



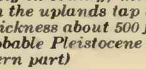


EXPLANATION

-  Alluvium  
(Silt, sand, and gravel with interbedded clays; deposited chiefly along North Platte and South Platte Rivers. Generally water bearing; supplies many wells in the valleys. Yields as much as 1,000 gallons a minute to irrigation wells in the South Platte Valley. Maximum thickness about 150 feet)
-  Loess  
(Mostly silt with some clay; mantles Ogallala formation in central and southeastern parts of Keith County. Yields little or no water. Maximum thickness about 50 feet)
-  Dune sand  
(Mostly fine wind-blown sand; sand hills; large intake of water. Water of good quality can generally be obtained at shallow depths. Thickness probably 150 feet or more)
-  Ogallala formation  
(Soft sand, silt, and clay beds interlayered with hard calcareous sandstones and limestones (tuffaceous); unconsolidated sand and gravel layers. Most of the water occurs in basal gravels; water generally hard. Constitutes chief source of water supply in county; most domestic and farm wells on the uplands tap this aquifer. Maximum thickness about 500 feet. Sand and gravel of probable Pleistocene age not differentiated in eastern part)
-  Brule clay  
(Grayish to pink silty, massive clay. Oldest formation exposed in county. Generally without water except in joints and fissures in upper part; not an important source of supply; no wells in Keith County are known to tap water in it. Thickness 4 miles west of Keystone about 350 feet)

Miocene and Pliocene  
Oligocene

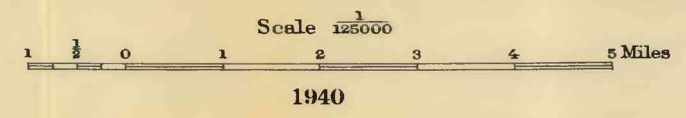
QUATERNARY

TERTIARY

Base prepared from Keith Co.  
Soil Survey map

GEOLOGIC MAP OF KEITH COUNTY, NEBRASKA

Geology by H. A. Waite  
Surveyed in 1935



1940