



EXPLANATION

<p>RECENT</p> <p>ALLUVIUM (Mostly silt, some sand, clay and gravel, poorly sorted, medium to dark gray where unweathered, present in most stream valleys; usually does not exceed 6 feet in thickness in most stream valleys on uplands, in stream valleys on the Lake Dakota Plain it may be as much as 30 feet thick.)</p> <p>AEOLIAN SAND (Mostly fine sand, grades into medium sand with depth, average thickness about 45 feet.)</p> <p>DUNES OF AEOLIAN SAND (Fine sand, 5 to 15 feet high, formed from aeolian sand on the Lake Dakota Plain.)</p> <p>DELTA DEPOSITS (Located in Lake Dakota Plain, typically gravel in center grading to fine sand and silt near edge.)</p> <p>LAKE SILTS (Covers recessional moraines on the Coteau des Prairies slope in southeastern Brown County, tan to brown; mostly silt, some clay, little sand; seldom exceeds 10 feet in thickness.)</p>	<p>QUATERNARY</p> <p>LACUSTRINE SILTS AND CLAYS OF ANCIENT LAKE DAKOTA (Located within the boundaries of the Ancient Lake Dakota beds, tan to light brown near surface, creamy tan at depth; mostly silt, some clay; little sand; maximum thickness about 95 feet.)</p> <p>OUTWASH SAND AND GRAVEL (Water-laid deposits of larger grain size than alluvium, mostly sand and gravel with little silt and clay, maximum thickness is 50 feet; symbols show geomorphic form of outwash body: DR = disintegration ridge, K = kame and, T = stream cut terrace.)</p> <p>TILL, STAGNATION OR DEAD ICE MORaine (Predominantly till, a heterogeneous mixture of clay, silt, sand and gravel; typically hummocky with many closed depressions; symbol MLP = moraine lake plateau, shows the specific geomorphic form within dead ice moraine.)</p> <p>TILL, GROUND MORaine (Low relief or gently undulating till areas.)</p>	<p>QUATERNARY</p> <p>Recessional Moraine (Quasi-parallel bands of hummocky hill forms trending generally northeast-southwest on both sides of Lake Dakota Plain; symbol MLP = moraine lake plateau, shows the specific geomorphic form within an area of recessional moraine.)</p> <p>Till (Non-descript geomorphic forms of till, usually isolated from easily identified moraine features. T = stream cut terrace.)</p> <p>Pierre Shale (Lower Pierre) (Shale undifferentiated; medium gray to dark gray; clayey, contains much bentonite and carbonate, maximum thickness in Brown County is 320 feet, uppermost exposed bedrock in Brown County.)</p>	<p>QUATERNARY</p> <p>Minor moraines and lineations</p> <p>Gravel pit</p> <p>Intermittent stream</p> <p>Perennial stream</p> <p>Marsh</p> <p>Lake</p> <p>Geologic contact-dashed where approximately located</p> <p>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 miles</p> <p>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 kilometers</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr><td>6</td><td>5</td><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td><td>11</td><td>12</td></tr> <tr><td>18</td><td>17</td><td>16</td><td>15</td><td>14</td><td>13</td></tr> <tr><td>19</td><td>20</td><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td></tr> <tr><td>30</td><td>29</td><td>28</td><td>27</td><td>26</td><td>25</td></tr> <tr><td>31</td><td>32</td><td>33</td><td>34</td><td>35</td><td>36</td></tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">Sectionized township</p>	6	5	4	3	2	1	7	8	9	10	11	12	18	17	16	15	14	13	19	20	21	22	23	24	30	29	28	27	26	25	31	32	33	34	35	36
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Drainage way, pattern and color denotes the major sediment presently occupying the drainage. An "Ad" following the geologic symbol shows an abandoned drainage. A "Pb" following the geologic symbol shows a partially buried drainage.

Meltwater channel, pattern color denotes the major sediment presently occupying the channel.

Plate 2. Geology and landforms map of Brown County, South Dakota.