

Information Circular 68
Pleistocene Geology of Wood County, Wisconsin
Plate 1

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EXPLANATION

- Peat.** Typically 0.5 to a few metres thick; commonly overlies water or the material indicated by adjacent map units; occurs in bogs, swamps, and marshes; most deposited during the past few thousand years.
- Modern stream sediment.** Sand, silty sand, gravelly sand, and sandy gravel; generally overlies Precambrian or Cambrian rock in the central and northern parts of the county and offshore sand in the southern part of the county; overlain by thin peat and silt in some places; deposited within the past several thousand years. Unit **sm**; generally several metres thick, with few outcrops of Cambrian or Precambrian rock. Unit **ss**: generally thin, with outcrops of Cambrian sandstone. Unit **st**: generally thin, with outcrops of Precambrian igneous or metamorphic rock.
- Stream sediment of Love terraces.** Sand and gravelly sand; typically several metres thick; generally overlies offshore sand; occurs in high terraces along the Wisconsin River; deposited by braided streams that probably carried glacial meltwater from northern Wisconsin during the last part of the Wisconsin Glaciation, after glacial Lake Wisconsin drained; north of Port Edwards, the upper Love terrace (unit **su**) is as much as 2 m above the lower Love terrace (unit **sl**); south of Port Edwards, the two terraces are not distinguishable from each other, but are grouped together in unit **st**.
- Premodern, nonglacial stream sediment.** Sand, gravelly sand, and sandy gravel; typically several metres thick; occurs on terraces above the modern floodplain. Unit **sw**: deposited by the meandering Wisconsin River after the Love terrace formed; generally overlies offshore sand. Unit **sp**: deposited on the plain of glacial Lake Wisconsin; generally overlies offshore sand; overlain by thin, patchy windblown sand. Unit **sn**: most deposited by nonglacial streams of the central and northern part of the county before, during, and after the last part of the Wisconsin Glaciation; might include some earlier meltwater-stream sediment.
- Shore sediment.** Sand, gravelly sand, sandy gravel, and gravel deposited along the shore of glacial Lake Wisconsin, perhaps during an early phase of the lake before the last part of the Wisconsin Glaciation; a few metres thick; overlies Cambrian or Precambrian rock; many other small bodies of sediment deposited on the shore of Lake Wisconsin probably exist but have not been shown.
- Offshore sediment.** Sand deposited in glacial Lake Wisconsin, mostly during the last part of the Wisconsin Glaciation, but some in the southwestern part of the county probably was deposited during an earlier phase of the lake; tens of metres thick in many places; includes a layer of silt and clay (New Rome Member—unit **on** of cross sections); overlain by an average of less than about 1 m of windblown sand in most areas. Unit **oh**: derived from meltwater streams from the Green Bay Lobe; Horicon Formation. Unit **ow**: derived from meltwater of Wisconsin River; Horicon and Copper Falls Formations, undifferentiated. Unit **oy**: derived from nonmeltwater rivers, including the Yellow River; contains larger proportion of quartz sand than units **oh** and **ow**; overlain by thin, patchy peat, or stream sediment between the sand dunes; the complex boundary between units **oy** and **p** is highly generalized. Unit **oe**: offshore sand exposed by erosion; similar to map unit **oh**, but occurs in the sides of small post-lacustrine valleys in the southeastern part of the county.
- Glacial sediment of the Bakerville Member.** Reddish-brown, noncalcareous, clayey, slightly gravelly or gravelly, silty sand (till) deposited before the Wisconsin Glaciation by a glacier that was probably moving southeast; generally ranges up to 15 m thick; generally underlain by several metres of sand and gravel deposited by meltwater streams, which is underlain by till of the Edgar Member; the mapped till is an erosional remnant on the crest of a northeast–southwest ridge near Marshfield, but thin, undifferentiated patches of Bakerville are also present to the northwest of the ridge.
- Glacial sediment of the Edgar Member.** Brown, slightly gravelly, sandy, clayey silt (till) deposited before the Wisconsin Glaciation by a glacier that was probably moving southeast; can be up to 30 m thick; in places overlain by thin, patchy till of the Bakerville Member (especially in the northwestern part of the county); in the places that it overlies slightly permeable material, such as Precambrian igneous and metamorphic rock, the Edgar till is calcareous, but where it overlies highly permeable material, such as Cambrian sand or sandstone or Pleistocene sand, the carbonates have been leached out; also includes hillslope sediment (including solifluction sediment) overlying the till, especially on the lower parts of slopes; might consist largely of hillslope deposits in the central part of the county.
- Hillslope sediment on Cambrian material.** Sand and poorly sorted sand, silt, and clay; slopewash and mass movement deposits (including solifluction material); probably largely Pleistocene. Unit **hu**: generally less than 0.5 m thick; overlies Cambrian sandstone that is roughly 30 to 60 m above the Cambrian/Precambrian contact; on steep slopes. Unit **hi**: generally about 0.5 m thick or thicker; may include some till; overlies Cambrian sand, silt, clay, and sandstone that is as much as 30 m above the Cambrian/Precambrian contact; on gentle slopes.
- Hillslope sediment on Precambrian rock.** Poorly sorted mixture of silt, sand, and clay; slopewash and mass-movement deposits (including solifluction material); may include some till; generally several metres thick; overlies Precambrian igneous and metamorphic rock, which most commonly crops out only along stream banks, in quarries, and roadcuts, and on quartzite hills; generally on gentle slopes.
- Hummocky topography.** Low mounds and depressions, with relief of no more than a few metres and width of tens of metres; possibly glacial topography, but more likely the result of eolian erosion.
- Ice-wedge polygons.** Each symbol indicates a group of polygons visible on aerial photographs; each polygon is a few tens of metres across.
- Axis and margins of Powers Bluff chert fan.**
- Geologic contacts.** Continuous where position shown on map is judged to be within about 0.1 km from the true position; dashed where position shown is judged to be more than about 0.1 km from the true position.
- Cutbanks of premodern streams.** Shown only where higher than about 5 m.

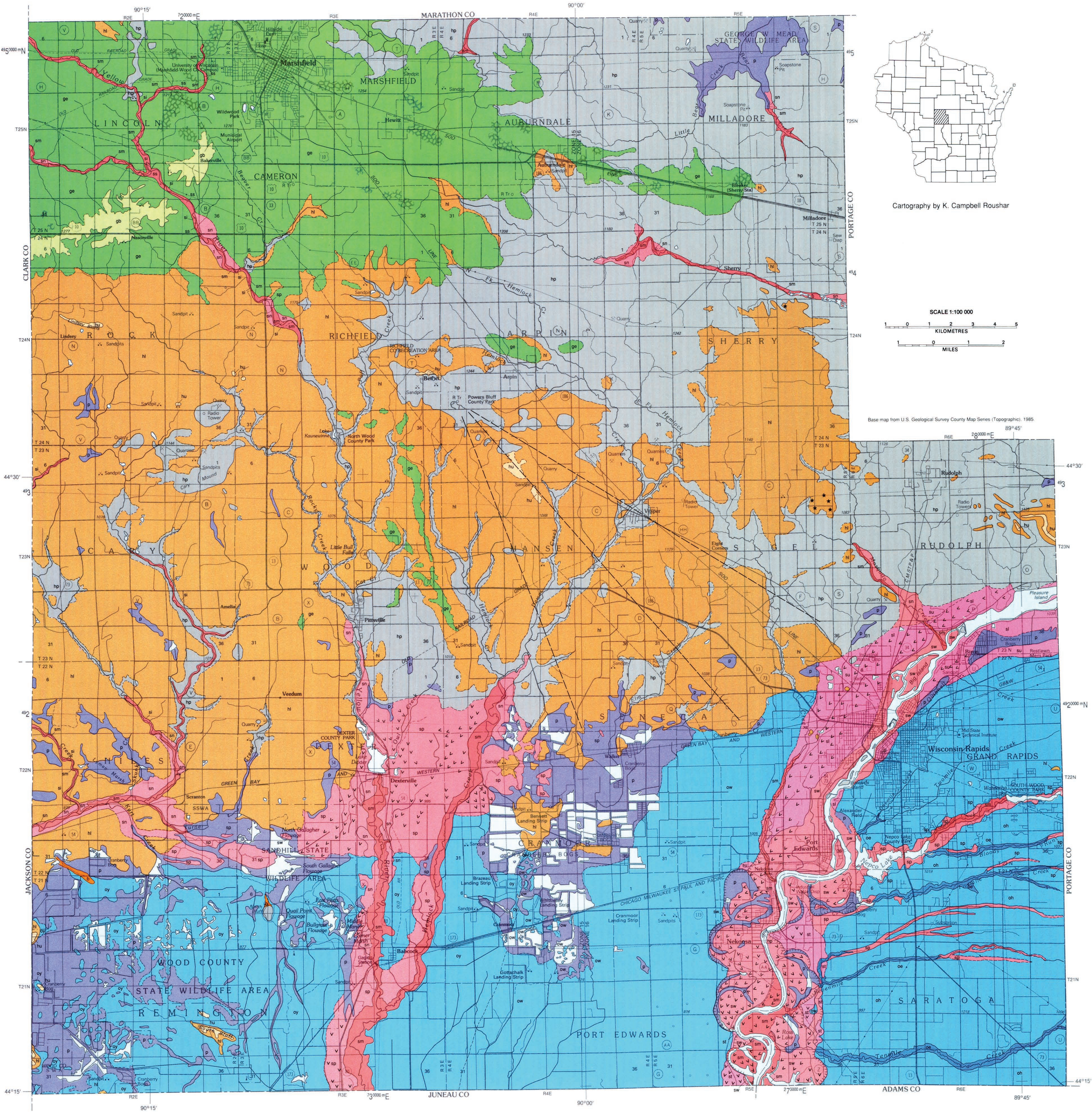


PLATE 1. MAP SHOWING THE PLEISTOCENE GEOLOGY OF WOOD COUNTY, WISCONSIN