



# GEOLOGIC MAP OF PHILLIPS COUNTY, KANSAS 1993

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Composite Stratigraphic Section	Formation	Group	System
Qol	Fluvial deposits	QUATERNARY	Holocene
Qs	Eolian sand		
Ql	loess	PLEISTOCENE	Tertiary
Qtk	High-Terrace deposits		
To	Ogallala	PHOENIX	Miocene
Kps	Pierre Shale		
Kns	Niobrara Chalk	CRETACEOUS	Cretaceous
Knf	Carlile Shale		

Alluvium: Undifferentiated floodplain and low-terrace deposits ranging in composition from coarse gravel to clay. Thickness 0-30 ft.

Dune Sand: Medium and fine sands derived from Recent alluvium or the Ogallala Formation. Thickness 0-30 ft.

Loess: Undifferentiated, wind-deposited, fine-grained sediments, dominantly silt sized. Locally, the Pierre, and Big Horn Formations. Thickness 0-60 ft.

High terraces (including the Kivan and Arroyo Terraces): Deposits ranging in composition from coarse gravel to clay. A thin loess cap is present locally in the North Fork Salomon River. Thickness 0-25 ft.

Ogallala Formation (undifferentiated): Colarous green, sand, silt, and clay. Mostly undifferentiated, but with varying degrees of cementation at all localities. Member undifferentiated. Thickness 0-120 ft. Silt- and sand-cemented sandstone lenses forming an inter-bedded sequence or wedge of many outcrops. Thickness 0-12 ft.

Sharon Springs Shale Member: Black to dark gray carbon shale, gray, micaceous shale with numerous thin beds of bentonite and areas of limonite stain. The shale locally contains localized gypsum and limonite. Thickness 46 ft.

Smoky Hill Chalk Member: Gray, silty, clay and interbedded shale and chalk nodules, weathering white, yellow, and orange. It contains thin bentonite beds and limonite concretions throughout. Fossiliferous. Thickness 100 ft.

Fort Hays Limestone Member: Mostly undifferentiated, but with varying degrees of cementation at all localities. Member undifferentiated. Thickness 50 ft. Blue-gray to black, fine-bedded, clay shale with limonite nodules and selenite crystals. A thin, fine to medium siltstone sandy gray cemented with limonite caps the section. Fossiliferous. Thickness 34 ft.

**EXPLANATION**


**INDEX TO PUBLIC LAND SURVEY**

Range	Section	Range	Section
1	1	10	1
2	2	11	2
3	3	12	3
4	4	13	4
5	5	14	5
6	6	15	6
7	7	16	7
8	8	17	8
9	9	18	9
10	10	19	10
11	11	20	11
12	12	21	12
13	13	22	13
14	14	23	14
15	15	24	15
16	16	25	16
17	17	26	17
18	18	27	18
19	19	28	19
20	20	29	20
21	21	30	21
22	22		
23	23		
24	24		
25	25		
26	26		
27	27		
28	28		
29	29		
30	30		

**Hydrology and Topography**

1 - Intermittent stream	15 - Standard SE-1957	16 - Phillips North-1973
2 - Perennial stream	16 - Arroyo-1974	17 - Geneva-1973
3 - Area hydrology	17 - Arroyo-1974	18 - Nemadji-1973
4 - Land subject to inundation	18 - Arroyo-1974	19 - Logan-1976
5 - Elevation contours (10-foot intervals)	19 - Long Island-1967	20 - Logan-1976
6 - Elevation contours (50-foot intervals)	20 - Arroyo-1974	21 - Phillips South-1972
	21 - Arroyo-1974	22 - Kivan Reservoir-1972
	22 - Arroyo-1974	23 - Kivan-1972
	23 - Arroyo-1974	24 - Logan-1976
	24 - Arroyo-1974	25 - Logan-1976
	25 - Arroyo-1974	26 - Logan-1976
	26 - Arroyo-1974	27 - Logan-1976
	27 - Arroyo-1974	28 - Kivan-1972
	28 - Arroyo-1974	29 - Kivan-1972
	29 - Arroyo-1974	30 - Kivan-1972



**CONVERSION TABLE**

feet	meters (Lambert)	miles
3,280.8	0.0003	0.00019
3,280.8	0.001	0.00062
3,280.8	1.000	0.62137
3,280.8	1,609.3	1.0



Elevation contours are presented for general reference. They are taken from 5000 Digital Line Graph (DLG) files compiled from base maps at a scale of 1:100,000. In some areas the contours from the DLG may be more generalized than the base maps used for compilation of geologic outcrop patterns. Outcrop patterns on the map will typically relate to contour lines with more accuracy than the associated contour lines. Repeated fluctuations 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.

The geology was mapped using the U.S.G.S. 7.5-min. topographic 1:25,000 scale maps. Rock units were determined from field survey. Published materials consulted include the U.S. Department of Agriculture Soil Survey of Phillips County (Parker and Hamilton, 1967), U.S. Geological Survey Circular 21 (Grymes et al., 1948), Kansas Geological Survey Bulletin 81 (Frye and Leonard, 1949) and 98 (Leonard, 1952).

This map was produced by computer-aided cartography using the GEMAP (Geologic Interactive Management Map Analysis and Production) system developed at the Kansas Geological Survey.

The Kansas Geological Survey 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 this map:**  
Johnson, W. C., and Arbogast, A. F., 1993, Geologic Map of Phillips County, Kansas. Kansas Geological Survey, Map M-29, scale 1:50,000.