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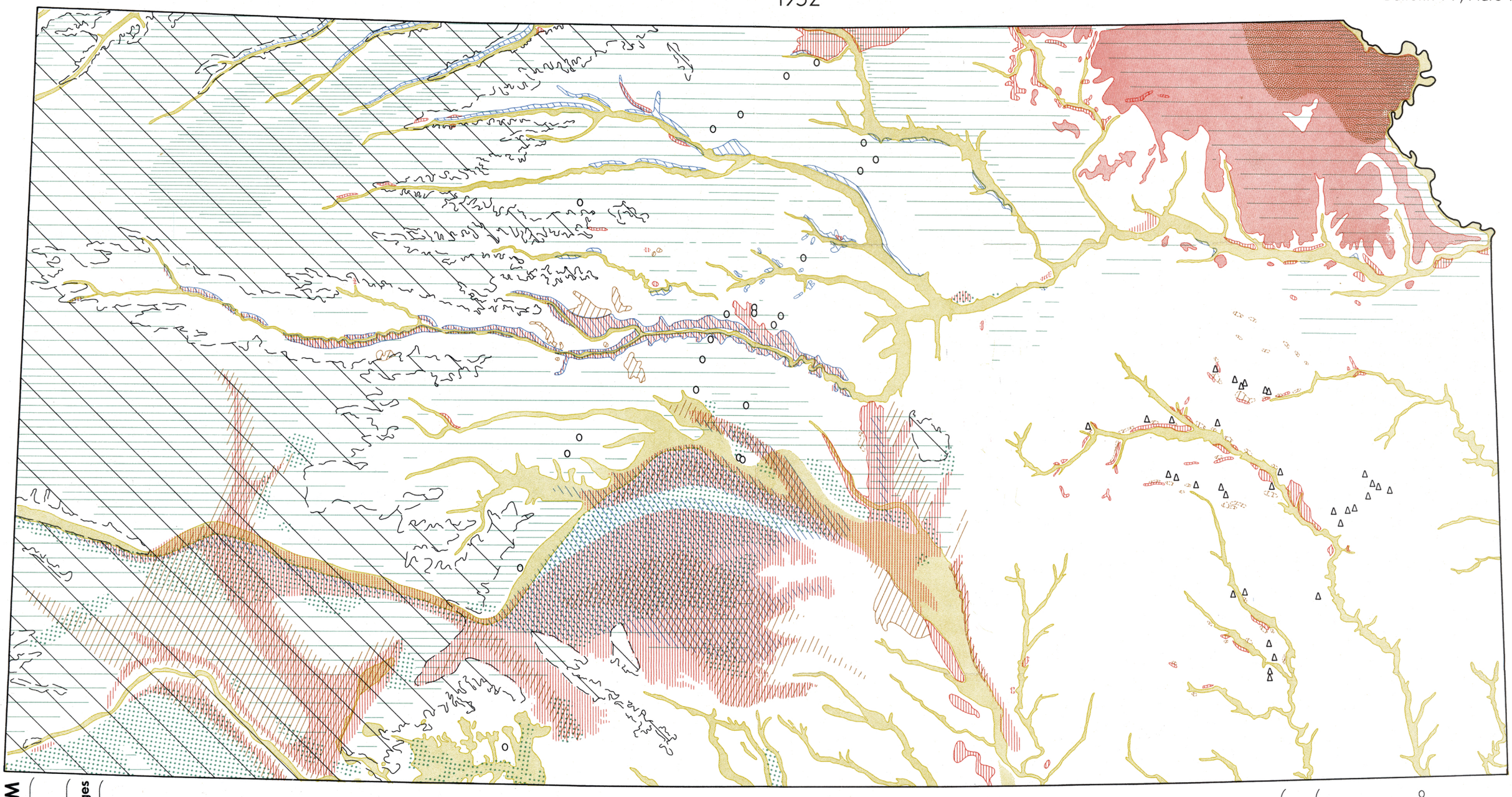
Generalized Reconnaissance

MAP OF CENOZOIC DEPOSITS IN KANSAS

1952

State Geological Survey of Kansas
Bulletin 99, Plate 1



QUATERNARY SYSTEM

PLEISTOCENE SERIES

Wisconsinan and Recent Stages

Eolian dune sand. Areas where sand covers more than 75 percent of the surface and displays dune topography.

Alluvial deposits. Underlying flood plains and low terrace surfaces. (Includes stream-laid equivalents of Bignell and Peoria members of Sanborn formation.)

Eolian silts (loess). Includes some material of Illinoian age.

Loess, more than 30 feet thick, mantles more than 90 percent of area.

Loess, more than 8 and less than 30 feet thick, mantles more than 70 percent of area.

Loess, more than 2 and less than 12 feet thick, mantles 25 to 85 percent of area.

Undifferentiated Bignell, Peoria, and Loveland members of Sanborn formation.

Erratum: Captions for loess more than 30 feet thick and loess 2-12 feet thick are reversed.

Illinoian Stage

Alluvial deposits. Includes Crete member and stream-laid Loveland member of Sanborn formation.

Kansan Stage

Alluvial and outwash deposits. Includes Sappa and Grand Island members and Pearlette volcanic ash bed of Meade formation; possibly also equivalents to Atchison formation in unglaciated areas.

Kansas glacial till and Atchison formation. Surface of areas shown more than 50 percent mantled with glacial deposits.

Nebraskan Stage

Alluvial deposits. Blanco formation (Holdrege and Fullerton members) and possibly equivalents of David City formation in southwestern Kansas.

Nebraska glacial till and David City formation.

TERTIARY SYSTEM

PLIOCENE SERIES

Small outliers of Ogallala formation (predominantly Kimball member).

Ogallala formation (Valentine, Laverne, Ash Hollow, and Kimball members).

Upland chert gravels of late Tertiary age, in east-central and southeastern Kansas only. Some deposits may be older than Pliocene.