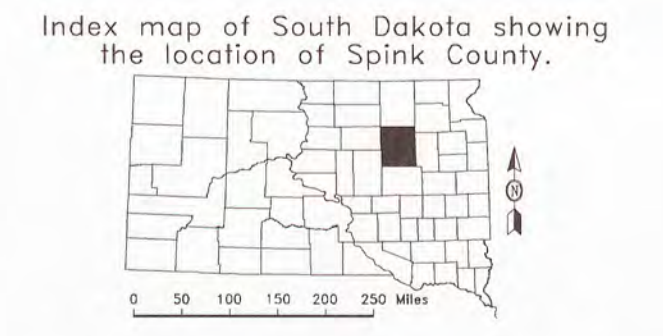


# Plate 2. Geology and landforms of Spink County, South Dakota.

Department of Environment and Natural Resources  
 Division of Financial and Technical Assistance  
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Map digitized from Aberdeen, Redfield, Watertown, and Webster 1:100,000-scale United States Geological Survey quadrangle maps.



HOLOCENE LATE WISCONSIN QUATERNARY	<b>Qal</b> ALLUVIUM Floodplain deposits of silt and clay, contains some sand and gravel; relatively flat surface above normal river level; light-brown to black; up to 30 feet thick.	<b>Qwlo</b> OUTWASH Sand and gravel of glaciofluvial origin; sloping to relatively flat surface; very thin deposit, generally less than 10 feet thick.	<b>Qwlv</b> OUTWASH, VALLEY TRAIN Sand and gravel of glaciofluvial origin, confined to valley, sloping to relatively flat surface above normal river level; commonly less than 25 feet thick, but may exceed 50 feet in some areas.	<b>Qwly</b> TILL II, WASHBOARD MORaine Compact silty, clay-rich matrix, with sand- to cobble-sized clasts throughout; yellowish-brown to brown near the surface grading to gray with depth; contains many small, linear, subparallel ridges.
	<b>Qes</b> EOLIAN DEPOSITS Windblown deposits consisting of silt to fine sand; locally found adjacent to outwash areas; light-brown to black; up to 5 feet thick.	<b>Qwlo</b> OUTWASH, DELTA Sand and gravel of glaciofluvial origin; located in glacial Lakes Dakota and Byron; sloping to relatively flat surface; up to 20 feet thick.	<b>Qwlv</b> TILL II, RECESSAL MORaine Compact silty, clay-rich matrix, with sand- to cobble-sized clasts throughout; yellowish-brown to brown near the surface grading to gray with depth; hummocky topography containing some subparallel ridges.	
	<b>Qwll</b> LACUSTRINE DEPOSITS - GLACIAL LAKES DAKOTA & BYRON Water-laid deposits of silt and clay, located within the boundaries of glacial Lakes Dakota and Byron; tan to light-brown near the surface grading to gray with depth; up to 80 feet thick; very flat surface; patterned areas indicate nearshore wave-washed sediments.	<b>Qwlv</b> TILL II, RECESSAL END MORaine Compact silty, clay-rich matrix, with sand- to cobble-sized clasts throughout; yellowish-brown to brown near the surface grading to gray with depth; relatively elevated topography; black lines indicate linear features.	<b>Qwll</b> TILL I Compact silty, clay-rich matrix, with sand- to cobble-sized clasts throughout; small flat to gently sloping area exposed in the James River valley.	
	<b>Qwll</b> LACUSTRINE DEPOSITS Water-laid deposits of silt, some clay and fine sand; tan to light-brown; relatively flat surface; up to 20 feet thick.	<b>Qwlv</b> TILL II, STAGNATION MORaine Compact silty, clay-rich matrix, with sand- to cobble-sized clasts throughout; yellowish-brown to brown near the surface grading to gray with depth; relatively rugged hummocky topography; contains many sloughs and closed depressions.	<b>Kp</b> PIERRE SHALE Lower Pierre Shale undifferentiated; light-gray to black; siliceous shale, clay-stone, and marl; numerous thin, bentonite layers; maximum thickness in Spink County is 240 feet; exposed along streams where overlying glacial sediment has been removed.	
	<b>Qwlo</b> OUTWASH Sand and gravel of glaciofluvial origin; sloping to relatively flat surface; very thin deposit, generally less than 10 feet thick.	<b>Qwlv</b> TILL II, GROUND MORaine Compact silty, clay-rich matrix, with sand- to cobble-sized clasts throughout; yellowish-brown to brown near the surface grading to gray with depth; flat to gently undulating surface.	Geologic contact. Dashed where approximate.	
	<b>Qwld</b> OUTWASH, TERRACE Sand and gravel of glaciofluvial origin; sloping to relatively flat surface above floodplain; up to 25 feet thick.	Lake Intermittent lake Stream	For township section numbering system, see T. 120 N., R. 61 W.	

