



Killedeer Quadrangle, North Dakota

Salt Isopach of the Devonian Prairie Formation

Killedeer 100K Sheet, North Dakota

Waterford	Perth	Garrison
Green	Moore	
DeFeld	DeMeyer	Gen Uteo

Adjoining 100K Maps

2019 Magnetic North
Declination at Center of Sheet

Ned W. Kruger

2022

General Information on the Prairie Formation

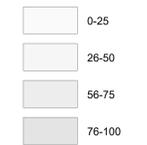
The Prairie Formation consists of a thick sequence of evaporites of middle Devonian age. At the time of deposition, open ocean water, at what is now the southern Northwest Territories of Canada, flowed through the interior of Canada via a corridor referred to as the Elk Point Basin. Water became increasingly concentrated with solutes as reefs restricted inflow from the open sea and as circulation was impeded by additional reefs forming on structural divides within the basin (Holter, 1969). The resulting brines deposited horizontally bedded salts over large areas including parts of Saskatchewan, southwestern Manitoba, northwestern North Dakota, and northeastern Montana. The deposition followed a typical progression of gypsum or anhydrite, followed by halite, sylvite, and carnallite. Alternating beds of halite, sylvite, and carnallite occurred when the introduction of fresh water into the system reversed the depositional sequence (Anderson and Swinehart, 1979; Kruger, 2014).

There are six potash-containing members identified in the Prairie Formation salts of North Dakota. From lowest to highest they are the Esterhazy, White Bear, Belle Plaine, Patience Lake, Mountrail, and White Lake members (Kruger, 2014). These potassium-salt bearing intervals include extensions of those currently mined for potash in the Canadian province of Saskatchewan.

The Killedeer Sheet

The isopach contours of this sheet are based upon 62 well log interpretations of the tops and bottoms of the main body of salt and exclude the basal clay or anhydrite layer where observed. The salt deposits of this sheet are located along the northern edge and thin toward the depositional limit to the southwest, south, and southeast. The depth to salt increase from east to west within a range of approximately 10,500 feet (3,200 meters) to 12,500 feet (3,810 meters) (Kruger, 2019). Measured thicknesses of the Prairie Formation salt within the sheet ranged from 0 to 93 feet (0 to 28 meters).

Thickness (ft)

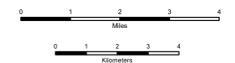


Symbols

- Well Control
- Other Features
 - Section Line
 - City
 - Federal Highway
 - State Highway



Scale 1:100,000



Mercator Projection
Standard Parallel 47°30'0"N
North American 1983 Datum
Central Meridian 102°30'0"W

References

Anderson, S.B. and Swinehart, R.P., 1979, Potash Salts in the Williston Basin: Economic Geology, v. 74, no. 2, p. 358-376.

Holter, M.E., 1969, The Middle Devonian Prairie Evaporate of Saskatchewan: Saskatchewan Department of Mineral Resources, Rep. 123, 134p.

Kruger, N.W., 2014, The Potash Members of the Prairie Formation in North Dakota: North Dakota Geological Survey, Report of Investigation no. 113, 39p.

Kruger, N.W., 2019, Measured Depths to the Prairie Formation Salt: North Dakota Geological Survey, Geological Investigation no. 221, Plate II.