

PRELIMINARY SURFICIAL GEOLOGY OF THE LYONS NW QUADRANGLE AND THE RICE COUNTY PORTION OF THE GENESEO QUADRANGLE, KANSAS

Geology by William C. Johnson and Andrew R. Philbin

2016

Computer compilation and cartography by John W. Dunham and Sarah F. Child



Open-file Report 2016-15

Funded in part by the USGS National Cooperative Geologic Mapping Program

The following descriptions consist of a compilation of several sources including field notes and measured sections, data from shallow (<10 m) cores collected during the course of mapping, Kansas Department of Transportation geologic reports, USDA NRCS databases, and lithologic and other data in Bayne and Ward (1974).

GEOLOGIC UNITS

CENOZOIC

Quaternary System

Holocene

Floodplain alluvium — Floodplain deposits are associated with the Arkansas River and its tributaries and are Holocene in age. These deposits consist of clay, silt, sand, and gravel. In the Arkansas River sand-to-gravel size sediment consists to a large extent of material derived from the Rocky Mountains, whereas in its tributaries (e.g., Little Arkansas River, Cow Creek, Little Cow Creek, and Rattlesnake Creek) the coarse sediment is derived primarily from local shale and sandstone, with the exception of Rattlesnake Creek, which is dominated by sand-sized material derived from reworked Holocene sediments. Core data indicate that the thickness of the floodplain alluvium ranges from 0 to 45 ft (0-14 m) and averages about 25 ft (8 m).

Loess — Uplands in the northern and eastern parts of the county are mantled with loess, which consists of wind-transported silt with minor amounts of clay and very fine sand. The loess is buff in color and calcareous. The age of the loess is primarily late Pleistocene and is recognized as the Peoria Formation throughout the midcontinent; it ranges up to 13 ft (4 m) in thickness. The older, underlying Loveland Formation is a loess unit ranging up to 8 ft (2.5 m) in thickness. Additionally, minor loess deposition occurred in the early and middle Holocene but could not be differentiated from terminal Peoria Formation deposits in Rice County. Loess has a total thickness ranging up to 21 ft (6.5 m).

MESOZOIC

Dakota Formation — The Dakota Formation is well-expressed in Rice County, with particularly in the northeastern part of the county. The Dakota Formation consists of two members: the Terra Cotta Clay Member and the overlying Janssen Clay Member (Plummer and Romary, 1947), with only the former occurring in Rice County. The Terra Cotta Clay Member is composed primarily of interbedded red-mottled, light-gray to greenish-gray clay and siltstone, and coarse-grained and conglomeratic sandstone. Though it contains lenses of cross-bedded sandstone, the member consists mostly of clay and siltstone (Bayne et al., 1971). Topographic expression is variable and depends on the degree of cementation. Maximum thickness of the Dakota Formation in Rice County is about 75 ft (23 m) (Fent, 1950) and maximum exposed thickness is about 55 ft (17 m).

CITED REFERENCES

Bayne, C. K., Franks, P. C., and Ives, William, Jr., 1971, Geology and ground-water resources of Ellsworth County, central Kansas: Kansas Geological Survey, Bulletin 201, 84 p.

Bayne, C. K., and Ward, J. R., 1974, Geology and hydrology of Rice County, central Kansas: Kansas Geological Survey, Bulletin 206, pt. 3, 17 p.

Fent, O. S., 1950, Geology and ground-water resources of Rice County, central Kansas: Kansas Geological Survey, Bulletin 85, 142 p.

ADDITIONAL SOURCES

Arbogast, A. F., 1998, Late Quaternary paleoenvironments and landscape evolution on the Great Bend Sand Prairie: Kansas Geological Survey, Bulletin 242, 74 p.

Hallen, A. F., Johnson, W. C., Hanson, P. R., Woodburn, T. L., Ludvigson, G. A., and Young, A. R., 2012, Activation history of the Hutchinson dunes in east-central Kansas, USA during the past 2200 years: Aeolian Research 5: 9-20.

Plummer, N. V., and Romary, J. F., 1947, Kansas clay, Dakota Formation: Kansas Geological Survey, Bulletin 67, 241 p.

EXPLANATION

Boundaries and Locations

- County boundary
- Township/range line
- Section line

Transportation

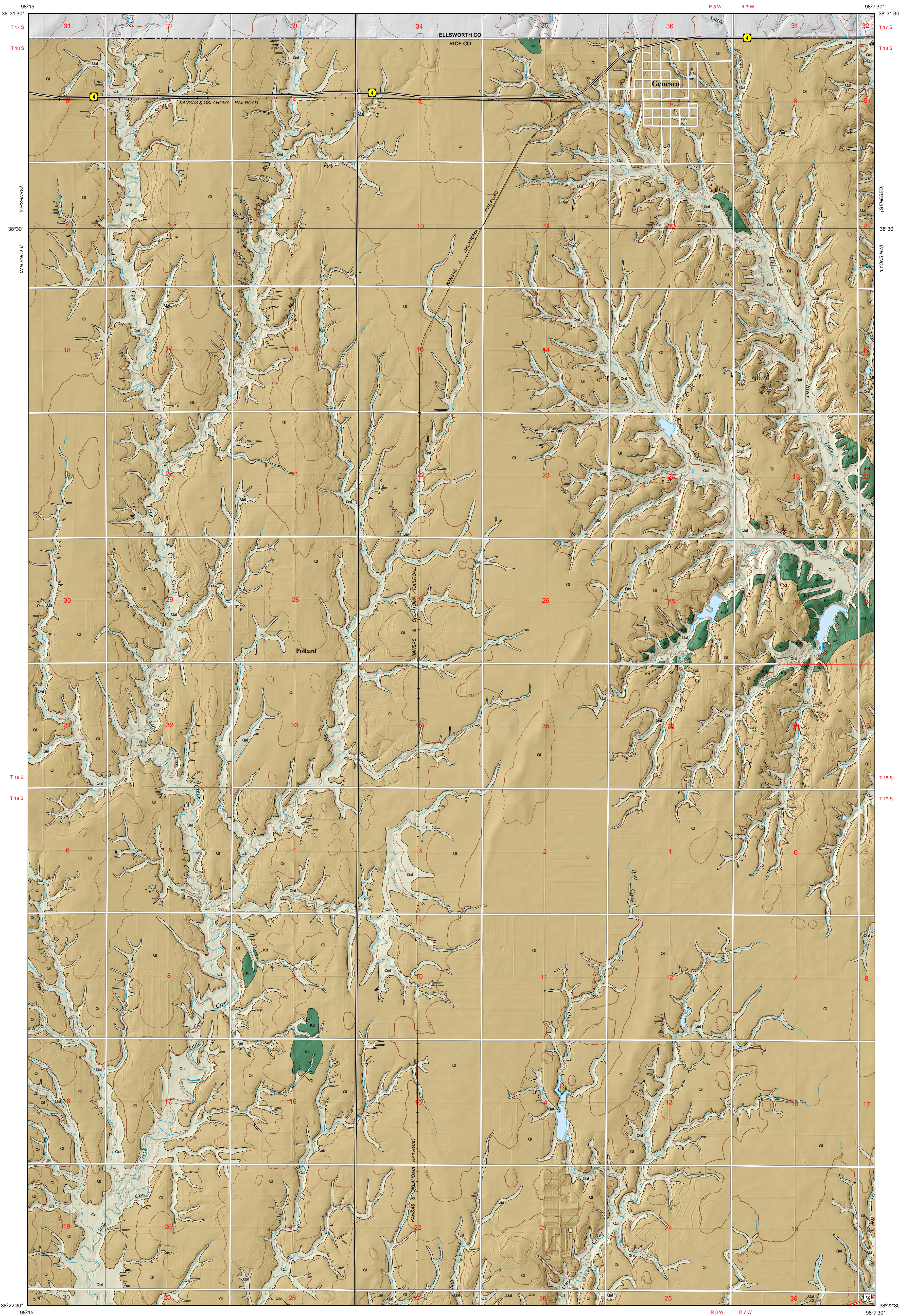
- State highway
- Local road
- Railroad

Geologic Unit Boundaries

- Observed contact

Hydrology and Topography

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



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-m LiDAR hillshades and 1-m 2010 and 2012 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 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 State of Kansas LiDAR Database. The DEM images, in ERDAS IMAGINE format, were mosaicked into a single output DEM, downsampled to 2-meter resolution, 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.

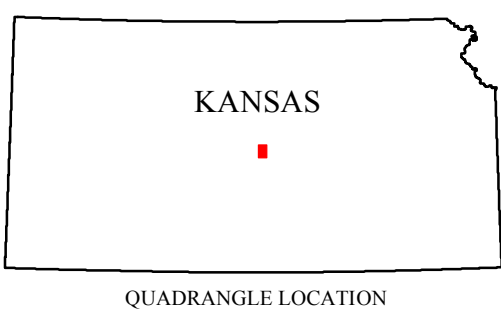
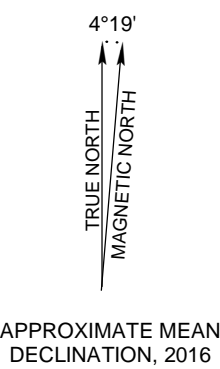
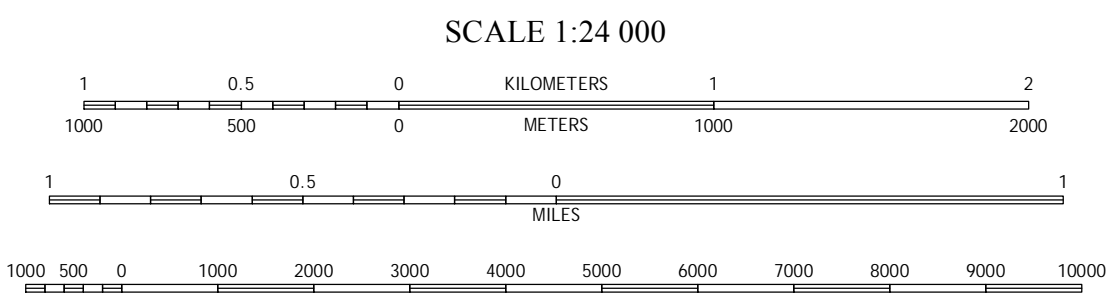
This geologic map was funded in part by the USGS National Cooperative Geologic Mapping Program, award number G15AC00225 (FY2015).

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

Johnson, W. C., and Philbin, A. W., 2016, Preliminary surficial geology of the Lyons NW quadrangle and the Rice County portion of the Geneseo quadrangle, Kansas: Kansas Geological Survey, Open-File Report 2016-15, scale 1:24,000, unpublished.



1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20

RICE COUNTY QUADRANGLES

- 1 Holyrood
- 2 Lorraine
- 3 Geneseo
- 4 Crawford
- 5 Langley
- 6 Chase NW
- 7 Chase NE
- 8 Lyons NW
- 9 Little River
- 10 Windom
- 11 Raymond
- 12 Chase
- 13 Lyons
- 14 Lyons SE
- 15 Windom SW
- 16 Alden NW
- 17 Alden
- 18 Sterling
- 19 Nickerson
- 20 Hutchinson NW