

Lakeshore Chapter Geologic Features of Note

<u>Description</u>	<u>IAT Atlas Location</u>	<u>ColdCache Example</u>
Formation of the Niagara Escarpment began about 440 million years ago when sediment buildup at the bottom and sides of an inland sea formed layers of soft shale and sandstone and organic calcium deposits formed resistant "duotone." The exposed steep slope is what was the edge of that sea.	Map 105 Sturgeon Bay Segment	GC1V50D BO-DE-WAD-ME Cuesta
The weight of a thick glacier depresses the earth's surface. Isotonic rebound happens when earth's surface returns to its previous level over thousands of years. Evidence of this can be seen by various ancient beach levels at Potawatomi State Park.	Map 105 Sturgeon Bay Segment	GC4Q3HV Earth's Rebound
A ford is a naturally occurring place along a river or stream where the water is usually shallow enough for people and animals to cross safely.	Map 98 Tisch Mills Segment	GC362G2 Weberford
An esker is formed when flowing water at the bottom of a warming glacier melts upward into the ice and the flow fills the tunnel with sand and gravel. The sand and gravel leaves a sinuous ridge when the glacier eventually melts.	Maps 88 Parnell Segments	GC16J2J Parnell Esker
Lake Michigan, the third-largest great lake of North America was likely scoured during the last Ice Age when drainage cut into relatively soft surface rocks creating river valleys. The ice followed the valleys widening and deepening them.	Map 96 Point Beach Segment	GC1V508 Mishigami
As the glacial ice melted, an immense volume of water created one large lake, called Lake Nipissing where Lakes Michigan, Huron, and Superior exist today. Water levels fell over thousands of years and created several sand and gravel shorelines resulting in a series of ridge-swale pairs which can be seen at Point Beach today.	Map 96 Point Beach Segment	GC340N1 Shrinking of Lake Nipissing
A sand dune is formed when waves cause build-up and winds blow the sand inland. An obstacle, (vegetation or pebbles), traps the sand for the dune to begin forming. The valley between dunes is called a slack.	Map 96 Point Beach Segment	GC340XC Point Beach Sand Dunes
As glacial ice flows, the brittle ice at the top cracks forming a crevasse. Meltwater from the glacier deposits sand and till to fill the fissure. When the ice completely melts, it will leave several parallel ridges called crevasse fillings .	Map 88 Parnell Segment	GC4Q3CF Cracks in the Ice
Kettles are depressions created by partially-buried glacial ice blocks. As they melted, depressions were left in the landscape.	Map 88 Parnell Segment	GC16CMH Butler Kettle Lakes