**Introduction**

The West Point Quadrangle is located on County in the southeastern Iowa Bluff Lands and Illinois region. The area is dominated by loess mantled till plains and the map area is dominated by loess mantled till plains.

**Legend**

**Cenozoic Quaternary System**

- **Qps - Till** (Mississippi River Formation - Undifferentiated) - coarse to fine sand and pebbly sand mantled with up to 5 m (16 ft) of eolian sand. Comprises the Noah Creek Formation, Mississippian or Pennsylvanian bedrock. Bedrock surface is within 5 m (16 ft) of the land surface. Associated with low-relief modern floodplain, ideal for ancient floodplains or as low-lying areas.

- **Qwa3 - Till** (Illinoian Till - Undifferentiated) - coarse to fine sand and pebbly sand mantled with up to 5 m (16 ft) of eolian sand. Comprises the Noah Creek Formation, Mississippian or Pennsylvanian bedrock. Bedrock surface is within 5 m (16 ft) of the land surface. Associated with low-relief modern floodplain, ideal for ancient floodplains or as low-lying areas.

- **Qps-gla - Loess** - Eolian deposits overlying sand and gravel. This mapping unit encompasses upland divides, ridgetops and convex sideslopes. Well to somewhat permeable loess mantled with eolian sand. Ideal for ancient floodplains or as low-lying areas.

- **Qpt - Loess Mantled Terrace** (DeForest Formation- Undifferentiated) - coarse to fine sand and pebbly sand mantled with up to 5 m (16 ft) of eolian sand. Comprises the Noah Creek Formation, Mississippian or Pennsylvanian bedrock. Bedrock surface is within 5 m (16 ft) of the land surface. Associated with low-relief modern floodplain, ideal for ancient floodplains or as low-lying areas.

- **Qallt - Intermediate-High Terrace** (DeForest Formation- Undifferentiated) - variable thickness of less than 1 to 5 m (3-16 ft) of very dark gray to brown, noncalcareous to calcareous, stratified diamicton. Found in the Summary Map Report of the West Point Quadrangle.

- **Qnw(s) - Slackwater deposits overlying sand and gravel** - eolian deposits overlying sand and gravel. This mapping unit encompasses upland divides, ridgetops and convex sideslopes. Well to somewhat permeable loess mantled with eolian sand. Ideal for ancient floodplains or as low-lying areas.

**Illinoian Episode**

- **Qps - Till** (Illinoian Till - Undifferentiated) - coarse to fine sand and pebbly sand mantled with up to 5 m (16 ft) of eolian sand. Comprises the Noah Creek Formation, Mississippian or Pennsylvanian bedrock. Bedrock surface is within 5 m (16 ft) of the land surface. Associated with low-relief modern floodplain, ideal for ancient floodplains or as low-lying areas.

**Prairie Glaciation**

- **Qps - Till** (Illinoian Till - Undifferentiated) - coarse to fine sand and pebbly sand mantled with up to 5 m (16 ft) of eolian sand. Comprises the Noah Creek Formation, Mississippian or Pennsylvanian bedrock. Bedrock surface is within 5 m (16 ft) of the land surface. Associated with low-relief modern floodplain, ideal for ancient floodplains or as low-lying areas.

**Pre-Illinoian Episode**

- **Qps - Till** (Illinoian Till - Undifferentiated) - coarse to fine sand and pebbly sand mantled with up to 5 m (16 ft) of eolian sand. Comprises the Noah Creek Formation, Mississippian or Pennsylvanian bedrock. Bedrock surface is within 5 m (16 ft) of the land surface. Associated with low-relief modern floodplain, ideal for ancient floodplains or as low-lying areas.

**Acknowledgments**

Special thanks to the professionals who allowed access to their properties: Dennis McGregor (City Administrator) and Mark Camby from the City of West Point, the City of West Point. The Illinoian Till generally has a thickness ranging from 15 to 25 ft (4.5-7.6 m) near the northern margin of the Illinoian Till Plains and progressively decreases to less than 5 ft (1.5 m) to the south. The Illinoian Till Plains were mapped by the U.S. Geological Survey, U.S. Geological Survey, and Illinois State Geological Society in the 1980s, and are described in the Summary Map Report of the West Point Quadrangle.