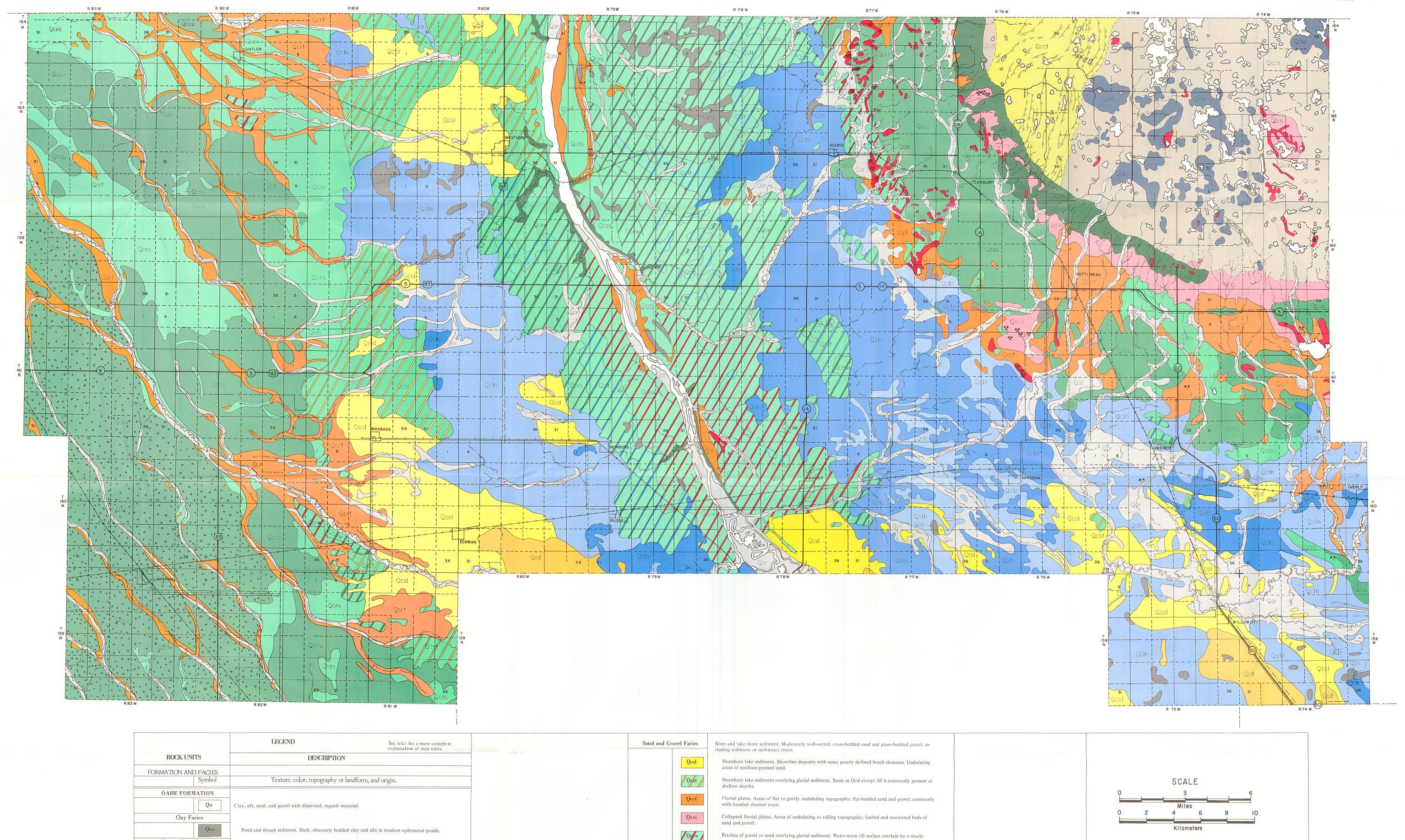
PART 1 PLATE 1 BULLETIN 78 COUNTY GROUNDWATER STUDIES NO. 35

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NORTH DAKOTA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY NORTH DAKOTA STATE WATER COMMISSION



FORMATION AND FACIES		areas of medium-grained sand.	
	r, topography or landform, and origin.	Nearshore lake sediment overlying glacial sediment. Same as Qcsl except shallow depths.	SCALE SCALE
OAHE FORMATION Qo Clay, silt, sand, and gravel with o	lispersed, organic material.	Fluvial plains. Areas of flat to gently undulating topography; flat-bedded with braided channel scars.	Miles 0 2 4 6 8 10
Clay Facies Pond and slough sediment. Da Silt and Sand Facies	ark, obscurely bedded clay and silt; in modern ephemeral ponds.	Collapsed fluvial plains. Areas of undulating to rolling topography; faulte sand and gravel. Patches of gravel or sand overlying glacial sediment. Water-worn till surfacontinuous veneer of fluvial sediment.	Kilometers
Qod Windblown sediment. Well-so	rted, fine sand and black silt with obscure beddling and weak paleosols; In most places, except strongly rolling in areas of dunes.	Eskers and kames (shown as red areas on the map). Ridges and hills of gr boulders common; chunks of till common. Ice-contact fluvial deposits. Till Facies Glacial sediment. Unsorted, unbedded mixture of angular, subangular, and r	
COLEHARBOR GROUP		gravel, and sand, generally in a stiff matrix of silt and clay; yellowish-brown depending on weathering intensity; contains discontinuous lenses of gravel a	
Qc Pebbly, sandy, silty clay with lim nonorganic, bedded clay, silt, san	estone, dolomite, granite, gneiss, and basalt pebbles and associated d, and gravel.	Undulating surface of glacial sediment with poorly integrated to fairly w local relief, and subdued disintegration markings.	well integrated drainage, low Geologic contacts.
Silt Facies Lake sediment. Laminated silty of to dark-gray in exposures depend	lay, clayey silt, and fine sand of glacier-dammed lakes; yellowish-brown ing on weathering intensity.	Hilly surface of glacial sediment with nonintegrated drainage, high local sintegration features.	d relief, and abundant dis-
Offshore to nearshore lake see sloping areas of silt to fine sar	diment elevated above the surrounding topography. Flat to steeply and, except gravelly near the margins of the deposits.	Wave-planed surface of glacial sediment. Nearly smooth, bouldery surface gravel in places.	
	liment. Flat to undulating areas of silt to fine sand, generally obscured	Stream-eroded surface of glacial sediment. Steeply sloping, bouldery surf slopes to the Turtle Mountains.	
Offshore lake sediment (main and well-sorted, very fine to n	ly turbidity-current sediment). Flat to gently undulating areas of silt nedium grained sand with flat bedding. Blowout topography common.	Stream-eroded surface of glacial sediment. Nearly level surface, bouldery western Bottineau County.	
Offshore to nearshore lake sec	liment overlying glacial sediment. Flat to undulating topography.	Qcct Ice-thrust masses. Glacial sediment that has been draped over glacial or p that has been sheared up into thrust slabs or folds near the ice margin; hi linearity; local concentrations of boulders exist in places.	preglacial sediment or rock hilly areas with intense internal Partly buried meltwater valley