

Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey
 Bulletin 97
 Quaternary geology of northern Oconto County, Wisconsin
 Plate 1

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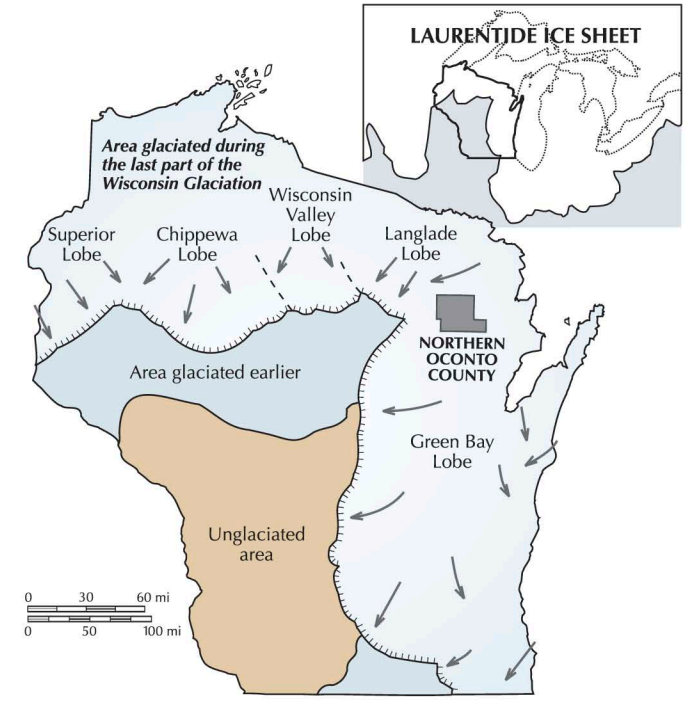
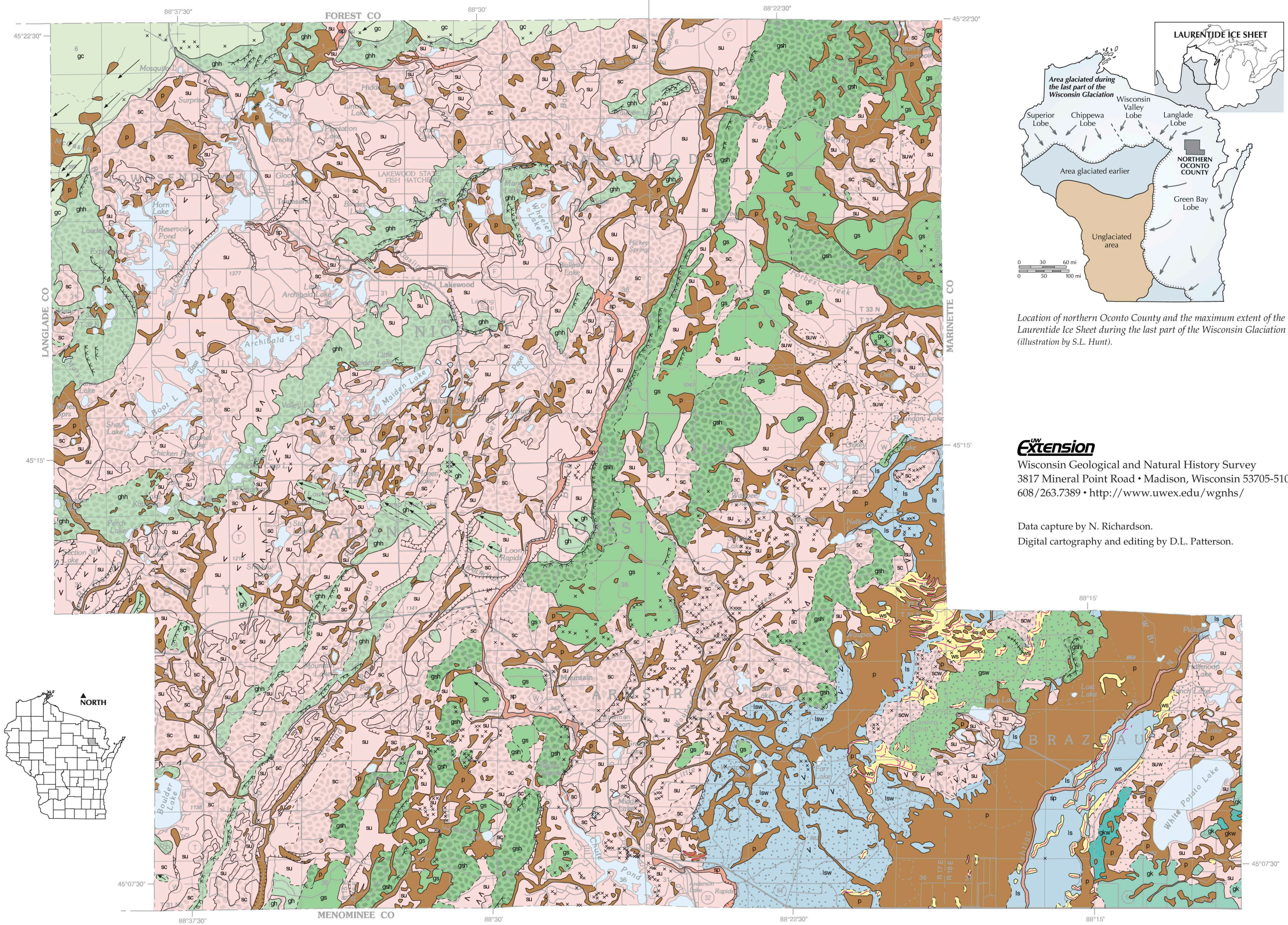
1999

Explanation

- Sediment of low, typically wet areas.** Peat, muck, or slope sediment covering windblown, glacial, stream, or lake sediment as indicated by adjacent map units; low-lying, flat to low-relief surfaces. Peat that is 1 to 1.5 m thick is common in the southeastern part of the map area, where it covers sediment deposited in and adjacent to ice-marginal lakes.
- Postglacial stream sediment.** Silty and sandy sediment deposited by postglacial streams; flat to low-relief floodplains. Mapped where extensive; present but unmapped adjacent to most streams.
- Windblown sand.** Fine- to medium-grained sand; more than 1.5 m thick in dunes; individual dunes 10 m or more high.
- Meltwater-stream sediment, uncollapsed.** Gravelly sand deposited by streams carrying meltwater from the Green Bay Lobe; flat to low-relief surfaces; original depositional surfaces preserved in most places; covered in places by thin deposits of windblown sand (unit **suw**).
- Meltwater-stream sediment, collapsed.** Same as unit **su**, except that meltwater-stream sediment was deposited on ice; moderate to high-relief surfaces; original depositional surface destroyed by collapse; typically includes till and till-like debris-flow sediment where deposited adjacent to former ice margins; covered in places by thin deposits of windblown sand (unit **scw**).
- Lake sand and meltwater-stream sediment.** Flat to very low-relief surfaces underlain by sandy meltwater-stream sediment and offshore and nearshore sediment deposited in glacial lakes that formed along the western edge of the Green Bay Lobe; covered in places by thin deposits of windblown sand (unit **lsw**).
- Glacial sediment of the Copper Falls Formation.** Reddish-brown to brown, sandy, typically non-dolomitic, slightly dolomitic in places, till and debris-flow sediment deposited by the Langlade Lobe in the far north and northwest part of the map area; found in areas of streamlined glacial topography on bedrock uplands.
- Glacial sediment of the Holy Hill Formation.** Brown, sandy, dolomitic till and debris-flow sediment deposited in the western part of the map area by the Green Bay Lobe; found in areas of rolling to low-relief hummocky topography (unit **gh**) and in areas of high-relief hummocky topography (unit **ghh**).
- Glacial sediment of the Silver Cliff Member of the Kewaunee Formation.** Reddish-brown, sandy, dolomitic till and debris-flow sediment; found in areas of rolling to low-relief hummocky topography (unit **gs**) and in areas of moderate to high-relief hummocky topography (unit **gsh**); covered in places by thin deposits of windblown sand (unit **gsw**).
- Glacial sediment of the Kirby Lake Member of the Kewaunee Formation.** Reddish-brown, silty, dolomitic till and debris-flow sediment in areas of rolling to low-relief hummocky topography; may include small areas of till of the Middle Inlet Member of the Kewaunee Formation in the extreme eastern part of the map area; covered in places by thin deposits of windblown sand (unit **gkw**).

Symbols

- contact between map units, dashed where uncertain
- dune crest; sand was transported to the south and southeast
- drumlin
- approximate location of the ice margin during deposition of outwash plain
- stream cutbank
- direction of meltwater flow
- crest of ice-marginal ridge oriented nearly parallel to margin of the Green Bay Lobe
- location of area with exposures of Precambrian rock



Location of northern Oconto County and the maximum extent of the Laurentide Ice Sheet during the last part of the Wisconsin Glaciation (illustration by S.L. Hunt).

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Data capture by N. Richardson.
 Digital cartography and editing by D.L. Patterson.

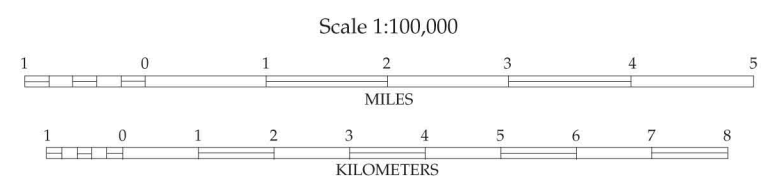


PLATE 1.
QUATERNARY GEOLOGIC MAP
OF NORTHERN OCONTO COUNTY, WISCONSIN.

Base map constructed from U.S. Geological Survey Digital Line Graph files (1990, scale 1:100,000), modified by Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (1992) and Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey (1999).

This map is an interpretation of the data available at the time of preparation. Every reasonable effort has been made to ensure that this interpretation conforms to sound scientific and cartographic principles; however, the map should not be used to guide site-specific decisions without verification. Proper use of the map is the sole responsibility of the user.