

## Explanation

Alluvial

Alluvium. Primarily sand or slightly gravelly sand on modern al valley bottoms; most deposited during the last part of the Holocene; overlain by thin peat and thin silty overbank sediment in many places.

Alluvial sediment of the Elderon-phase terrace. Sand or gravelly ate sand, at least a few meters thick up to 15 m thick, deposited by streams carrying meltwater from the margins of the Laurentide Ice Sheet during the Elderon phase of the late Wisconsin glaciation. Occurs as terraces formed during subsequent down-cutting during the latest Wisconsin and Holocene.

Alluvial sediment of the Savanna terrace. Sand or gravelly ats sand, at least a few meters thick up to a15 m thick, deposited by streams carrying meltwater from the margins of the Laurentide Ice Sheet during the late Wisconsin glaciation. Occurs as the Savanna terrace formed during subsequent down-cutting during the latest Wisconsin and Holocene.

Alluvial sediment of the Bridgeport terrace. Sand or gravelly atb sand, at least a few meters thick up to 15 m thick, deposited by streams carrying meltwater from the margins of the Laurentide Ice Sheet during the late Wisconsin glaciation. Occurs as remnants of the Bridgeport terrace; the terrace surface is likely largely underlain by a bedrock strath.

Alluvial fan. Moderately to well-sorted cobbles, gravel, pebbles, af and fine sediment forming fan-shaped deposits on valley floors. Typically forms at the base of steep slopes and particularly at the mouths of steep tributaries.

Colluvial

Coarse-grained colluvium. Unsorted slope sediment, derived сс from erosion of Paleozoic bedrock and windblown silt from upland surfaces moving downslope due to gravity. Typically associated with bedrock incision by major streams, and occurring on relatively steep slopes adjacent to major stream systems and deposits.

Landslide. Poorly sorted gravel, boulder, and blocky debris. ls Forms chaotic, hummocky lobes on valley floors and at bases of slopes; may have associated scarps on adjacent upslope surfaces.

Windblown

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Loess on Paleozoic bedrock. Windblown silt, more than 1.5 m lb thick; generally thickest in western areas (as much as 15 m) and thinning toward the east. Noncalcareous, unbedded, and massive; shows evidence of soil formation. Primarily composed of the Peoria, Roxana, and Loveland Members of the Keiler Formation. Roxana Member commonly contains abundant spruce fragments and charcoal. Although distribution is patchy and uncertain due to the thickness of the loess, heavily weathered residual clay of the Rountree Formation, derived from underlying Paleozoic bedrock, is common at the base.

> Loess on till. Windblown silt, typically more than 5 m thick. Noncalcareous, unbedded, and massive, shows evidence of soil formation. Primarily composed of the Peoria, Roxana, and Loveland Members of the Keiler Formation. Roxana Member commonly contains abundant spruce fragments and charcoal. Deposited on patchy, discontinuous pre-Illinoian till; occurrence confined to western Grant County, which was the easternmost extent of pre-Illinoian ice flowing from Minnesota and Iowa.

Windblown sand. More than about 1.5 m thick; dunes generally WS no more than a few meters high.

## Symbols

Geologic contact. Position shown on map is judged to be generally within 0.2 km of actual position. Dashed where approximate.

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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.

BLOOMINGTON

GLEN HAVE

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<u>Extension</u>

SCALE 1:100,000 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

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FISH

Wisconsin Transverse Mercator Projection 1991 adjustment to the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83/91).

The base map was constructed from U.S. Geological Survey digital line graph files (1990, scale 1:100,000) and modified by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (1992) and the Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey (2004).

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PLATTEVILLE

LLENBORC

ARRISON

Cartography by D.L. Patterson.

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