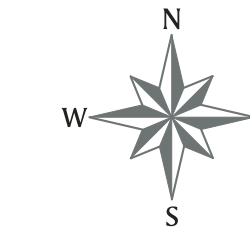
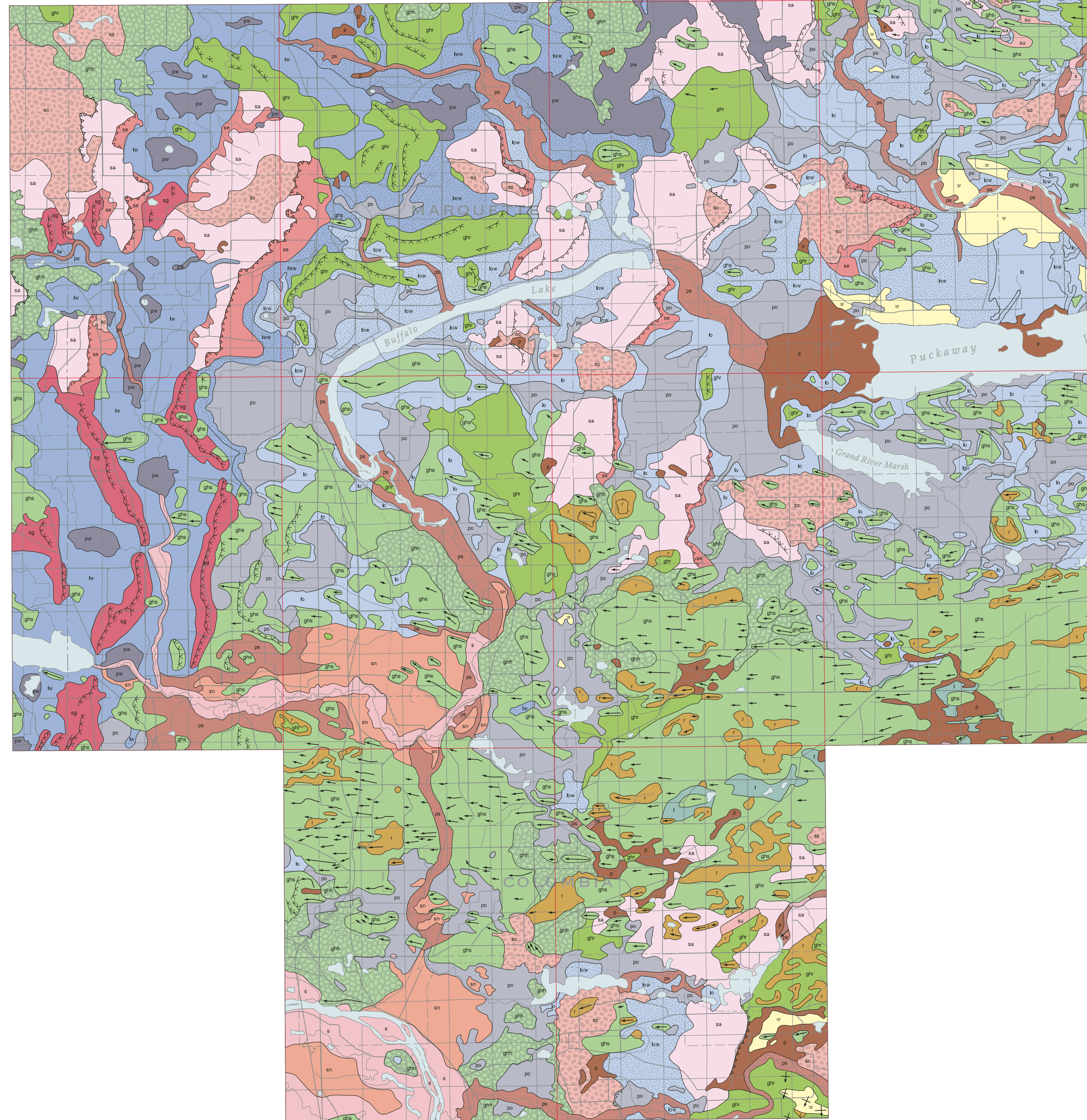
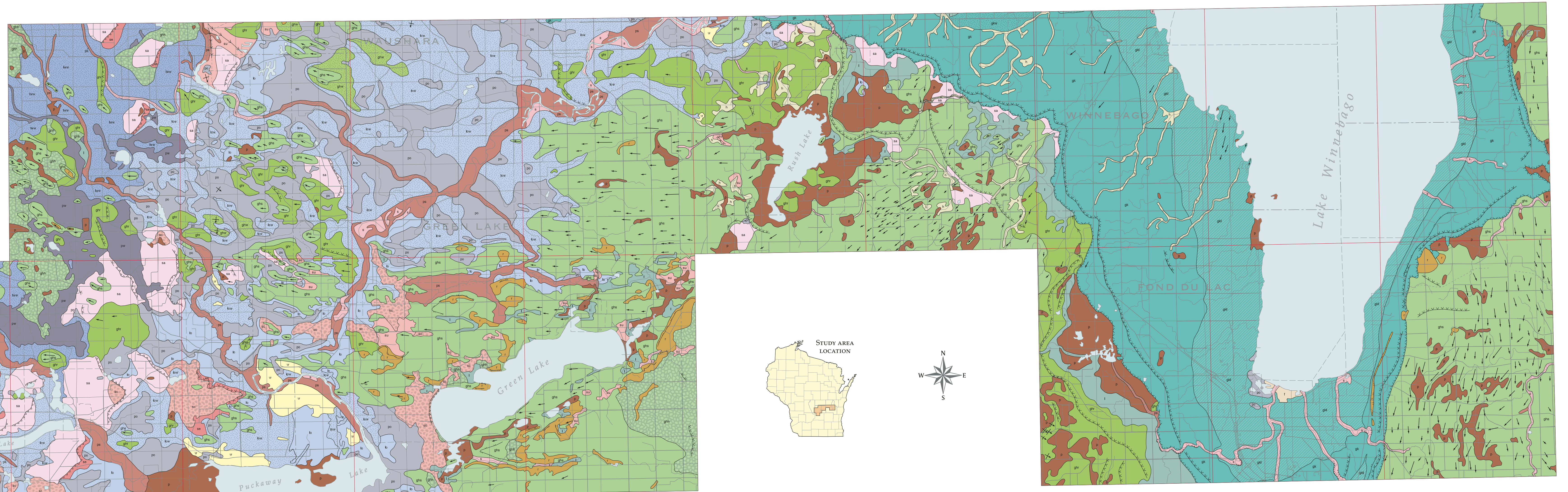


Preliminary Quaternary geologic map of the southern Fox River Lowland, Wisconsin

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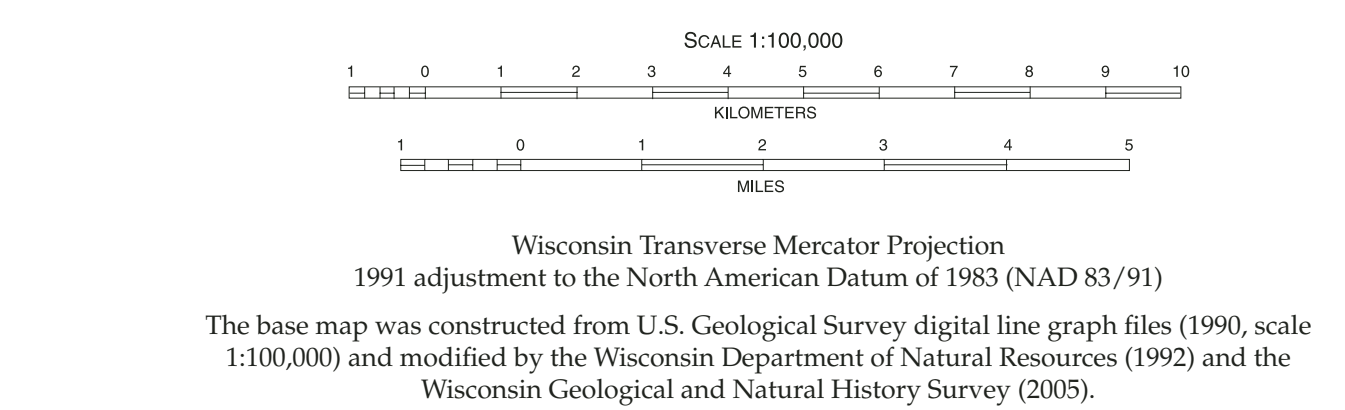
April 2005

Compilation of mapping completed in 2004-2005.



EXPLANATION

- Hillslope sediment.** Unit *h*: primarily sand, silt, and clay eroded off of adjacent upland areas usually composed of *gk*; usually between 1 to 2 m thick.
- Windblown sand.** Unit *w*: between 2 and 7 m thick, dunes generally no more than 5 m high; most sand deposited immediately following deglaciation.
- Lake sediment.** Unit *l*: lake sediment consisting of sand, silt and clay. Unit *lo*: sediment deposited in glacial Lake Oshkosh usually at elevations below 800 feet above sea level; largely silt and clay where deposited in deeper water grading to sand near the shoreline; typically between 1 m and tens of meters thick; sediment deposited near the shoreline may include wind blown sediment, washed hillslope sediment and patches of peat that could not be separately mapped. Unit *low*: Glacial Lake Oshkosh sediment covered with thin patches of windblown sand generally less than 2 m thick. Unit *lw*: sediment deposited in glacial Lake Wisconsin usually at elevations above 800 feet above sea level; largely sand near the shorelines grading to silty sand where the water was deeper. Unit *lww*: Glacial Lake Wisconsin sediment covered with thin patches of windblown sand generally less than 2 m thick.
- Peat.** Unit *p*: peat occupying low-lying, flat to low-relief surfaces; thickness varies but typically between 1 and 3 m thick. Unit *po*: peat over lake sediment of glacial Lake Oshkosh; usually only occurs in areas that are less than 800 feet above sea level in elevation. Unit *pwe*: peat over lake sediment of glacial Lake Wisconsin; usually only occurs in areas that are between 800 and 970 feet above sea level in elevation. Unit *ps*: peat overlying postglacial or meltwater stream sediment consisting of silty and sandy sediment with occasional occurrences of channel sand and silt.
- Postglacial stream sediment.** Commonly consists of silty and sandy sediment with occasional occurrences of channel sand and silt; typically between 1 and 15 m thick. Unit *sc*: deposited in floodplains adjacent to postglacial streams; most of this sediment was probably deposited during the last part of the Holocene. Unit *sn*: similar to *sc* but mostly deposited during the early part of the Holocene or during the Pleistocene.
- Meltwater-stream sediment.** Sand and gravel deposited directly by streams originating from the margin of the Green Bay Lobe; commonly between 1 and several tens of meters thick. Unit *sa*: meltwater-stream sediment deposited in an alluvial fan or delta immediately adjacent to a moraine or ice-contact face. Unit *su*: meltwater-stream sediment deposited in proglacial river channels or in tunnel channels beneath the margin of the Green Bay Lobe. Unit *se*: eroded meltwater-stream sediment; gullied topography resulting from erosion in postglacial time. Unit *sc*: collapsed meltwater-stream sediment deposited in alluvial fans, deltas, and proglacial river channels. Unit *sw*: meltwater-stream sediment covered with thin patches of windblown sand and silt, generally less than 2 m thick. Unit *sg*: sub aqueous morainal bank deposited adjacent to the former margin of the Green Bay Lobe, commonly flat on top.



- Till.** Red, clayey silt with some gravel deposited by the Green Bay Lobe during its first readvance; generally at least 3 m thick; part of the Kirby Lake Member of the Kewaunee Formation. Unit *gk*: low relief, nondescript glacial topography; generally draped over pre-existing topography; till occasionally less than 3 m thick. Unit *gkw*: similar to *gk*, but covered with thin patches of windblown sand less than 2 m thick. Unit *gkl*: similar to *gk*, but covered with thin patches of lake sediment generally less than 2 m thick.
- Till.** Brown to reddish brown gravelly, clayey, silty sand deposited by the Green Bay Lobe; generally at least 3 m thick; part of the Horicon Member of the Holy Hill Formation; includes many small to large inclusions of wind blown sediment, hillslope sediment, and glacial lake sediment that could not be separately mapped. In many areas, the modern surface reflects the pre-late last glaciation landscape. Unit *gh*: generally has rolling topography in areas lacking drumlins. Unit *ghw*: similar to *gh* but covered with thin patches of windblown sand generally less than 2 m thick. Unit *ghs*: rolling topography that was subglacially molded; contains streamlined landforms including drumlins and flutes; many drumlins in the western part of the study area are comprised of stratified sand and gravel rather than Horicon till. Unit *ghl*: mostly low-relief, nondescript, hummocky topography that locally reflects sediment that is draped over a landscape formed before the last glacial advance; includes many areas of enclosed depressions.
- Bedrock.** Dolomite, sandstone, quartzite, or granite. Unit *r*: glacially scoured areas of bedrock near the ground surface covered by less than a 1 m thick layer of sandy till of the Holy Hill Formation or wind blown sediment.
- Fill.** Consisting of various materials including gravel, sand, silt, and clay.

SYMBOLS

- Contact, within 100 m of true position more than half the time
- Eolian dune crest, sand transported in the direction indicated by arrow
- Esker
- Moraine ridge
- Ice-contact face
- Ice-marginal position
- Stream cutbank
- Meltwater channel
- Drumlin crest
- Escarpments or other steep slopes

This map represents work performed by the Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey and is released to the open files in the interest of making the information readily available. This map has not been edited or reviewed for conformity with Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey standards and nomenclature. This map is part of an ongoing project funded by STATEMAP, the state component of the National Cooperative Geologic Mapping Program of the U.S. Geological Survey.

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