CORRELATION OF MAP UNITS

Ool 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 Upper Fanshawe Creek but only a few meters thick under flood plains of tributaries. Unit limited to areas characterized by meander or braided patterns or aerial photographs. Surface of unit may be subject to occasional flooding.

Qc 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 2 m (6.6 ft). The color and texture of the colluvium reflect the parent material of the slope. May interfinger with alluvium, includes isolated bars and marshy washes, silt, and sand. Soil profiles range from well-developed to poorly developed.

Tpg Sand and gravel, unstratified (Pleistocene)—Light brown to light gray, well-stratified and well-sorted sand and gravel. Thickness is as much as 12 m (40 ft), but generally less than 3 m (10 ft). Elements of unit are generally limited to alluvium between 108 m (356 ft) and 64 m (210 ft). May consist of Pleistocene sand and gravel.

Tu Tongue River Member (Cretaceous and Eocene) of Fort Union Formation (Paleocene)—Yellowish and light brown sand and siltstone containing numerous lignite beds. Estimated thickness of formation remaining under highest parts of quadrangle is more than 135 m (446 ft).

w Water

REFERENCE:

GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE LINDSAY QUADRANGLE, DAWSON COUNTY, MONTANA

By

1994