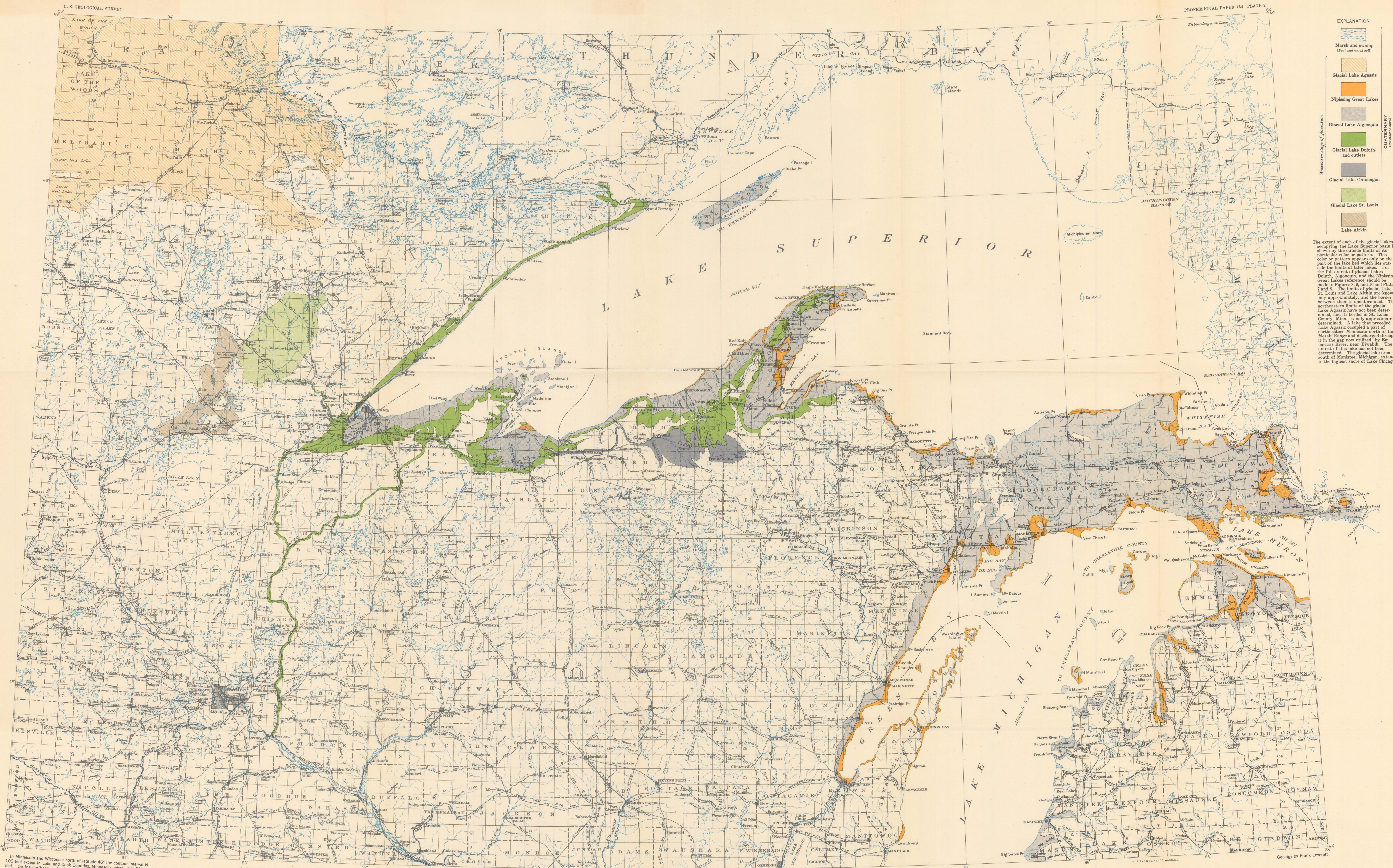




EXPLANATION

- Marsh and swamp (Post and mud soil)
- Glacial Lake Agassiz
- Nipissing Great Lakes
- Glacial Lake Algonquin
- Glacial Lake Duluth and outlets
- Glacial Lake Ontonagon
- Glacial Lake St. Louis
- Lake Aitkin

QUATERNARY DEPOSITS

Wisconsin stage of glaciation

The extent of each of the glacial lakes occupying the Lake Superior basin is shown by the outside limits of its particular color or pattern. This color or pattern appears only on the part of the lake bed which lies outside the limits of later lakes. For the full extent of glacial Lakes Duluth, Algonquin, and the Nipissing Great Lakes reference should be made to Figures 8, 9, and 10 and Plates 7 and 8. The limits of glacial Lake St. Louis and Lake Aitkin are known only approximately, and the border between them is undetermined. The northeastern limits of the glacial Lake Agassiz have not been determined, and its border in St. Louis County, Minn., is only approximately determined. A lake that preceded Lake Agassiz occupied a part of northeastern Minnesota north of the Mesabi Range and discharged through it in the gap now utilized by Embarras River, near Bismarck. The extent of this lake has not been determined. The glacial lake area south of Marquette, Michigan, extends to the highest shore of Lake Chicago.

In Minnesota and Wisconsin north of latitude 46° the contour interval is 100 feet except in Lake and Cook Counties, Minnesota, where it is 500 feet. On the northern peninsula of Michigan the interval is 200 feet with the 1500-foot contour added. In the compilation of the contours use Geological Survey, and the Wisconsin Geological Survey, of railroad profiles; and of aneroid readings by Frank Leverett.

MAP SHOWING AREAS FORMERLY COVERED BY GLACIAL LAKES OF NORTHERN MINNESOTA, NORTHERN WISCONSIN, AND NORTHERN PENINSULA OF MICHIGAN

