Surficial Geology of the Nora Springs (Iowa) 7.5' Quadrangle

- **Introduction to the Surficial Geology of the Nora Springs 7.5' Quadrangle.**
- **GEOLOGIC CROSS-SECTION A-B**
- **LEGEND**
- **CORRELATION CHART**
- **REFERENCE**

**REFERENCE:**
- Prior, J.C. and Ko, 2012) and Surficial Geology of the Clear Lake East Quadrangle.
- Prior, J.C., and Ko, 1982, Geologic mapping of the Des Moines Lobe in Iowa: Quaternary and Recent sediments on the bedrock surface in the northwest part of the Quad. Thickness of this unit varies, but is maximum at about 34 m (110 ft) in the mapping area. It is dominated by fossiliferous limestone, dolomitic limestone and dolomite, in part, laminated and argillaceous. Brachiopods, echinoderms, and corals usually occur in the limestone facies. It is dominated by limestone, dolomitic limestone, and dolomite, in part, laminated and argillaceous. Brachiopods, echinoderms, and corals usually occur in the limestone facies. It is dominated by limestone, dolomitic limestone, and dolomite, in part, laminated and argillaceous. Brachiopods, echinoderms, and corals usually occur in the limestone facies. It is dominated by limestone, dolomitic limestone, and dolomite, in part, laminated and argillaceous. Brachiopods, echinoderms, and corals usually occur in the limestone facies. It is dominated by limestone, dolomitic limestone, and dolomite, in part, laminated and argillaceous. Brachiopods, echinoderms, and corals usually occur in the limestone facies.