

# PRELIMINARY SURFICIAL GEOLOGY OF THE SEDGWICK COUNTY PORTION OF THE WHITEWATER QUADRANGLE, KANSAS

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2017

Funded in part by the  
USGS National Cooperative  
Geologic Mapping Program

## GEOLOGIC UNITS

### CENOZOIC

#### Quaternary System

##### Pleistocene-Holocene

**Ql** — Wind-blown loess deposits in Sedgwick County are tan to pink-tan calcareous silt with zones of caliche and fine sand (Bevans, 1989). The loess ranges from Pleistocene to Holocene in age. Loess covers many of the upland surfaces in Sedgwick County (Welch and Hale, 1987) and rests unconformably on the Permian Wellington Formation and stratigraphically below thick (c.50) soils.

### PALEOZOIC

**Wellington Formation** — The Wellington Formation in Sedgwick County is predominantly soft, calcareous, gray and blue-gray shale with thin beds of gypsum, argillaceous limestone, and minor siltstone (Ver Wiebe, 1937). In northeastern Sedgwick County, minor beds of gypsum crop out where the Wellington is exposed along streams or lakes. The thick Hutchinson Salt Member, present in western Sedgwick County (Bass, 1929), is missing in the eastern portion of the county due to dissolution (Schumaker, 1966). Thin beds of the Carlton Limestone Member, a lenticular, dolomitic limestone with fossil insects, crops out in the eastern portion of the mapping area (Williams and Lohman, 1949). The uppermost member of the Wellington, the Milan limestone, is not present in central Kansas. The contact between the Wellington Formation and overlying Ninneschale is placed where the shale changes color from gray to brick red (Zeller, 1968). The Wellington Formation in the western Kansas subsurface can be up to 700 feet thick, but in south-central Kansas, the exposed formation is 150 to 200 feet thick (Williams and Lohman, 1949). Outcrops of Wellington closely follow drainage system patterns where streams have cut through loess deposits to expose the underlying bedrock. In non-drainage areas, the Wellington is overlain by either Quaternary alluvium deposits or Pleistocene loess.

### CITED REFERENCES

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- Ver Wiebe, W. A., 1937. The Wellington Formation of central Kansas. Wichita Municipal University of Wichita, Bulletin, vol. 12, no. 5, p. 3-18. [University Studies, Bulletin, no. 2]
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- Williams, C. C., and Lohman, S. W., 1949. Geology and ground-water resources of a part of south-central Kansas, with special references to the Wichita municipal water supply, with analyses by Robert H. Hess and others: Kansas Geological Survey, Bulletin 79, 455 p.
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## EXPLANATION

### Boundaries and Locations

- County boundary
- Township/range line
- Section line

### Transportation

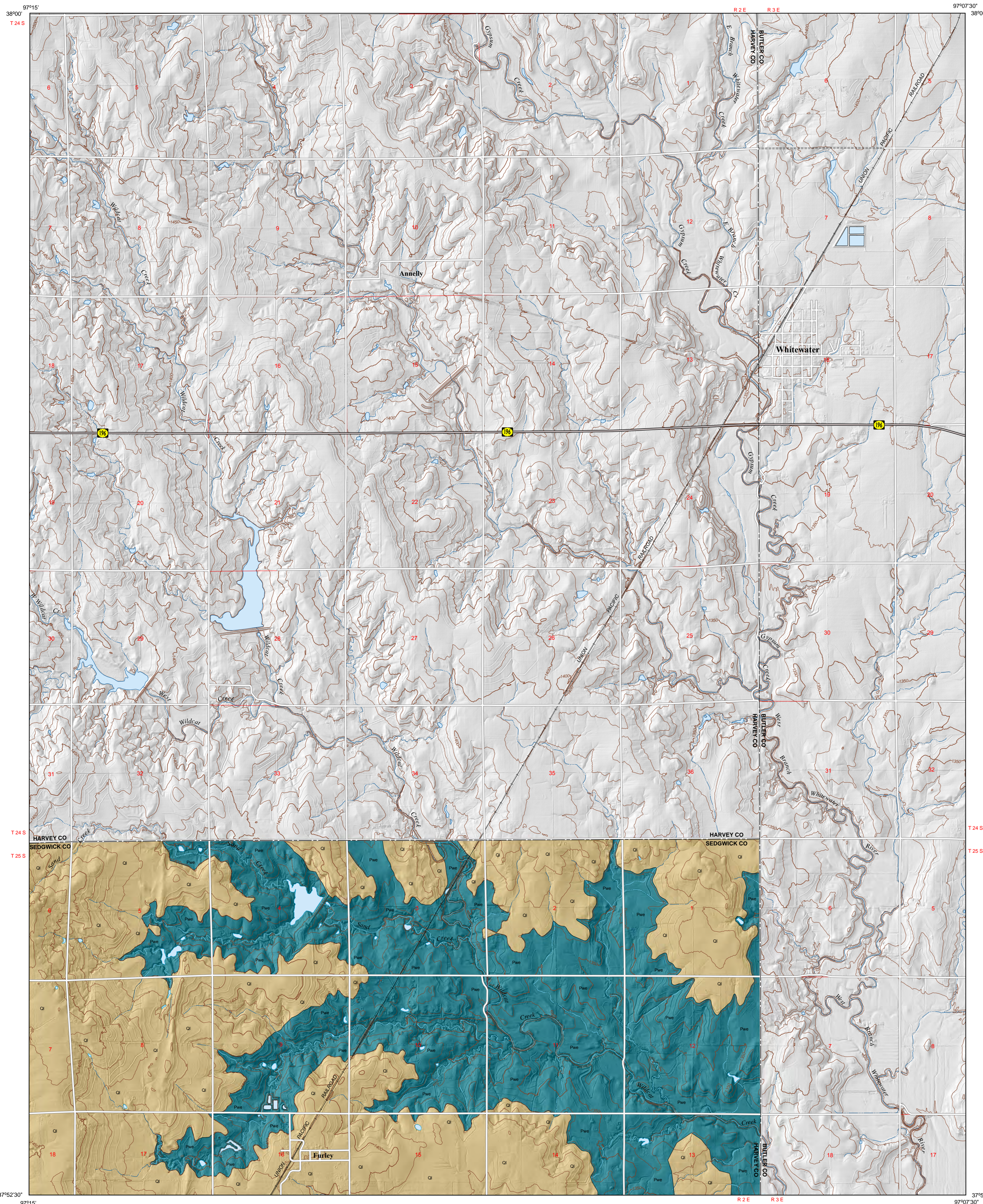
- == State highway
- Local road
- Unimproved road

### Hydrology and Topography

- Perennial stream
- Intermittent stream
- Water body
- Water body (manmade shoreline)
- Elevation contour (50-foot interval)
- Elevation contour (10-foot interval)
- Depression contour (50-foot interval)
- Depression contour (10-foot interval)

### Geologic Unit Boundaries

- Observed contact



Elevation contours are presented for general reference. Used in the U.S. Geological Survey's current US Topo 1:24,000-scale topographic map series, they were generated from hydrographically improved 1/3 arc-second National Elevation Dataset (NED) data and smoothed during processing for use at 1:24,000 scale. In some places, the contours may be more generalized than the base data used for compilation of geologic outcrop patterns. Outcrop patterns on the map will typically reflect topographic variation more accurately than the associated contour lines. Repeated fluctuation of an outcrop line across a contour line should be interpreted as an indication that the mapped rock unit is maintaining a relatively constant elevation along a generalized contour.

USGS National Elevation Dataset 1/3 arc-second 15 x 15 minute hillshade grids and 1-meter 2009 U.S. Department of Agriculture-Farm Services Agency (USDA-FSA) National Agriculture Imagery Program (NAIP) digital imagery were used as references in the digital mapping. USGS 7.5-minute 1:24,000-scale topographic maps, USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey Geographic Database (SSURGO), and other geologic maps and bulletins were used to supplement the mapping. Roads and highways are shown on the base map as represented by data from the Kansas Department of Transportation (KDOT), U.S. Census Bureau, and other sources. U.S. Department of Agriculture-Farm Services Agency (USDA-FSA) National Agriculture Imagery Program (NAIP) imagery also was used to check road locations.

Shaded relief is based on 1-meter hydroflattened bare-earth DEMs from the City of Wichita-Sedgwick County LIDAR project. The original 1-meter DEM images, in ERDAS IMAGINE format, State Plane Kansas-South projection, North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), were resampled to 3-meter resolution, mosaicked into a single output DEM, which was projected to Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Zone 14. The output DEM was then converted to a hillshade, a multidirectional shaded-relief image using angles of illumination from 0°, 225°, 270°, and 315° azimuths, each 45° above the horizon, with a 4x vertical exaggeration.

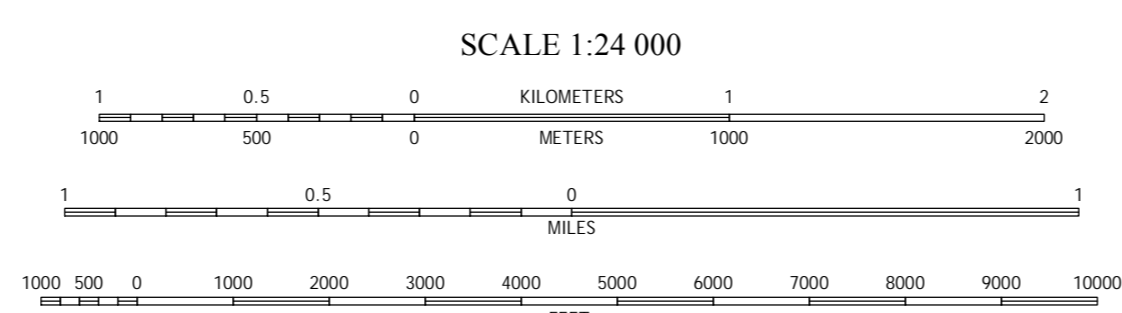
This geologic map was funded in part by the USGS National Cooperative Geologic Mapping Program, award number G16AC00195 (FY2016).

This map was produced using the ArcGIS system developed by Esri (Environmental Systems Research Institute, Inc.).

This map is a preliminary product and has had less scientific and cartographic review than the Kansas Geological Survey's M-series geologic maps. KGS does not guarantee this map to be free from errors or inaccuracies and disclaims any responsibility or liability for interpretations made from the map or decisions based thereon.

### SUGGESTED REFERENCE TO THE MAP

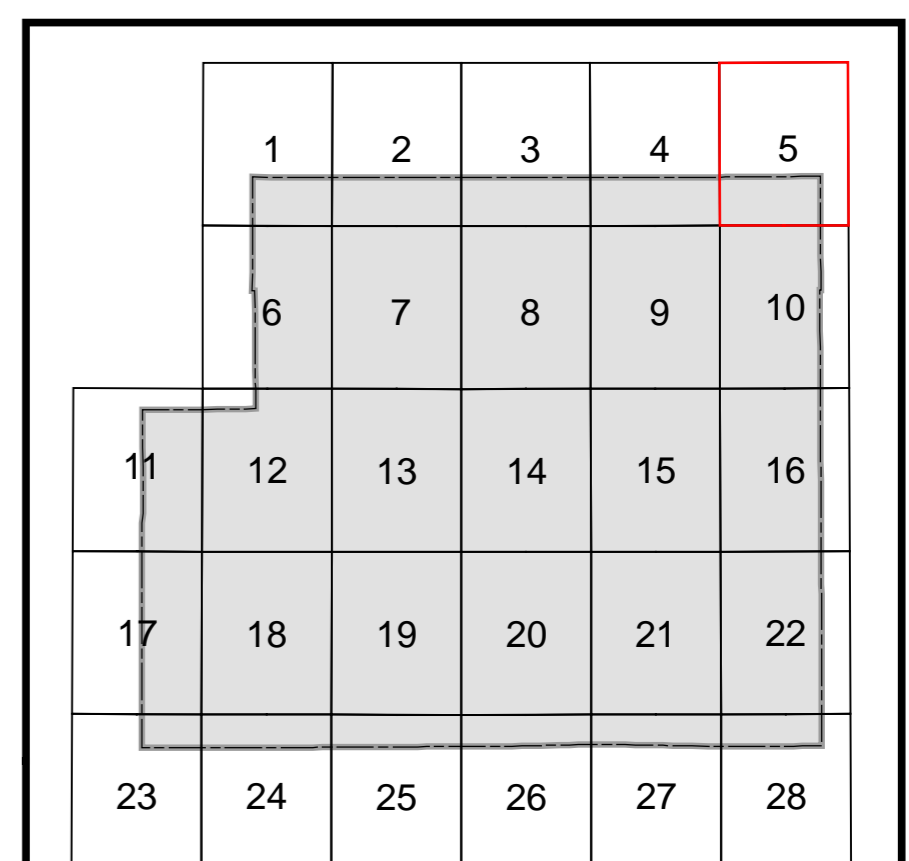
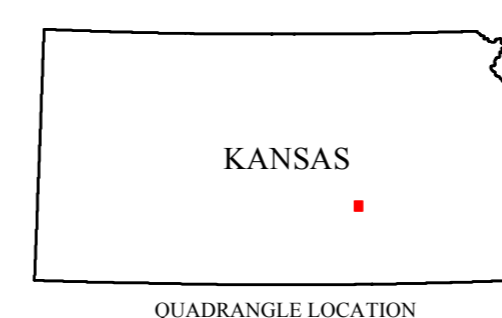
Parcell, W. C., Dinkel, G. L., Post, S. D., and Dunham, J. W., 2017. Preliminary surficial geology of the Sedgwick County portion of the Whitewater quadrangle, Kansas: Kansas Geological Survey, Open-File Report 2017-29, scale 1:24,000, unpublished.



UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR PROJECTION, ZONE 14  
NORTH AMERICAN DATUM OF 1983

TRUE NORTH  
MAGNETIC NORTH

APPROXIMATE MEAN  
DECLINATION, 2017



### SEDGWICK COUNTY QUADRANGLES

- |                 |                   |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1 Patterson     | 15 Wichita East   |
| 2 Bentley       | 16 Andover        |
| 3 Sedgwick      | 17 Cheney SE      |
| 4 Sedgwick NE   | 18 Lake Afton     |
| 5 Whitewater    | 19 Clearwater     |
| 6 Mount Hope    | 20 Bayneville     |
| 7 Colwich       | 21 Derby          |
| 8 Maize         | 22 Rose Hill      |
| 9 Valley Center | 23 Norwich        |
| 10 Greenwich    | 24 Conway Springs |
| 11 Cheney       | 25 Millerton      |
| 12 Garden Plain | 26 Zyba           |
| 13 Goddard      | 27 Belle Plaine   |
| 14 Wichita West | 28 Mulvane        |