone clay, silt, and sand. As much as 30 m (99 ft) thick, but generally less than 3 m (10 ft). Soil profiles range from well-developed to poorly developed.

Qb Banded and lined bedrock (Eocene) (Holocene)—Red to orange-banded shale, sandstone, and tuffaceous of the Fort Union Formation that was heat metamorphosed into cordierite. Black, dense, metamorphosed sediments are known as cordierite, locally, sediments foliated and mixed to form black, vesicular, glassy, scoriaceous rock called breccia, which forms boulders of vesicular and vein in porphyritic. As much as 30 m (99 ft) thick, but generally less than 3 m (10 ft).

TRUSON RIVER MONITOR (Coller and Knechtel, 1939) of Fort Union Formation (Eocene)—Yellowish and light-brown shale and sandstone containing numerous lithic beds. Estimated exposed thickness is quadrangle is 125 m (415 ft).

W Water

Contact—Banded where approximately located

REFERENCE


GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE HEITZ SCHOOL QUADRANGLE, PRAIRIE AND MCCONE COUNTIES, MONTANA

By


1994