silt facies) Generally 2 m to 8 m (6–27 ft) thick, but may be up to 10 m (33 ft) thick locally. This mapping unit encompasses upland divides, ridge topography, and occasional upland slope karst or cave systems. It is a slightly weathered, well-drained, coarse to fine-grained sand and gravel derived from the fluvial deposits of the Wisconsinian and pre-Wisconsinian age.Forms a local bedrock aquifer where derived and weathered bedrock is present. Some areas outside the map area are underlain by possible bedrock aquifers.

NATIONAL COOPERATIVE GEOLOGIC MAPPING PROGRAM (STATEMAP) Background map was provided by Dave Stanley at Bear Creek Archeology. The map and cross section are based on interpretations of the best available information at the time of mapping, and are intended for general use. The map was produced in connection with select classroom projects and is not intended for sale or distribution.

LEGEND

WISCONSIN EPISODE

Early Wisconsin Period. This event is not shown on the map. Early Wisconsin sediments are known to occur beneath parts of the map area. The upper division, the Decorah Formation, consists of 12 m to 14 m (39–46 ft) thick, but may be up to 8 m (27 ft) thick locally. This mapping unit encompasses upland divides, ridge topography, and occasional upland slope karst or cave systems. Forms a local bedrock aquifer where derived and weathered bedrock is present. Some areas outside the map area are underlain by possible bedrock aquifers.

PLEISTOCENE UNIDENTIFIED

Lower and middle Wisconsin Epoch. Paleosoil, ore minerals, associated with Wisconsin and other geologic periods; not identified. Although common in the decorah and higher quartzite terrains, ore minerals are unlikely to be exploited for economic recovery. A network of artesian springs locally occur near its surface. Many of these systems are used for water supply, including the national parks, state parks, and the city of Decorah.

OCTAVIANO OBLIQUE

Early Neogene and Recent Epoch. Early Neogene and Recent Epoch sediments are not shown on the map. Paleozoic and Mesozoic rocks are not shown on this map. The map area is relatively unexplored, and many areas of interest remain to be discovered.

DEERording ('57)

Mid-Wisconsin to late Wisconsin Epoch. This event is not shown on the map. Mid-Wisconsin to late Wisconsin sediments are known to occur beneath parts of the map area. The upper division, the Decorah Formation, consists of 12 m to 14 m (39–46 ft) thick, but may be up to 8 m (27 ft) thick locally. This mapping unit encompasses upland divides, ridge topography, and occasional upland slope karst or cave systems. Forms a local bedrock aquifer where derived and weathered bedrock is present. Some areas outside the map area are underlain by possible bedrock aquifers.

PONTIANSUS UNIDENTIFIED

Upper Wisconsin Epoch. This event is not shown on the map. Upper Wisconsin sediments are known to occur beneath parts of the map area. The upper division, the Decorah Formation, consists of 12 m to 14 m (39–46 ft) thick, but may be up to 8 m (27 ft) thick locally. This mapping unit encompasses upland divides, ridge topography, and occasional upland slope karst or cave systems. Forms a local bedrock aquifer where derived and weathered bedrock is present. Some areas outside the map area are underlain by possible bedrock aquifers.

OCTAVIANO OBLIQUE

Triassic Epoch. Triassic Epoch sediments are not shown on the map. Paleozoic and Mesozoic rocks are not shown on this map. The map area is relatively unexplored, and many areas of interest remain to be discovered.