

**EXPLANATION**

Quaternary		Alluvium on Ogallala formation
		Alluvium on Brule formation Gravel, sand, and silt. Yields large quantities of water to irrigation and public-supply wells.
Tertiary		Ogallala formation Gravel, sand, silt, and clay beds cemented in part by calcareous concretions. Yields large quantities of water to irrigation and public-supply wells.
		Brule formation Siltstone, compact and brittle. Generally poor aquifer, but locally yields a large supply of water from permeable zones.

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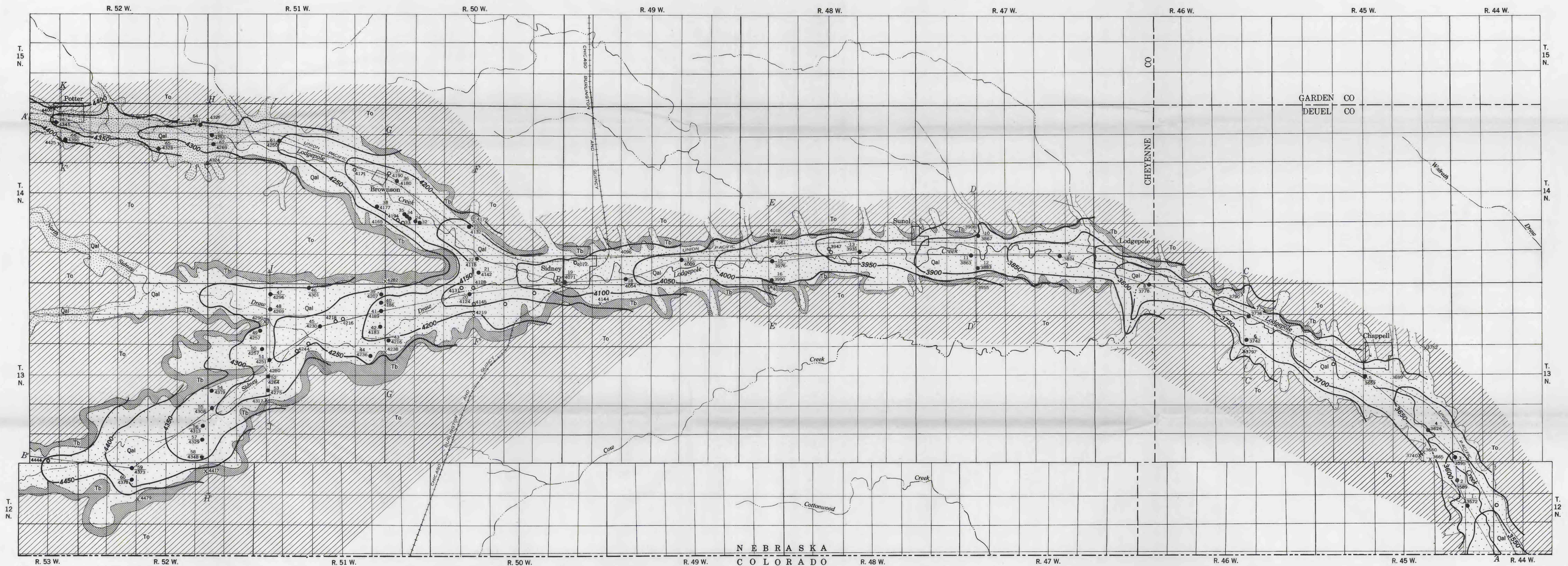
400  
Contour line drawn on pre-Quaternary erosional surface  
Based on information from test holes and wells.  
Contour interval is 50 feet, datum is mean sea level.

● 3559  
Test hole  
Drilled in connection with cooperative ground-water investigation by the Conservation and Survey Division of the University of Nebraska and the U. S. Geological Survey. Upper number is test-hole number; lower number is altitude of pre-Quaternary erosional surface.

○ 4128  
Well drilled by local resident  
Showing altitude of pre-Quaternary erosional surface.

x 3740  
Location and altitude of bedrock

— A—A—  
Geologic section shown on plate 2



Adapted from map compiled by the Conservation and Survey Division of the University of Nebraska

MAP SHOWING AREAL GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY OF THE ROCKS BENEATH THE QUATERNARY DEPOSITS IN THE LOWER LODGEPOLE CREEK VALLEY, NEBRASKA