

Surface Geology

Fargo North Quadrangle, North Dakota

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EXPLANATION

N-D No Data

QUATERNARY SYSTEM

HOLOCENE

Hlf Land fill Materials
Area of the City of Fargo municipal solid waste landfill.

Hf Fill
Cut/Fill materials consisting dominantly of silts, clays, and sands from adjacent nearsurface formations placed by artificial means.

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

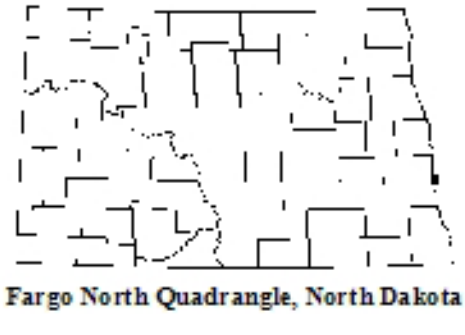
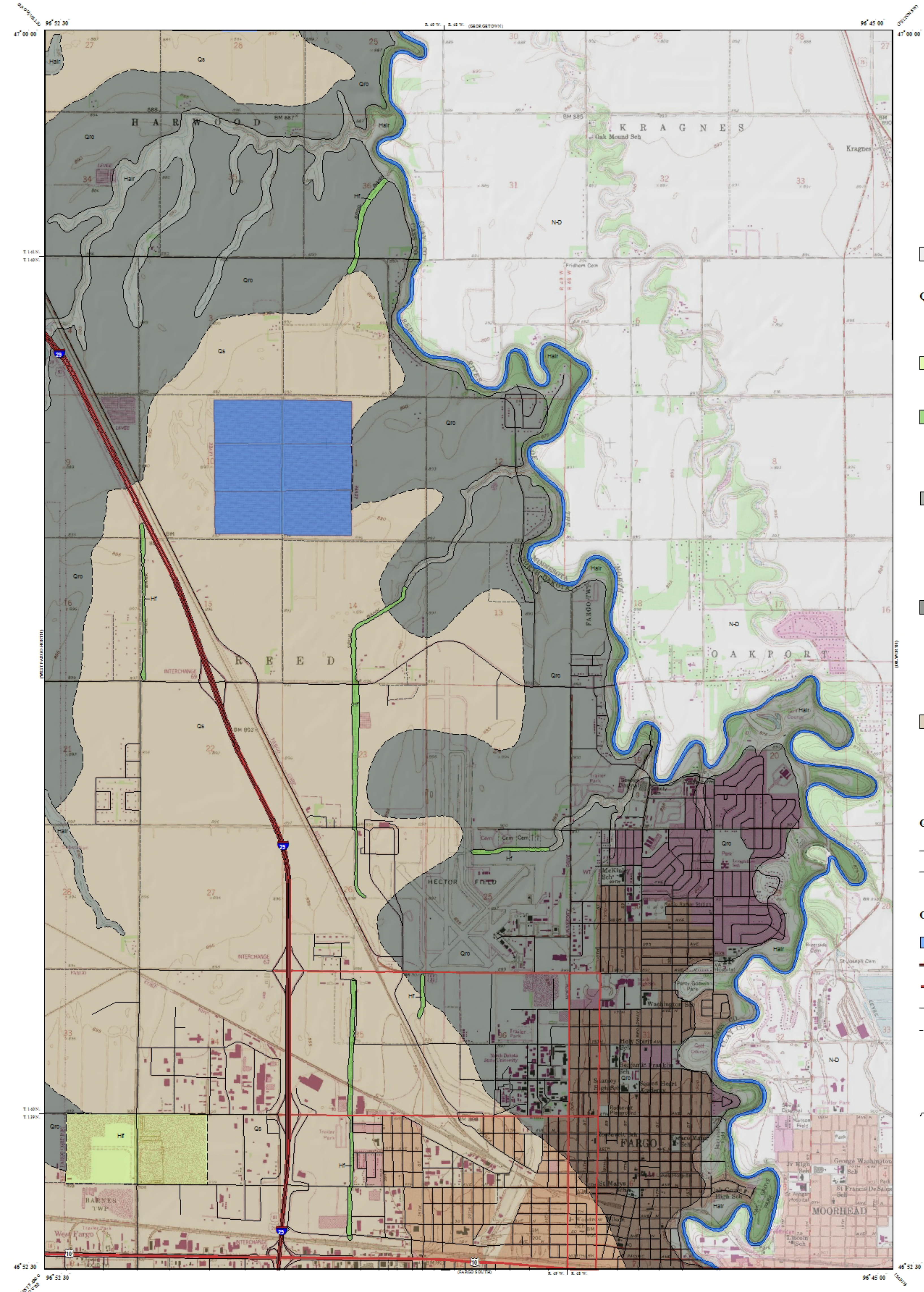
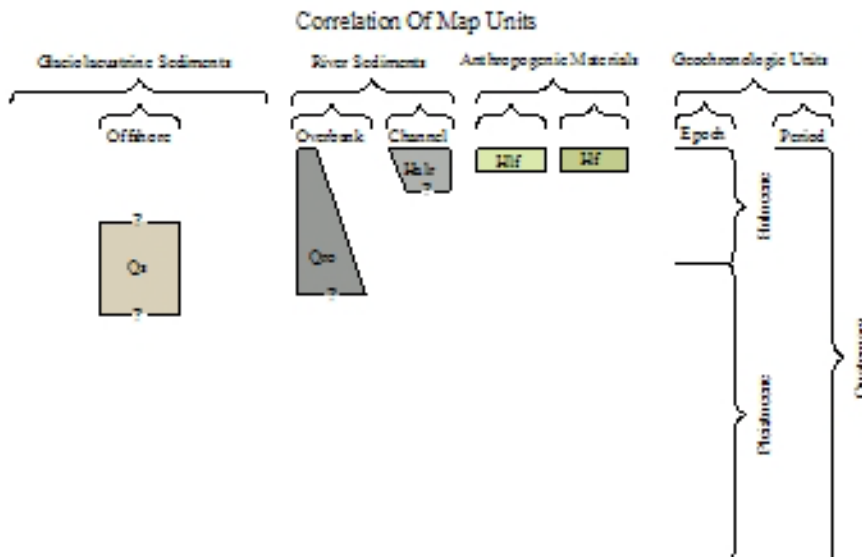
Qe SHERACK FORMATION
Glaciolacustrine, yellow gray, thinly laminated silt, clay, and silty clay. Generally the most ubiquitous surface lithostratigraphic unit within the quadrangle. Deposited as offshore sediments of Glacial Lake Agassiz. Commonly more than 25 feet thick.

Geologic Symbols

- Known contact between two geologic units
- Approximate contact between two geologic units

Other Features

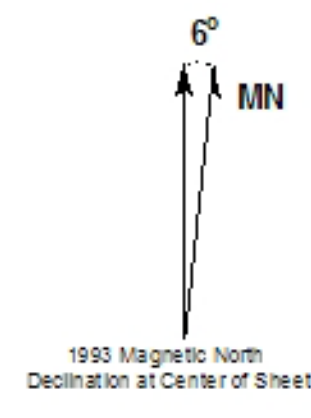
- Water
- Interstate Highway
- US Highway
- Paved Road
- Unpaved Road



Scale 1:24,000

0 0.5 1 Miles

Lambert Conformal Conic Projection 1927 North American Datum
Standard Parallel's 46° 52' 30" and 47° 00' 00" NGVD 1929
Contour Interval 2 Feet



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