QUERNARY STRATIGRAPHY

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DESCRIPTION OF STRATIGRAPHIC UNITS

Table 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Geographic Setting</th>
<th>Sediment Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lake Bemidji</td>
<td>Loam; Aschdregard; Quartzite; cl, percent clay.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crow Wing River</td>
<td>Loam; Aschdregard; Quartzite; cl, percent clay.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otter Tail River</td>
<td>Loam; Aschdregard; Quartzite; cl, percent clay.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goose River</td>
<td>Loam; Aschdregard; Quartzite; cl, percent clay.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 1. Digital elevation model of Pope County. Colors show areas of different geologic units. Legend shows areas of coarse sand, loam, and pebble. The figures and labels in the map are based on the statements above Figures 1 and Table 1.

Figure 2. Map showing the location of the Pope County rotosonic core holes BH8004, BH8005, and BH8006. The images show the location of the core holes and the surrounding geologic units.

Figure 3. Photographs of the Pope County rotosonic core holes BH8004, BH8005, and BH8006. The images show the location of the core holes and the surrounding geologic units.

Figure 4. Photographs of the Pope County rotosonic core holes BH8004, BH8005, and BH8006. The images show the location of the core holes and the surrounding geologic units.

Figure 5. Photographs of the Pope County rotosonic core holes BH8004, BH8005, and BH8006. The images show the location of the core holes and the surrounding geologic units.

REFERENCE