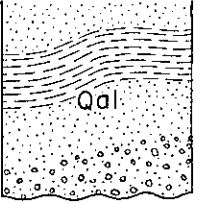
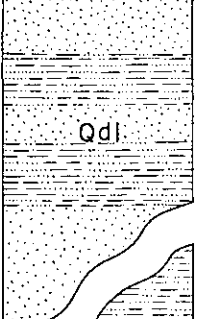
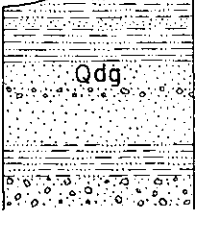


G E O L O G I C C O L U M N A N D U N I T D E S C R I P T I O N

AGE	ROCK UNIT	LITHOLOGY; THICKNESS WHERE KNOWN	UNIT DESCRIPTION	ECONOMIC VALUE
QUATERNARY	Alluvium	 <p>Qol: Sand, clay and gravel; thickness less than 15 meters</p>	<p>Alluvium, consisting of sand, clay and gravel of fluvial, lacustrine and aeolian origin, is widely distributed in the drainage basin of the Nen Chiang (嫩江). It covers vast flood plains in the western part of the map area and the remnants of low terraces in the eastern part. Numerous plays and swamps occur throughout the map area except for the eastern hilly land. Alluvium distinctly of fluvial origin is exposed along the Nen Chiang in the west. A fluvio-lacustrine deposit is exposed in the eastern hilly land. A deposit of aeolian sand, associated with fluvio-lacustrine clay and gravel, is exposed in the northern part of the map area.</p>	<p>The soil resting upon the Recent and the Pleistocene deposits throughout the map area is the so-called "leached chernozem". It is 0.3 m to 2 m thick and consists of fertile black muck and very fine-grained sand in locally varying proportions. The soil is good for cultivation. The soil in the southwest corner of the map area is the so-called "serozem" which is an extension of the alkali-earth zone in Central Manchuria. It is composed of light gray or yellowish-white fine-grained sandy mud, 0.5 m to 3 m thick. Soda is collected from the surface soil during dry seasons and also from the playa deposits. The serozem is unfit for cultivation but is good for raising livestock, as it occurs as vast steppes.</p>
	Diluvium	 <p>Qdl: aeolian-lacustrine loessic sandy clay and sand; thickness about 100 m</p>	<p>Diluvium (Qdl) of aeolian-lacustrine origin is sporadically exposed in the northwestern part of the map area. It consists chiefly of interstratified loessic sandy clay, associated with aeolian sand which increases northward. From the mode of deposition, it is thought to be a Mongolian Pleistocene deposit. The surface of the deposit is characteristically undulating due to many wind-formed depressions. Some of the depressions are plays. The thickness as found by a drill-hole is 17 m, but it may attain a maximum of 100 m as inferred from the data available in the adjacent map area on the south (Fu-yu sheet, NL 51-9).</p>	
		 <p>Qdg: fluvio-lacustrine sandy clay, sand and gravel; thickness more than 80 m</p>	<p>Diluvium (Qdg) of fluvio-lacustrine origin is exposed in the eastern hills of the map area. The upper part consists of varicolored loessic sandy clay, and the lower part is an alternation of interstratified coarse sand, clay and gravel. The mode of deposition suggests that Qdg may represent a marginal facies of Qdl.</p>	
		<p>Column not drawn to scale</p>		

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