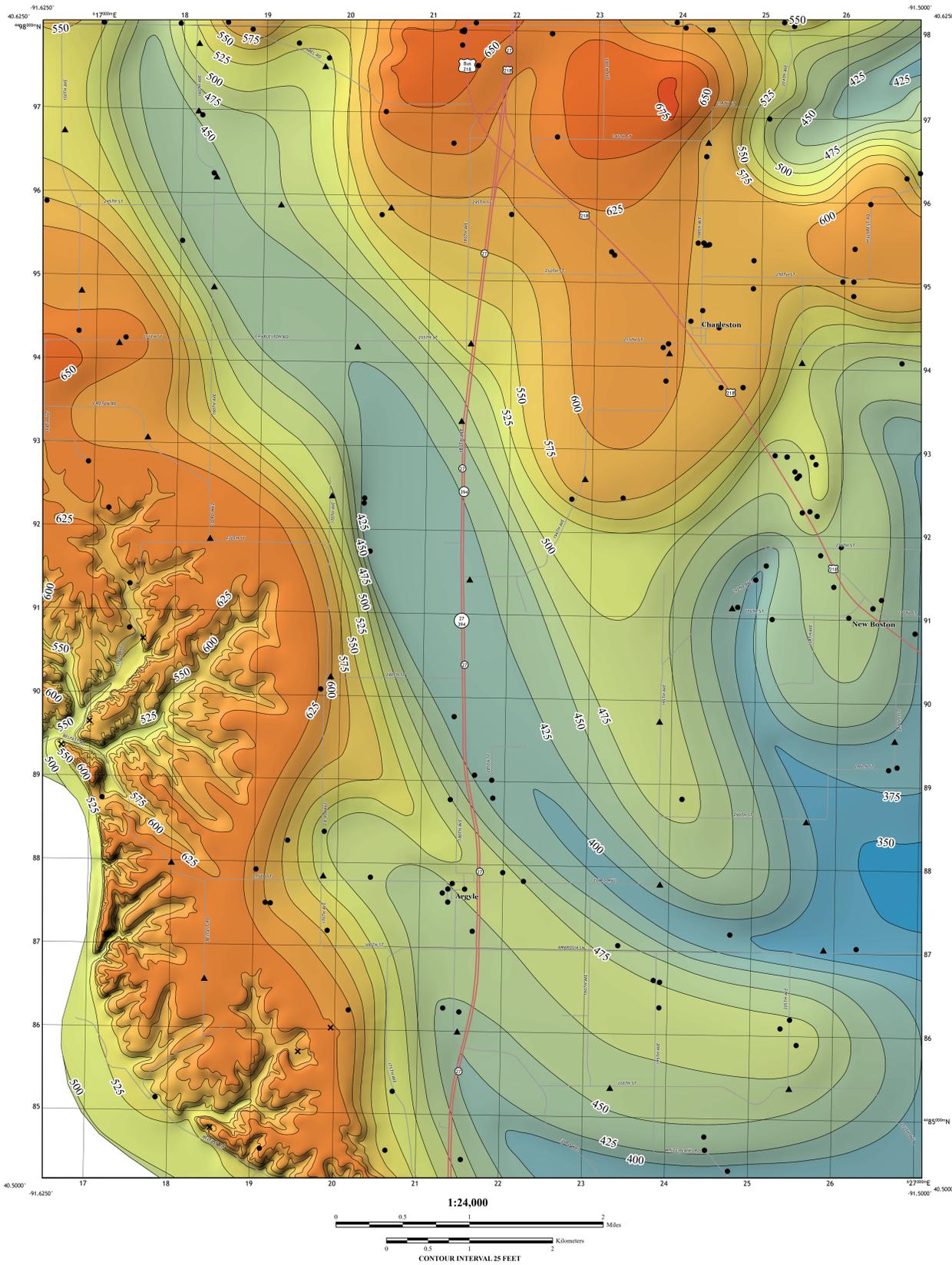


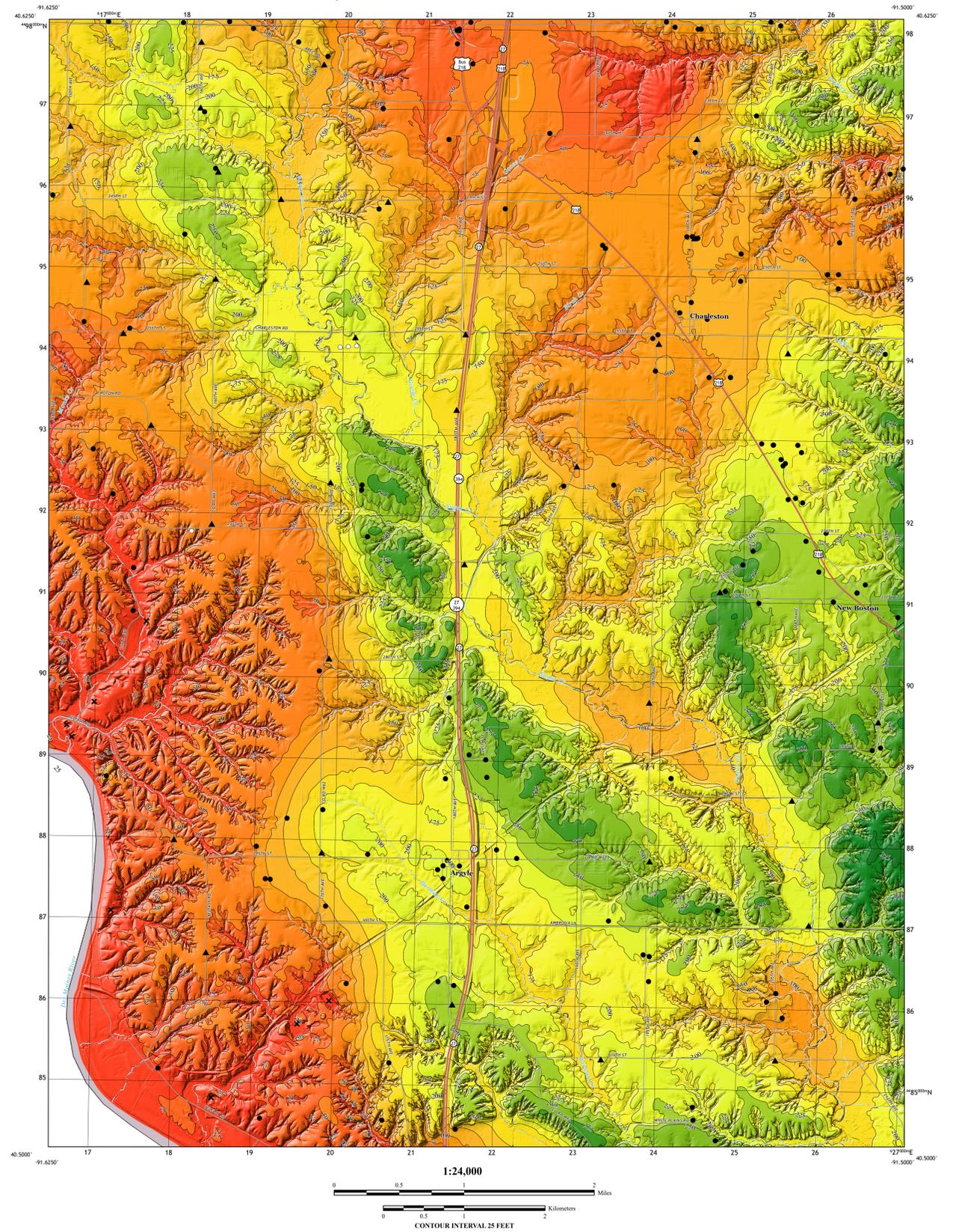
BEDROCK ELEVATION AND QUATERNARY THICKNESS MAPS OF THE ARGYLE 7.5' QUADRANGLE, LEE COUNTY, IOWA AND CLARK COUNTY, MISSOURI

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Open File Map: OFM-21-5

BEDROCK ELEVATION



QUATERNARY THICKNESS



INTRODUCTION

The Bedrock Elevation and Quaternary Thickness Maps of the Argyle 7.5' Quadrangle were produced in conjunction with the surficial and bedrock geologic maps. The bedrock surface within the quadrangle, like much of Iowa, is mostly concealed by glacial deposits. The boundary between Paleozoic bedrock and unconsolidated Quaternary materials is likely just as irregular as the land surface itself. Therefore, the thickness of Quaternary deposits varies widely across the quadrangle, generally ranging from 0 to 18 m (0-60 ft) and reaching a maximum of 88 m (290 ft) thick in the southeastern portion of the mapping area. In contrast, bedrock exposures are common in the southwestern portion of the quadrangle along the Des Moines River and its tributaries.

Bedrock topographic lines were drawn based on borehole data compiled with bedrock outcrop occurrences identified while constructing the Bedrock Geologic Map of the Argyle 7.5' Quadrangle (OFM-21-3). Where the bedrock surface is exposed or lies within a few feet of the land surface, the bedrock topography essentially mirrors the land surface topography, such as along the Des Moines River and its tributaries in the southwestern part of the map area. Bedrock topographic detail is muted where bedrock is deeper and borehole data is scarce, such as within the bedrock valley in the eastern part of the map. The thickness of Quaternary materials was generated by subtracting the elevation of the bedrock surface from the land surface elevation. The Surficial Geologic Map of the Argyle 7.5' Quadrangle (OFM-21-4) provides further information regarding the nature and extent of Quaternary deposits within the mapping area.

METHODOLOGY

The Bedrock Elevation and Quaternary Thickness Maps of the Argyle 7.5' Quadrangle were constructed using the same datasets as the surficial and bedrock geologic maps. Geologic information utilized included drilling records housed in the Iowa Geological Survey (IGS) GeoSam database, existing maps and technical reports, Iowa Department of Transportation data, and reports from engineering projects and quarry operators. Field reconnaissance of three bedrock outcrops and one of the five abandoned quarries was completed, as well as the collection of 22 passive seismic data points.

More than 200 boring records from the IGS GeoSam database, including both driller's logs and lithologic descriptions of well cutting samples (strip logs), were evaluated for the Argyle Quadrangle. Each record was checked for locational accuracy using information from the driller's logs, historic plat books, county assessor information, and direct communication with landowners. The depth to the surficial-bedrock contact was determined for each well and assigned an elevation value by subtracting it from the surface digital elevation model (DEM). These data points provided the framework for the Bedrock Elevation Map. Additional information was gained from an assessment of the Natural Resources Conservation Service county soil survey by identifying soil series that indicate shallow bedrock.

Bedrock elevation contours were digitized manually on screen using ArcGIS software at a 25-foot contour interval. The bedrock elevation raster was generated using interpolations of the bedrock surface created with the "Topo to Raster" and "Empirical Bayesian Kriging" tools in ArcMap 10.8 or ArcGIS Pro 2.8. The Quaternary Thickness Map was created by subtracting the bedrock elevation raster values from the surficial DEM raster. The resulting surface was rounded to the nearest integer and contours were generated from this result and then smoothed.

BEDROCK ELEVATION

≥675
≥650
≥625
≥600
≥575
≥550
≥525
≥500
≥475
≥450
≥425
≥400
≥375
≥350
≥325

feet above sea level

MAP SYMBOLS

- ✕ bedrock outcrop
- GeoSam point
- ▲ geophysics collection point
- topographic line
- river/stream
- hillshade

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

- U.S. Route
- State Route
- Local Route

QUATERNARY THICKNESS

≤25
≤50
≤75
≤100
≤125
≤150
≤175
≤200
≤225
≤250
≤275
≤300
≤325

feet below land surface

UTM GRID AND 2021 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9

ADJOINING QUADRANGLES

- 1 Farmington, IA
- 2 Donnellson, IA
- 3 West Point, IA
- 4 Croton, IA-MO
- 5 Nauvoo, IA-IL
- 6 Kahoka, MO
- 7 Wayland, IA-MO
- 8 Keokuk, IA-IL-MO

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Base map from the USGS Argyle 7.5' Quadrangle map, published by the U.S. Geological Survey in 2018. Map projection and coordinate system based on Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Zone 18N, datum NAD83.
The maps are based on interpretation of the best available information at the time of mapping. Map interpretations are not a substitute for detailed site-specific studies. The views and conclusions contained in this document are those of the authors and should not be interpreted as necessarily representing the official policies, either expressed or implied, of the U.S. Government.
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