INTRODUCTION

The Argyle Quadrangle is located in Lee County, on the southeastern Iowa midplain landform region. The map area is dominated by loessial deposits, glacial drift, fluvial deposits, and Plio-Pleistocene cut-and-fill deposits. The area is divided into two 7.5 minute quadrangles, Argyle and Van Buren, both of which are within the Argyle Quadrangle. The Argyle quadrangle includes parts of Lee County and Clark County, Missouri. Post-glacial tectonics have caused the Argyle Quadrangle to be a region of moderate subsidence. The map area contains a variety of landforms, including tectonic valleys, fluvial valleys, and glacial valleys. The topography of the Argyle Quadrangle is characterized by a series of low-lying hills and valleys, with the highest elevation being 650 feet above mean sea level. The map area is characterized by a temperate climate, with warm summers and cold winters. The main river in the area is the Mississippi River, which flows north through the region. The map area is drained by the Mississippi River and its tributaries, including the Argyle Creek and the Van Buren River. The map area is underlain by a variety of bedrock and sedimentary rocks, including sandstone, limestone, and shale. The map area is classified as a mixed forest, with oak, hickory, and elm being the dominant trees. The map area is home to a variety of wildlife, including deer, raccoons, and squirrels. The area is a popular destination for outdoor enthusiasts, including hikers, bikers, and anglers. The map area is also home to a variety of historical sites, including the Argyle Historical Park and the Van Buren Historical Museum. The Argyle Quadrangle is a valuable resource for geologists, archaeologists, and historians, providing insights into the region's geology, human history, and natural resources.