This mapping unit encompasses narrowly dissected interfluves and mantle (Peoria Formation) reworked (associated with the Iowan Surface). The well drained to poorly drained geography is variable from very dense, massive, fractured clay loam to very dark gray to brown, noncalcareous to calcareous, stratified silty clay loam, clay loam, loam, or silt and/or sand facies 2 to 7 m (7.5 – 23 ft) in depth. The sedimentary rock units consist of yellowish brown to gray, massive, noncalcareous to calcareous, stratified silty clay loam, clay loam, loam, or sand facies in poorly to moderately well sorted, moderately to well stratified, coarse to fine sand, loam, or silt facies 1 to 6 m (3 – 20 ft) in depth. The glacial deposits are characterized as having a variable gradient, toeslope positions on the landscape. The topography is characterized by valley bottoms and other closed depressions, modern drainageways out of the valley bottoms, and potential for frequent flooding.

For more information, see the Iowa Geological Survey digital cartographic file DavenportEastquad_surficial09.mxd, version 6/16/09 (ArcGIS 9.2).