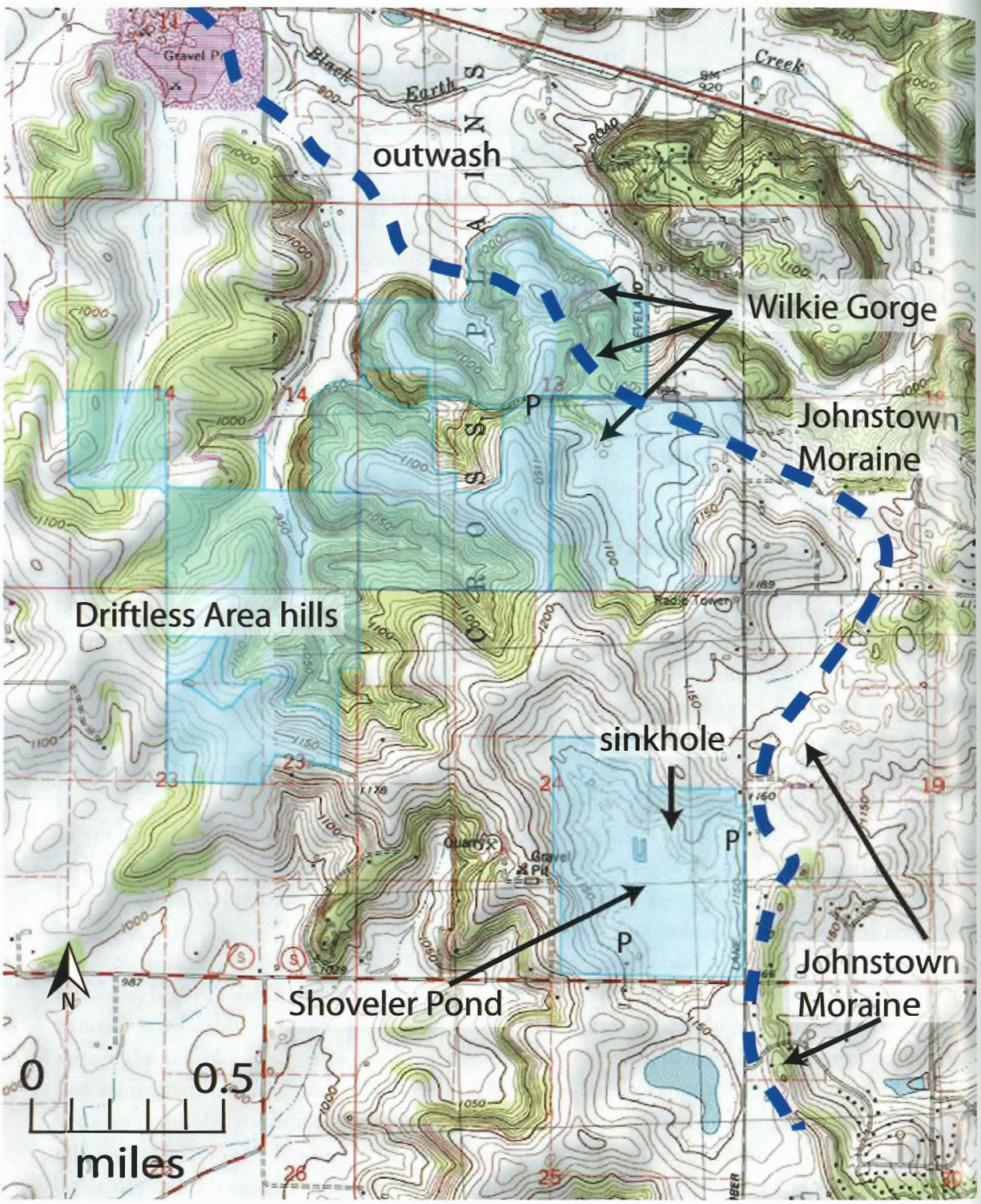

Figure 153. Topography of the Cross Plains Unit of the Ice Age National Scientific Reserve showing the distribution of public land as of January 1, 2011 (blue shading). Note the sinkhole through which Shoveler Pond drains. Dashed blue line is outer edge of Johnstown Moraine. (Base map is part of the Middleton USGS Quadrangle and was created with TOPO! © 2011 National Geographic Maps.)

Source: Geology of the Ice Age National Scenic Trail, David M. Mickelson, Louis J. Maher Jr., and Susan L. Simpson, UW Press, 2011.

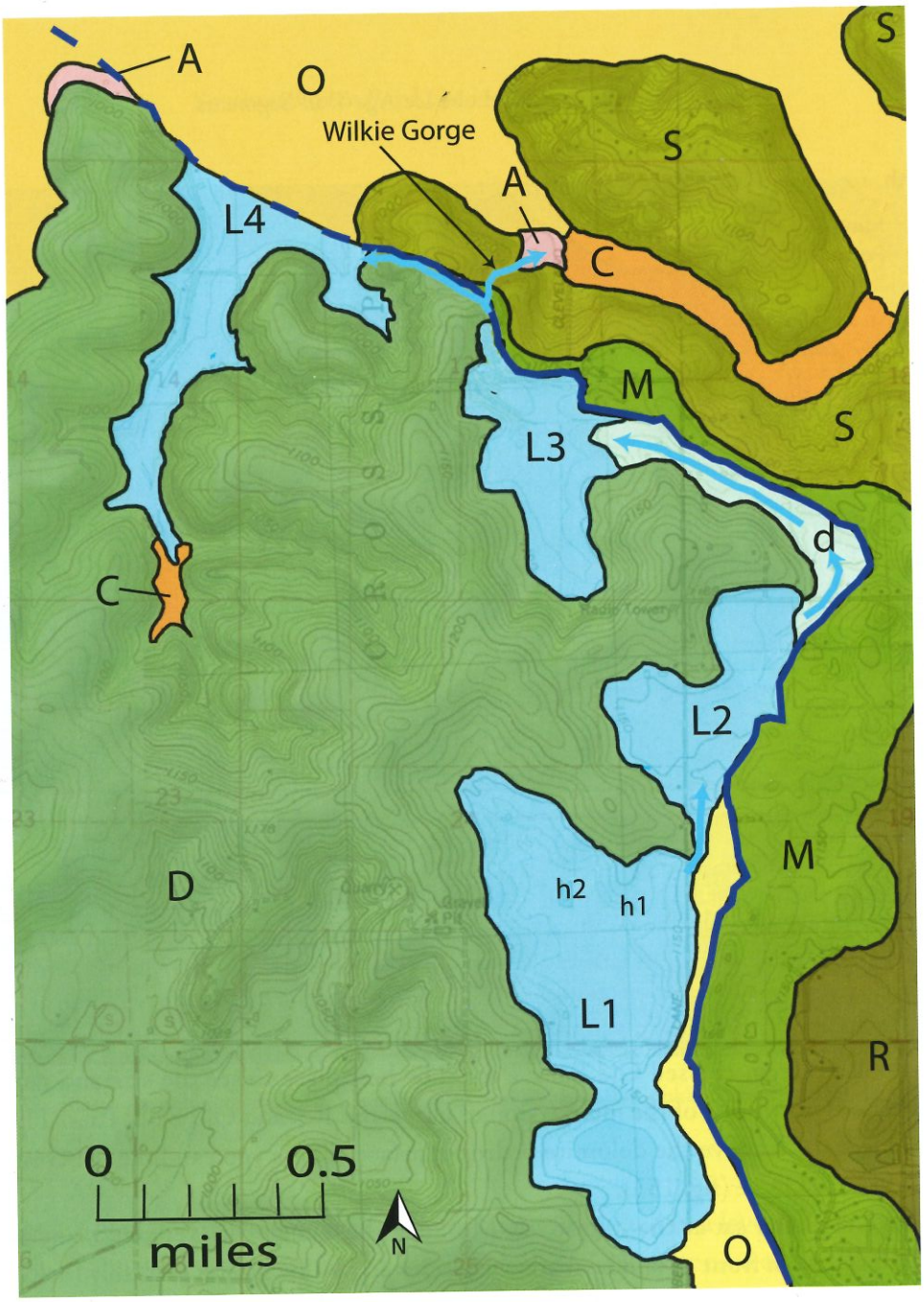

Figure 157. Glacial and related deposits in the Cross Plains Ice Age complex. There is also colluvium at the base of most steep slopes that it is too narrow to map at this scale. C: colluvium accumulated from slope wash; D: Driftless Area with thin silt over bedrock; F: alluvial fan; M: Johnstown Moraine; O: outwash; R: till not in the moraine; S: steep slope controlled by bedrock with patchy till cover. Dark blue line is outer edge of late Wisconsin glacial advance. Blue arrows show meltwater-flow direction. Several shallow lakes were present when the ice was at the Johnstown Moraine. Lake L1 was the highest; L2 was at about the same elevation and was dammed by ice in the present position of Old Sauk Road. Letter *d* indicates a drainage way to the next lake, L3, which was substantially lower than both L1 and L2. Look for a sinkhole at h1, and a possible sinkhole at h2. (GIS compilation by Midwest Region Geospatial Support Center, National Park Service.)

Source: Geology of the Ice Age National Scenic Trail, David M. Mickelson, Louis J. Maher Jr., and Susan L. Simpson, UW Press, 2011.