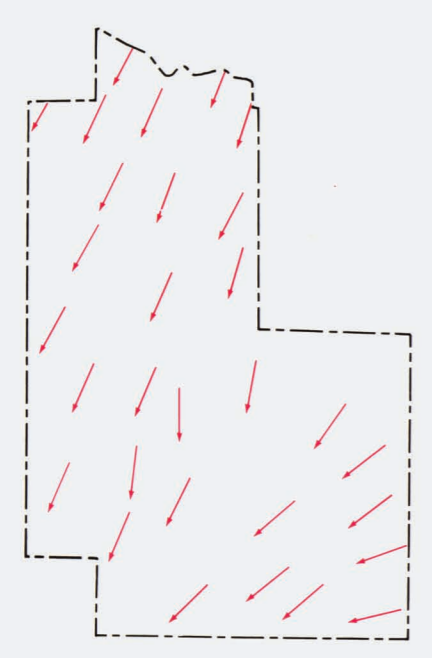
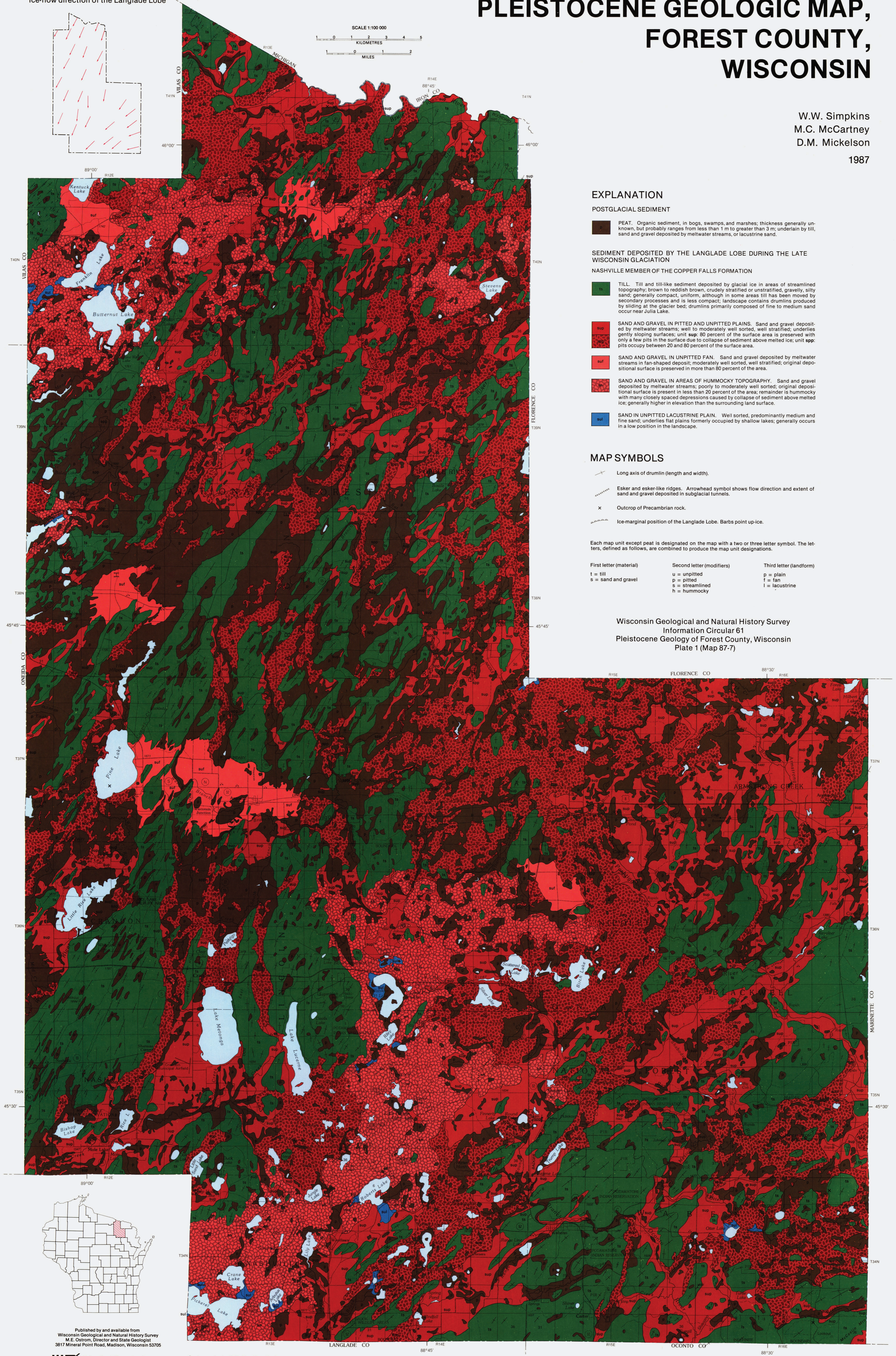
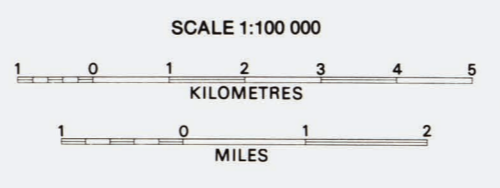


Ice-flow direction of the Langelde Lobe



# PLEISTOCENE GEOLOGIC MAP, FOREST COUNTY, WISCONSIN

W.W. Simpkins  
M.C. McCartney  
D.M. Mickelson  
1987



## EXPLANATION

### POSTGLACIAL SEDIMENT

**PEAT.** Organic sediment, in bogs, swamps, and marshes; thickness generally unknown, but probably ranges from less than 1 m to greater than 3 m; underlain by till, sand and gravel deposited by meltwater streams, or lacustrine sand.

### SEDIMENT DEPOSITED BY THE LANGLEDE LOBE DURING THE LATE WISCONSIN GLACIATION

#### NASHVILLE MEMBER OF THE COPPER FALLS FORMATION

**TILL.** Till and till-like sediment deposited by glacial ice in areas of streamlined topography; brown to reddish brown, crudely stratified or unstratified, gravelly, silty sand; generally compact, uniform, although in some areas till has been moved by secondary processes and is less compact; landscape contains drumlins produced by sliding at the glacier bed; drumlins primarily composed of fine to medium sand occur near Julia Lake.

**SAND AND GRAVEL IN PITTED AND UNPITTED PLAINS.** Sand and gravel deposited by meltwater streams; well to moderately well sorted, well stratified; underlies gently sloping surfaces; unit *sup*: 80 percent of the surface area is preserved with only a few pits in the surface due to collapse of sediment above melted ice; unit *spp*: pits occupy between 20 and 80 percent of the surface area.

**SAND AND GRAVEL IN UNPITTED FAN.** Sand and gravel deposited by meltwater streams in fan-shaped deposit; moderately well sorted, well stratified; original depositional surface is preserved in more than 80 percent of the area.

**SAND AND GRAVEL IN AREAS OF HUMMOCKY TOPOGRAPHY.** Sand and gravel deposited by meltwater streams; poorly to moderately well sorted; original depositional surface is present in less than 20 percent of the area; remainder is hummocky with many closely spaced depressions caused by collapse of sediment above melted ice; generally higher in elevation than the surrounding land surface.

**SAND IN UNPITTED LACUSTRINE PLAIN.** Well sorted, predominantly medium and fine sand; underlies flat plains formerly occupied by shallow lakes; generally occurs in a low position in the landscape.

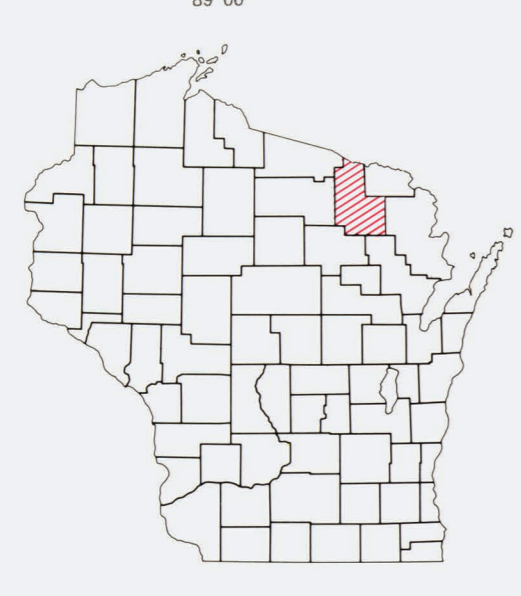
## MAP SYMBOLS

- Long axis of drumlin (length and width).
- Esker and esker-like ridges. Arrowhead symbol shows flow direction and extent of sand and gravel deposited in subglacial tunnels.
- Outcrop of Precambrian rock.
- Ice-marginal position of the Langelde Lobe. Barbs point up-ice.

Each map unit except peat is designated on the map with a two or three letter symbol. The letters, defined as follows, are combined to produce the map unit designations.

First letter (material)	Second letter (modifiers)	Third letter (landform)
t = till	u = unpitted	p = plain
s = sand and gravel	p = pitted	f = fan
	s = streamlined	l = lacustrine
	h = hummocky	

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Plate 1 (Map 87-7)



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