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## Explanation

Postglacial deposits

wlo wgk

pg

Windblown sand. Well-sorted sand composing dunes and sheets; between 2 and 7 m thick; most sand deposited immediately following deglaciation. Unit w: Abundant dunes, generally no more than 5 m high; Unit wlo: Sand sheets and infrequent dunes; overlies lake sediment. Unit wgk: Sand sheets and infrequent dunes; overlies red, clayey and silty till of the Kirby Lake Member of the Kewaunee Formation.

Peat. Sediment of low, typically wet areas consisting of peat and muck. 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 in areas that are less than 800 ft above sea level. Unit pg: Peat overlying the sandy till of the Horicon Member of the Holy Hill Formation or clayey and silty till of the Kirby Lake Member of the Kewaunee Formation. Unit ps: Peat overlying postglacial or meltwaterstream sediment consisting of silty and sandy sediment with occasional channel sand and silt.

Stream sediment. Commonly consists of silty and sandy sediment with s occasional channel sand and silt; typically between 1 and 15 m thick; deposited in floodplains adjacent to postglacial streams; most of this sediment was probably deposited during the last part of the Holocene.

## Glacial deposits, undifferentiated

low

Lake sediment. Commonly consists of sand, silt, and clay. Unit lo: Sediment deposited in glacial Lake Oshkosh usually at elevations below 800 ft above sea level; consists largely of 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 windblown 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.



Meltwater-stream sediment. Sand and gravel deposited directly by streams originating from the margin of the Green Bay Lobe; commonly between 1 m 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 **sc:** Collapsed meltwater-stream sediment deposited in alluvial fans, deltas, and proglacial river channels.

## Kewaunee Formation, Kirby Lake Member



Till. Red, clayey silt with some gravel deposited by readvances of the Green Bay Lobe; generally at least 3 m thick. Unit **gk:** Low relief, nondescript glacial topography; generally draped over pre-existing topography; till in places less than 3 m thick. Unit gkw: Similar to gk, but covered with thin patches of windblown sand less than 2 m thick. Unit gklo: Similar to gk, but covered with thin patches of glacial Lake Oshkosh sediment generally less than 2 m thick. Unit gks: Rolling topography that was subglacially molded; contains streamlined landforms, including drumlins and flutes; many of these landforms are at least partly composed of other sediment, including gravel, sand, and silt. Unit gkc: Collapsed till overlying thick meltwater-stream sediment.

## Holy Hill Formation, Horicon Member



Till. Brown to reddish-brown, gravelly, clayey, silty sand deposited by the Green Bay Lobe; generally at least 3 m thick; includes many small to large inclusions of windblown sediment, hillslope sediment, and glacial lake sediment that could not be separately mapped. In many areas, the modern surface reflects the landscape that was present before the last part of the Wisconsin Glaciation. Unit **gh:** Generally has rolling topography in areas lacking drumlins. Unit **ghw:** Similar to **gh**, but covered with thin patches of windblown sand less than 2 m thick. Unit **ghs:** Rolling topography that was subglacially molded; contains streamlined landforms, including drumlins and flutes; many of these landforms are composed of stratified sand and gravel rather than Horicon till. Unit **ghc:** Collapsed till overlying thick meltwater-stream sediment.

## Bedrock



Bedrock. Dolomite, sandstone or granite; glacially scoured areas of bedrock near the ground surface covered by less than a 1 m thick layer of glacial sediment.



Cartography by D.L. Patterson.

# Preliminary Quaternary Geology of Waupaca County, Wisconsin

	Scale 1:	100,000				
	2		3		4	5
	MI	LES				
2	3	4	5	6	7	8