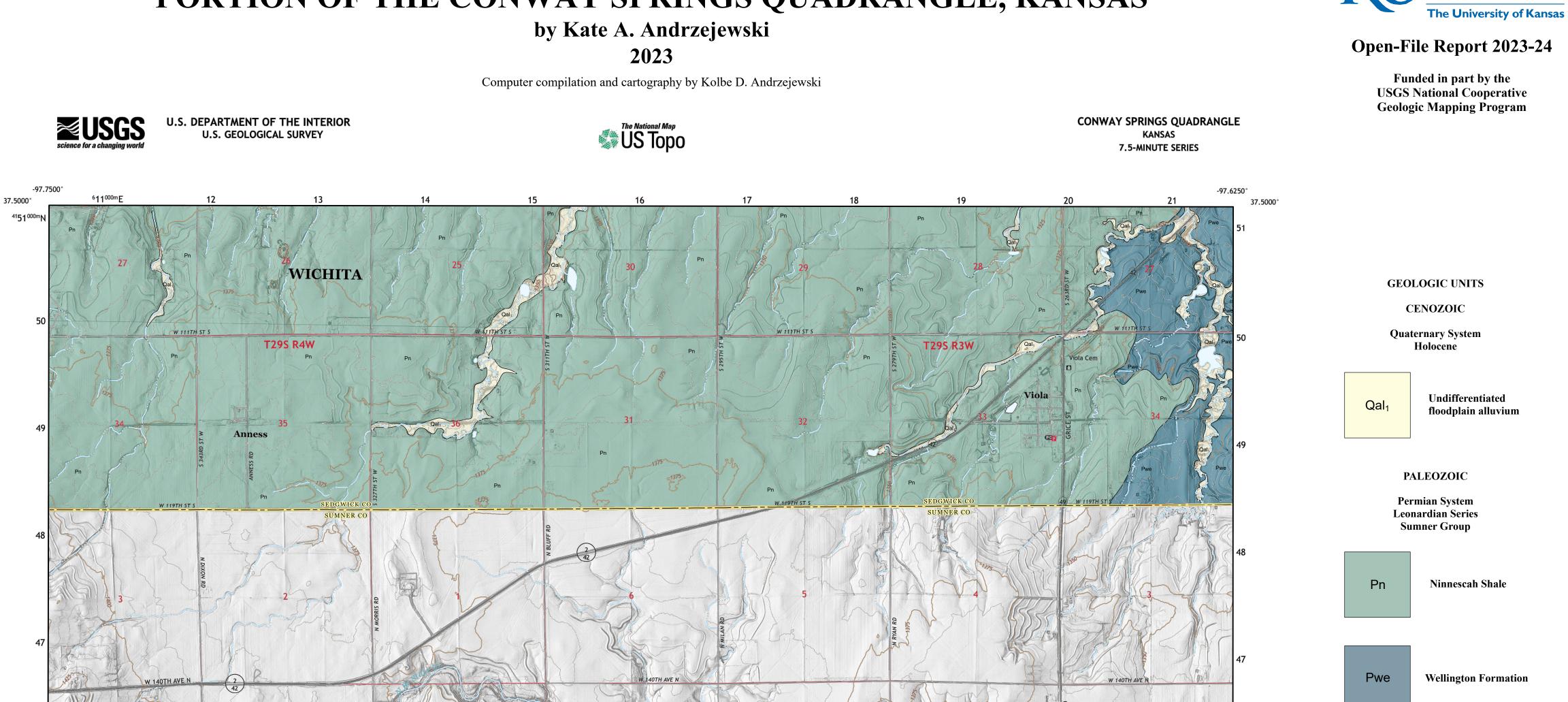
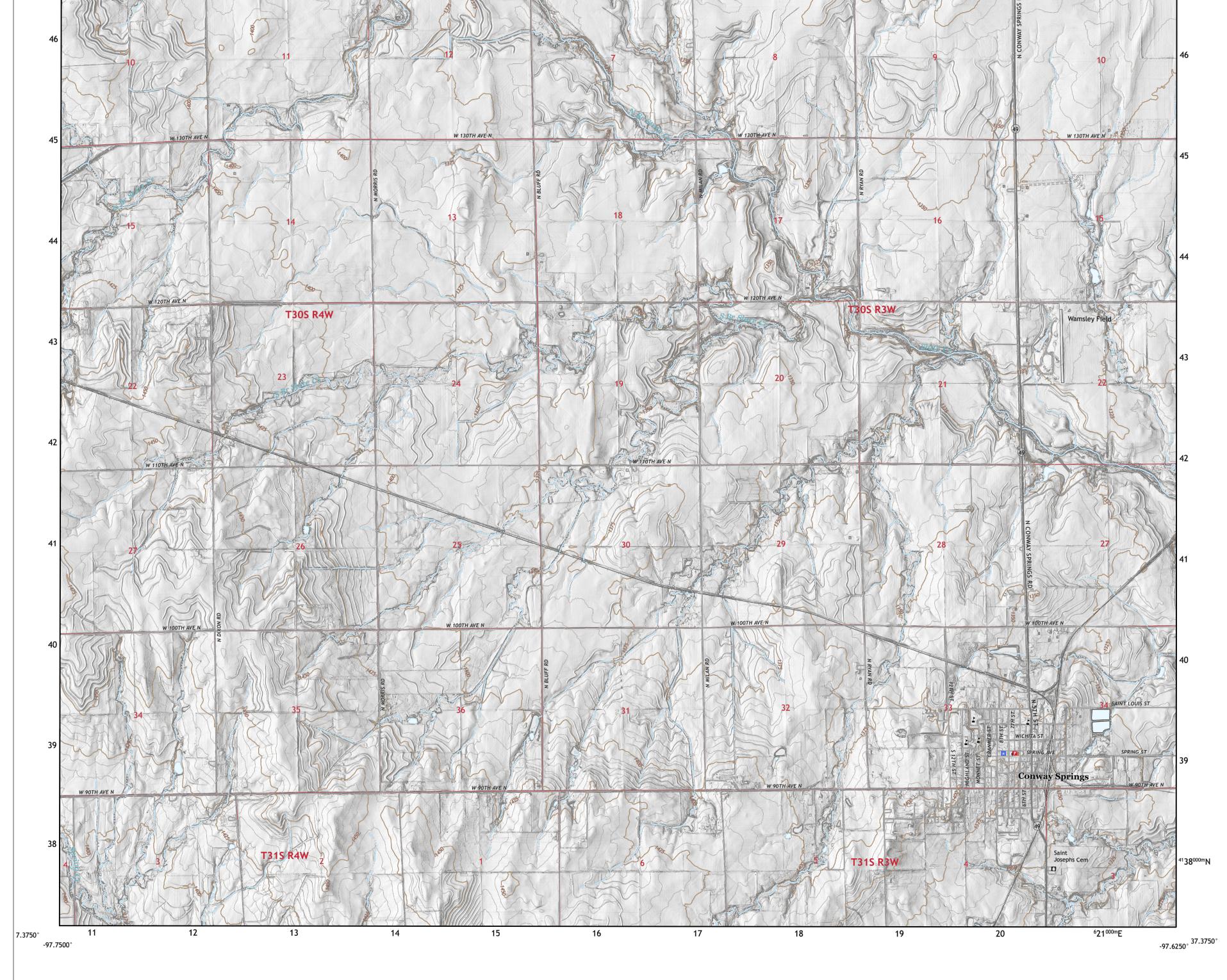
PRELIMINARY SURFICIAL GEOLOGY OF THE SEDGWICK COUNTY PORTION OF THE CONWAY SPRINGS QUADRANGLE, KANSAS





EXPLANATION

Geologic Unit Boundaries

----- Observed contact

KANSAS GEOLOGICAL

SURVEY

SOURCES

Kansas Geological Survey, 2022, Water well completion records (WWC5), http://www.kgs.ku.edu/Magellan/WaterWell/index.html.

Lane, C. W., and Miller, D. E., 1965, Geohydrology of Sedgwick County, Kansas: State Geological Survey of Kansas, Bulletin 176, 100 p.

Lane, C. W., and Miller, D. E., [1965] 1991, Geologic map of Sedgwick County, Kansas: Kansas Geological Survey, Map M-25, scale 1:50,000.

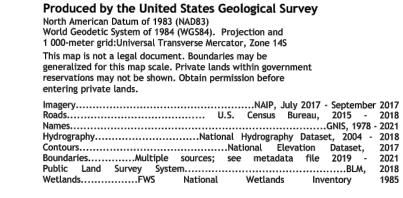
Penner, H. L., and Wehmueller, W. A., 1979, Soil survey of Sedgwick County, Kansas: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service and Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, 126 p.

Swineford, A., 1955, Petrography of Upper Permian rocks in southcentral Kansas: State Geological Survey of Kansas, Bulletin 111, 179 p.

Ver Wiebe, W. A., 1937, The Wellington formation of central Kansas: Municipal University of Wichita, Bulletin 12, no. 5, p. 1-18.

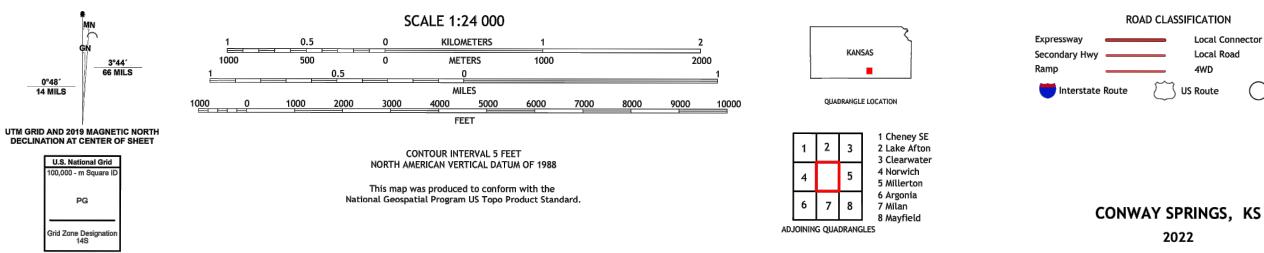
Elevation contours are presented for general reference. Used in the U.S. Geological Survey's current US Topo 1:24,000-scale topographic map series, they were generated from hydrographically-improved 1/3 arc-second National Elevation Dataset (NED) data and smoothed during processing for use at 1:24,000 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.

1-meter LiDAR hillshades and 1-meter 2020 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-min 1:24,000-scale topographic maps, USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) soil surveys, and other geologic maps and bulletins were used to supplement the



SUGGESTED REFERENCE TO THE MAP

Andrzejewski, K. A., 2023, Preliminary surficial geology of the Sedgwick County portion of the Conway Springs quadrangle, Kansas: Kansas Geological Survey, Open-File Report 2023-24, scale 1:24,000, unpublished.



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. USDA-FSA NAIP imagery also was used to check road locations.

Shaded relief is based on 1-meter hydroflattened bare-earth DEMs from the State of Kansas LiDAR Database. The DEM images, in ERDAS IMAGINE format, were mosaicked into a single output DEM and reprojected to decimal degrees. 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, STATEMAP award number G22AC00574 (FY2022).

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. The 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.

State Route