Surficial Geology of Page County, Iowa

SURFICIAL GEOLOGY OF PAGE COUNTY, IOWA
Iowa Geological and Water Survey
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INTRODUCTION TO THE SURFICIAL GEOLOGY OF PAGE COUNTY, IOWA

Page County lies in the southern third of Iowa (Fig. 1). The area is characterized by a gently sloping relief with the northwestern corner of the county being slightly higher than the southeastern corner. The county is underlain by a variety of Quaternary deposits that are generally thin and discontinuous. The most common surficial geologic unit in the county is the Wisconsinan Glaciolacustrine (WisG) deposits, which are the thickest and most extensive of the Quaternary deposits. These deposits consist of a mixture of clay, silt, and sand that was deposited in glacial lakes formed during the Wisconsinan glaciation. Other surficial geologic units in the county include the Pre-Illinois deposits, which are the oldest of the Quaternary deposits and are often thin and discontinuous. These deposits consist of a mixture of sand, silt, and clay that was deposited in fluvial and coastal environments. The most recent surficial geologic unit in the county is the Illinoian deposits, which are the youngest of the Quaternary deposits and are often thin and discontinuous. These deposits consist of a mixture of sand, silt, and clay that was deposited in fluvial and coastal environments.

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Correlation of Map Units

- Wisconsinan Glaciolacustrine (WisG)
- Pre-Illinois
- Illinoian
- Alluvial fan
- Holocene