LEGEND
CENOZOIC
QUATERNARY SYSTEM

Pliocene - Squentially Accumulated Sediments
Consists of long units developed in Iowa, glacial fluvial, and interglacial floodplain deposits, made of clay, silt, and sand. The land surface is mostly flat and interconnected. The map unit is characterized by flat topography, geology, and alluvial plains.

MESOZOIC
CRETACEOUS SYSTEM

Cretaceous - Sandhills, Mammals, and Eutrophic Pools
(Plattsmouth Formation) "Shell" Cretaceous. This map unit shows a sandstone column, and it is easily recognized as a flat, sandy area.

PALEOZOIC
DEVONIAN SYSTEM

Devonian - Siderite-Content Dolomite
This unit is characterized by fossiliferous carbonates and is easily recognized as a flat, sandy area.

Correlation of Map Units

Introduction to the Bedrock Geology of Worth County, Iowa

The bedrock geology of Worth County, Iowa, is characterized by the presence of various rock types, such as sandstone, limestone, and dolomite. These rocks are primarily composed of sedimentary materials that have been compacted and hardened over millions of years. The region is bordered by the Shell Rock River and the Shell Creek to the east and the Wapello River to the west. The area is predominantly covered by the Corrigan Chippewa Formation, which is a sequence of sandstone, siltstone, and shale deposits. The Corrigan Chippewa Formation is overlain by the Shell Rock River Formation, which is a sequence of sandstone, siltstone, and shale deposits. The Shell Rock River Formation is overlain by the Shell Creek Formation, which is a sequence of sandstone, siltstone, and shale deposits. The Shell Creek Formation is overlain by the Wapello River Formation, which is a sequence of sandstone, siltstone, and shale deposits.

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