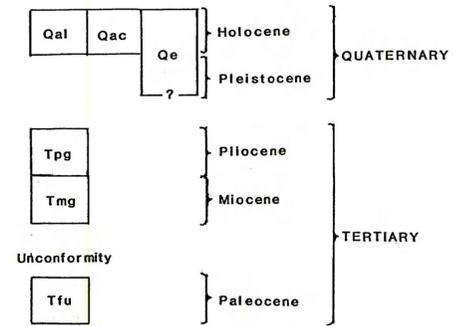




CORRELATION OF MAP UNITS



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 flood plains of Brackett Creek and Middle and West Forks of Bad Route Creek 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
  - 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 small alluvial fans and much windblown clay, silt, and sand. Soil profiles range from well-developed to poorly developed
  - Qe Eolium (Holocene)**—Light- to moderate-brown windblown sand and silt deposits. Shown only in secs. 16 and 17, T. 15 N., R. 50 E. where unit is as much as 2 m (6 ft) thick. Extensive deposits on high flat benches less than 2 m (6 ft) thick not mapped
  - Tpg Sand and gravel undivided (Pliocene)**—Light-brown to light-gray, well-stratified and well-sorted sand and gravel. Thickness is as much as 10 m (33 ft), but generally less than 6 m (20 ft). Unit generally limited to altitudes between 945 m (3,100 ft) and 838 m (2,750 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 is as much as 43 m (140 ft), but generally less than 20 m (66 ft). Unit generally limited to altitudes between 1,052 m (3,450 ft) and 945 m (3,100 ft). May include some Pliocene sand and gravel
  - 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 under highest parts of this quadrangle is more than 250 m (800 ft)
- w Water  
 — Contact—Dashed where approximately located

REFERENCE

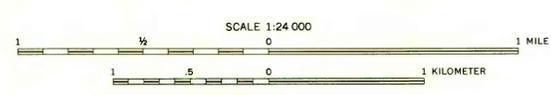
Collier, A.J., and Knechtel, M.N., 1939, The coal resources of McCone County, Montana: U.S. Geological Survey Bulletin 905, 80 p.

JOHNSON COULEE EAST 88-610	BROCKWAY NE 88-631	YOUNGQUIST MIKE 88-627	CIRCLE 88-630	WOODWORTH HILL 88-626	OLSON COULEE NORTH 88-620	JOHNSON RESERVOIR NW 88-613	JOHNSON RESERVOIR SE 88-611
BEAUTY CREEK 88-636	BROCKWAY SW 88-623	CIRCLE RESERVOIR 88-629	QUICK ANTELOPE 88-618	MOUNT ANTELOPE 88-616	OLSON COULEE SOUTH 88-621	DEER CREEK CHURCH 88-628	JOHNSON RESERVOIR 88-609
BERRY SCHOOL 88-632	WATKINS NW 88-621	SHEEP MOUNTAIN 88-622	BEARHACK CREEK 88-634	DIAMOND BUTTE NW 88-607	UNION SCHOOL 88-617	LINDSAY 88-614	WOODROW 88-625
HEITZ SCHOOL 88-608	WATKINS SE 88-624	SHEEP MTH 88-629	BECKER SAW 88-633	NORTH COULEE 88-610	DIAMOND BUTTE 88-635	LINDSAY SW 88-616	CRACKER BOX SCHOOL 88-612

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

GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE NORTH COULEE QUADRANGLE,  
 PRAIRIE COUNTY, MONTANA

By  
 R.B. Colton, J.P. McGraw, and D.K. Bozeman



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