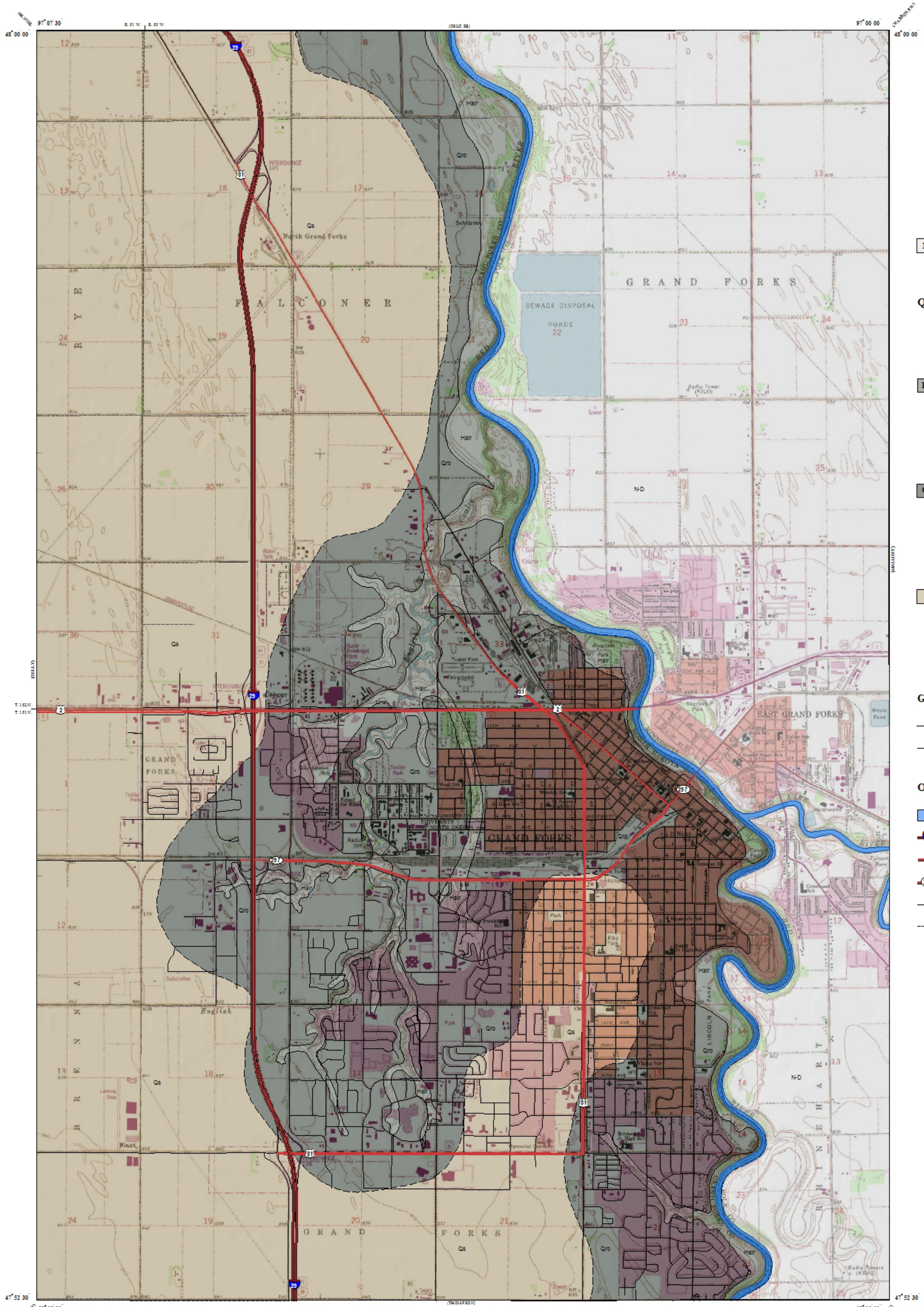
24K: GrFk - sg

North Dakota Geological Survey
Edward C. Murphy, Acting State Geologist

Surface Geology

Grand Forks Quadrangle, North Dakota



Fred J. Anderson
2005

EXPLANATION

N-D No Data

QUATERNARY SYSTEM

HOLOCENE

OAHE FORMATION

Hair **Red River Alluvium**

Channel alluvium reworked and deposited by the Red River during recent flow and flooding events. Consists of brown to gray bedded sands, silts, gravels, and clays. Constrained to areas within the Red River floodplain and along adjacent tributary drainages. Prone to slope failure and cutbank erosion.

PLEISTOCENE

Qro **River Sediment (Overbank)**

Clay, silt, sand, and disseminated organic debris, obscurely bedded; dark colored; in many places associated with sand and gravel of older river channel sediment; commonly more than a meter (3 feet) thick. Deposited on ancient rivers on the Lake Agassiz Plain.

COLEHARBOR GROUP

Qs **SHERACK FORMATION**

Glaciolacustrine, yellow gray, thinly laminated silt, clay, and silty clay. Generally the most ubiquitious surface lithostratigraphic unit within the quadrangle. Deposited as offshore sediments of Glacial Lake Agassiz. Commonly more than 25 feet thick.

Geologic Symbols

Known contact between two geologic units

Approximate contact between two geologic units

Other Features

Water

Interstate Highway

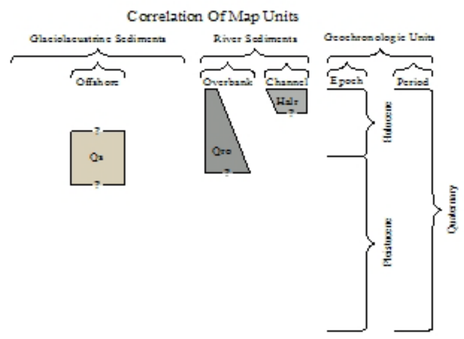
US Highway

State Highway

Paved Road

Unpaved Road

Correlation Of Map Units



Grand Forks Quadrangle, North Dakota

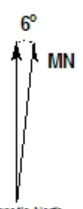
Scale 1:24,000

0 0.5 1

Miles

Lambert Conformal Conic Projection
Standard Parallels 47° 52 30" and 48° 00 00"
Contour Interval 5 Feet

1927 North American Datum
NGVD 1929



1994 Magnetic North
Declination at Center of Sheet

This geologic map was funded in part by the USGS National Cooperative Geologic Mapping Program.

Cartographic Compilation: Elroy L. Kadrmas