

The Glacial Lakes around Michigan

By William R. Farrand, University of Michigan

Illustrated by Kathline Clahassey, University of Michigan

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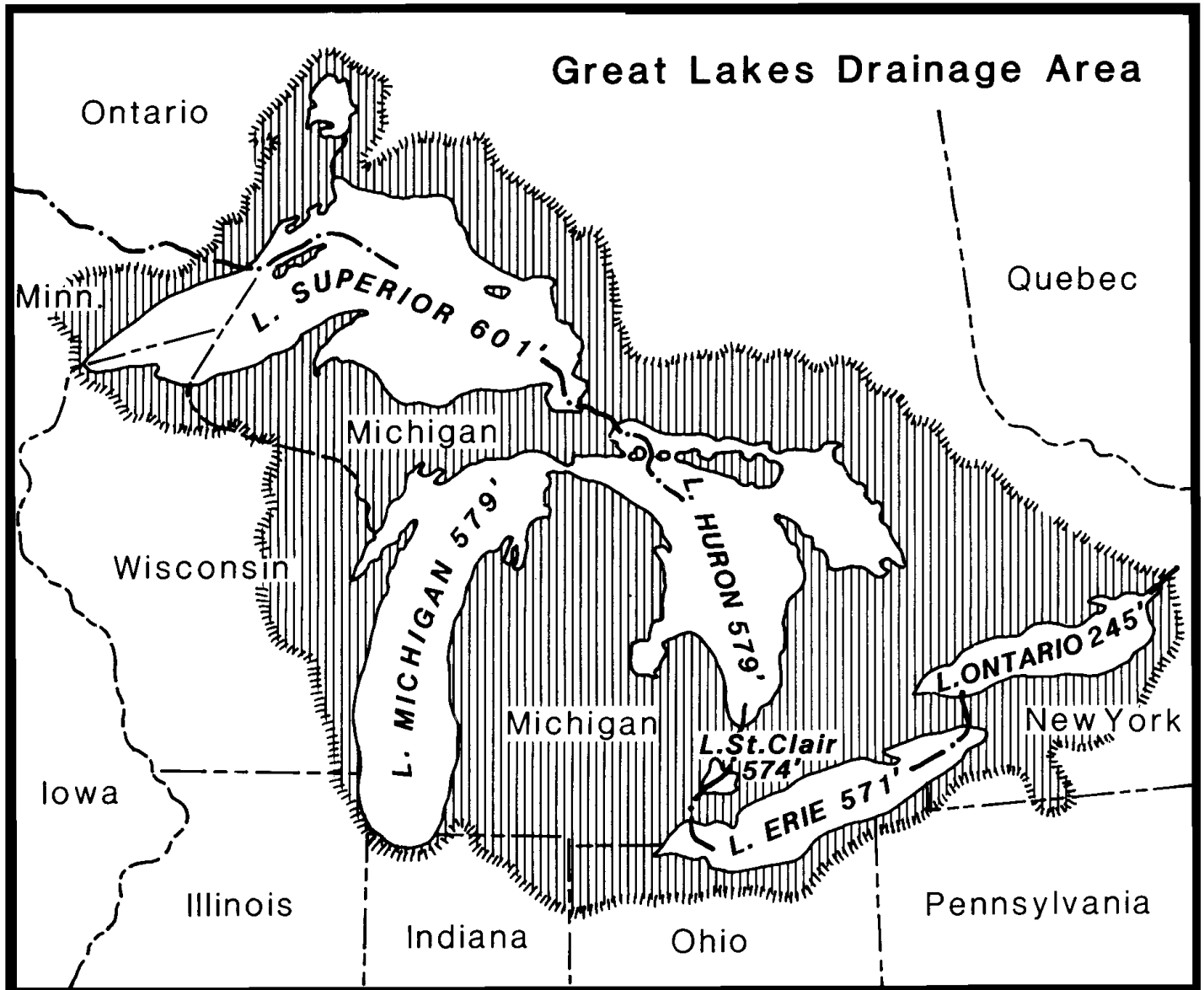


Figure 1: The modern Great Lakes have a water surface area greater than 95,000 square miles, a total drainage area of about 295,000 square miles, and a shore line 8,300 miles long.

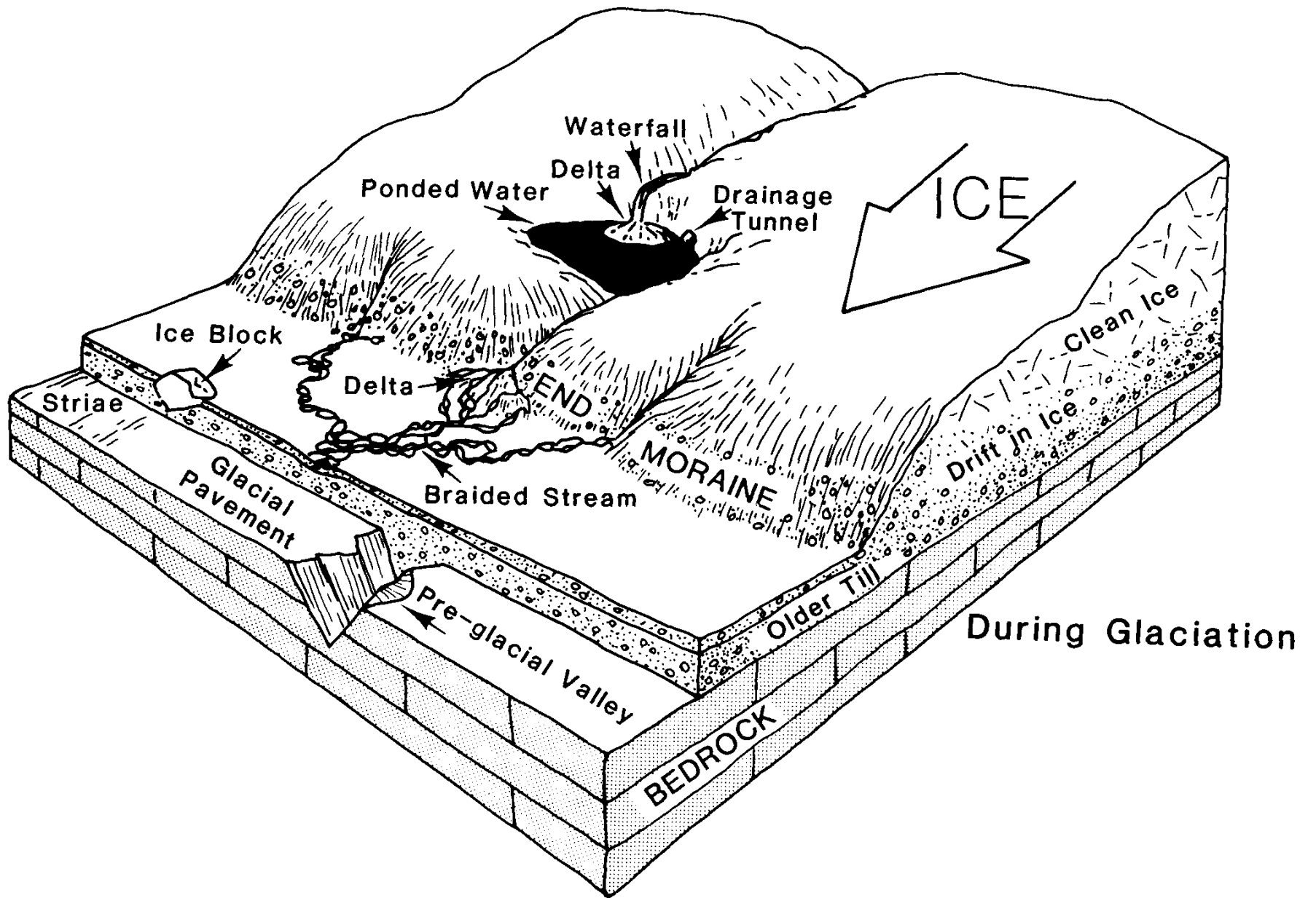


Figure 2: Features originating at a glacier front occur in a definite order.

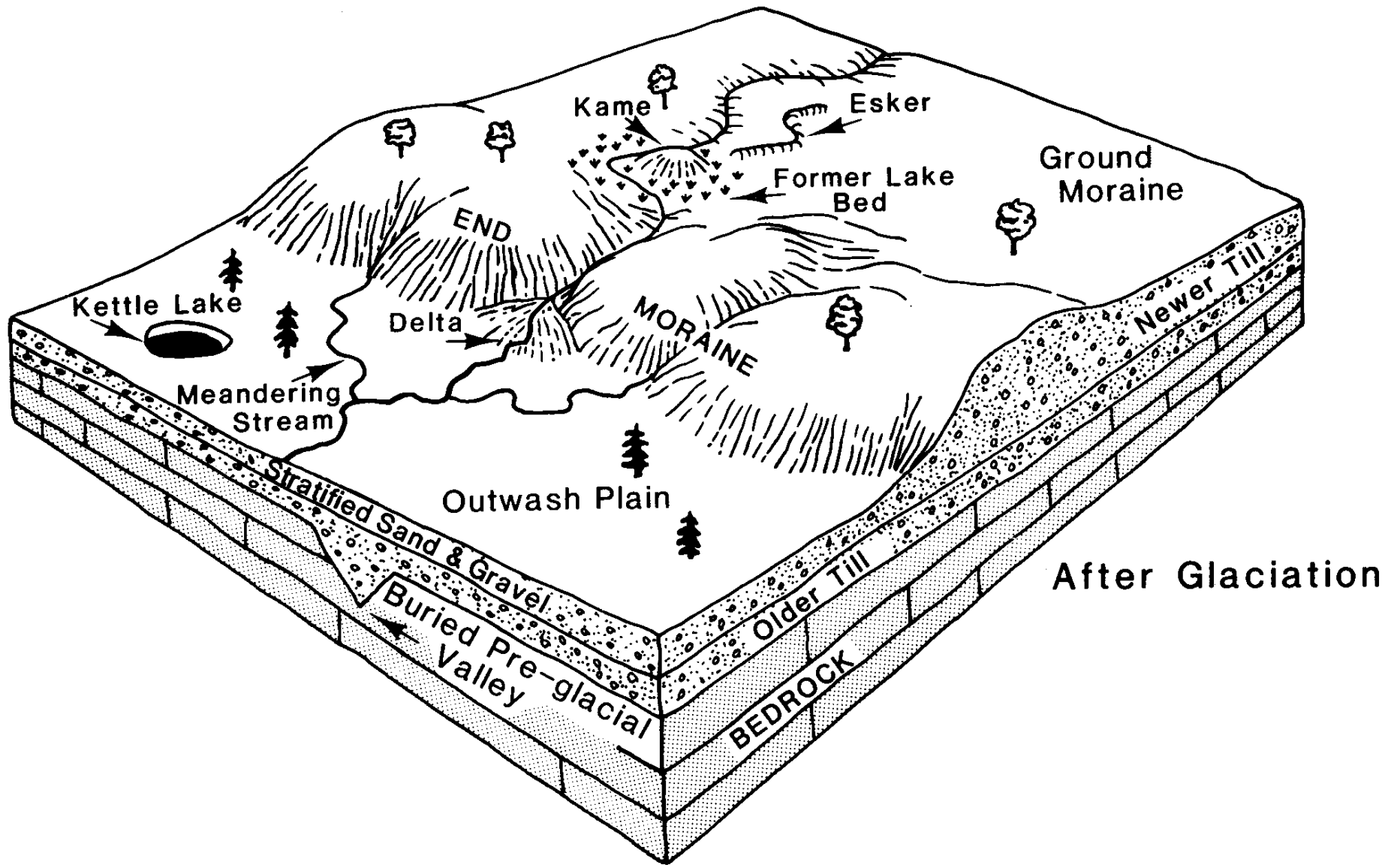


Figure 3: Landforms of continental glaciation are unmistakable. Compare with figure 2

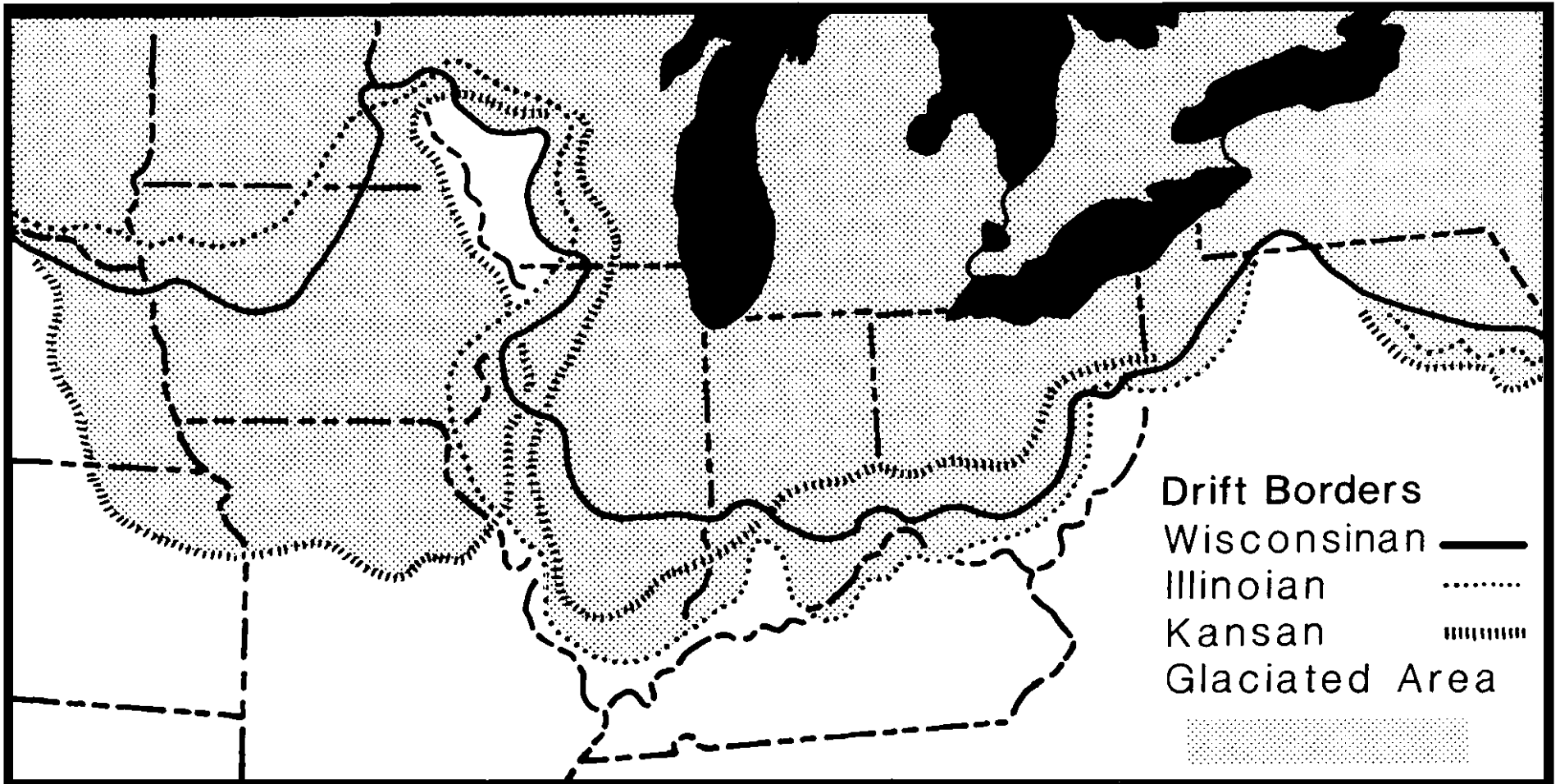


Figure 4: Glaciers of the Wisconsinan Stage did not advance as far south as earlier glaciers.

Theoretical Pre-Glacial Drainage

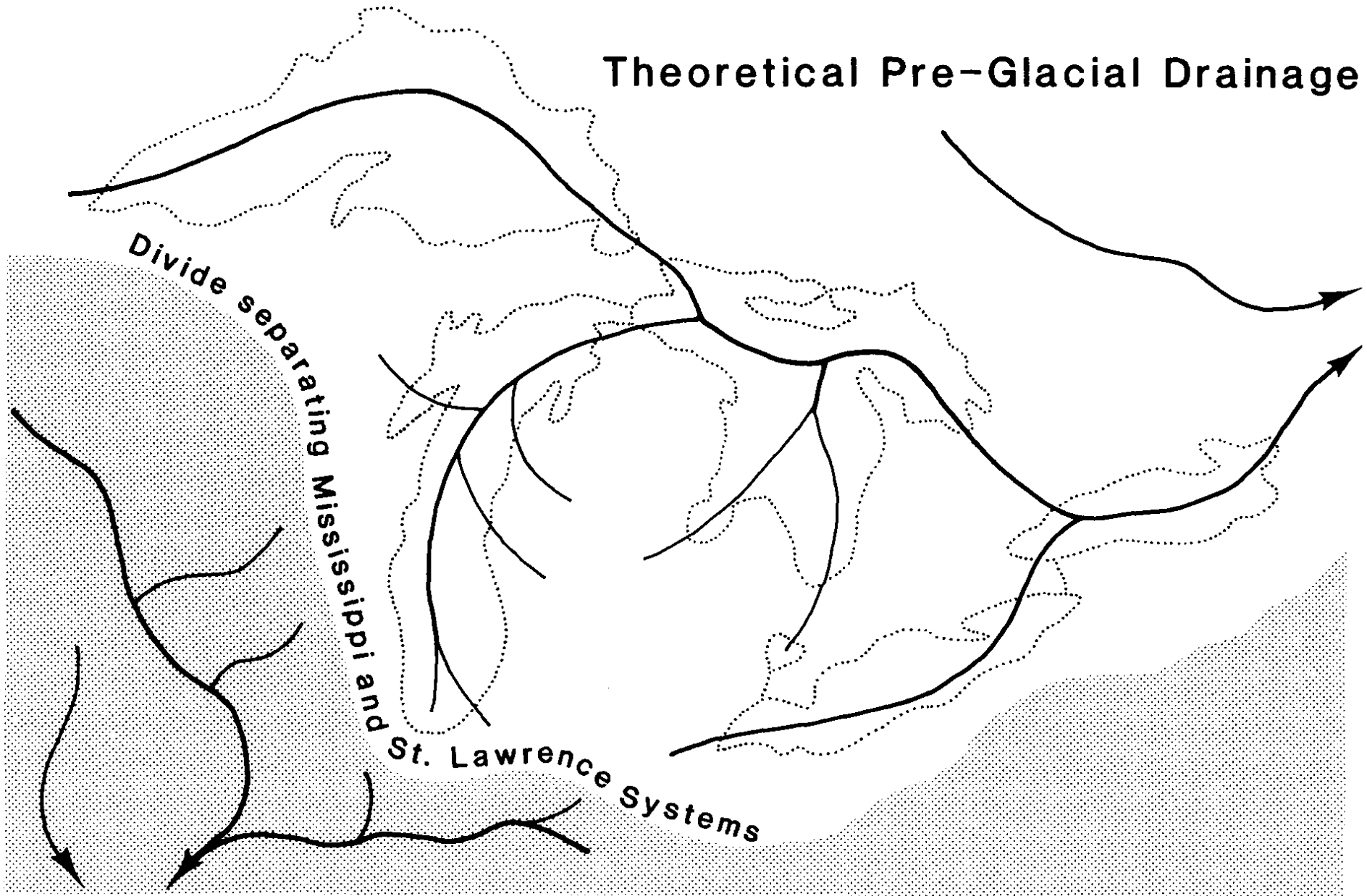


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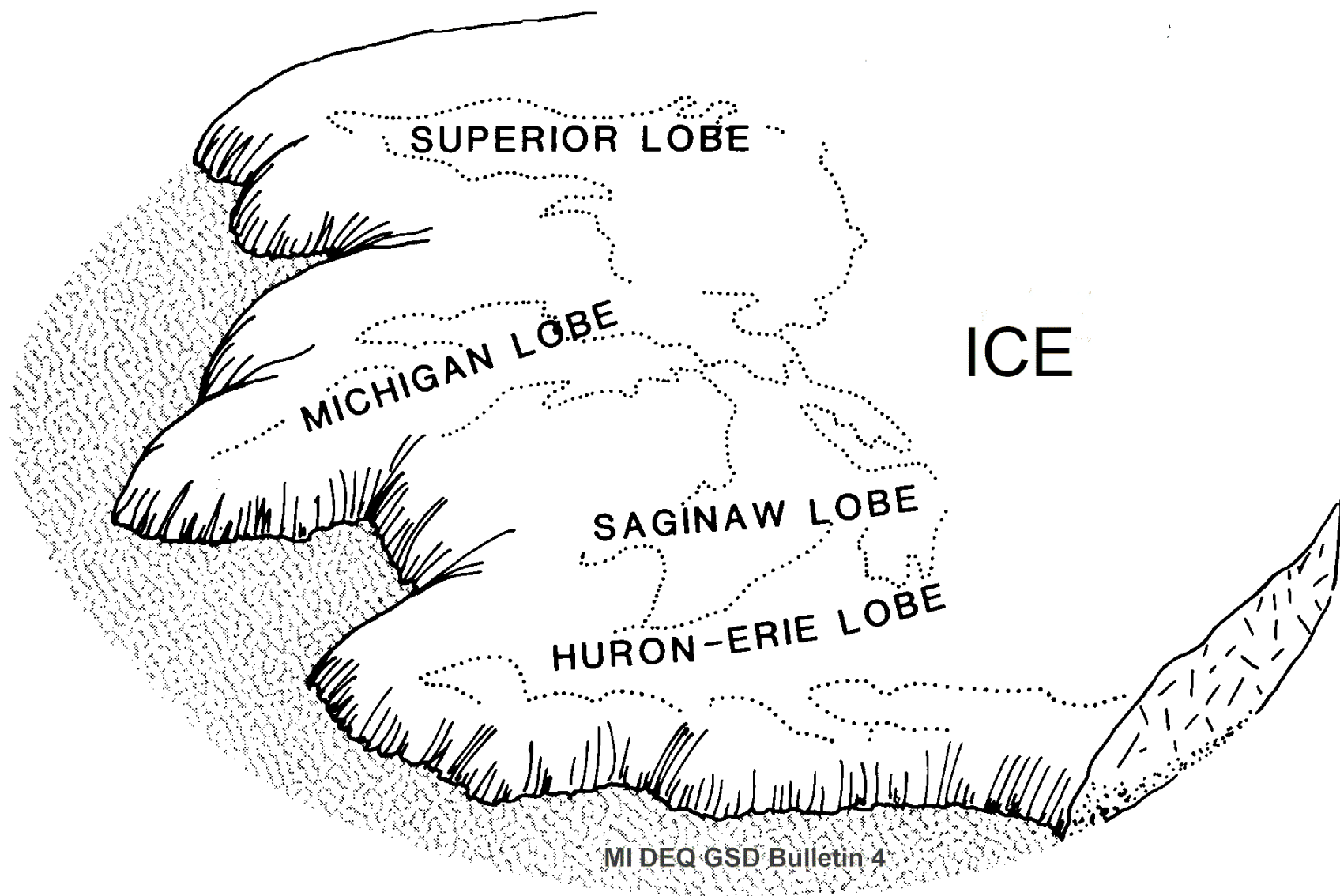


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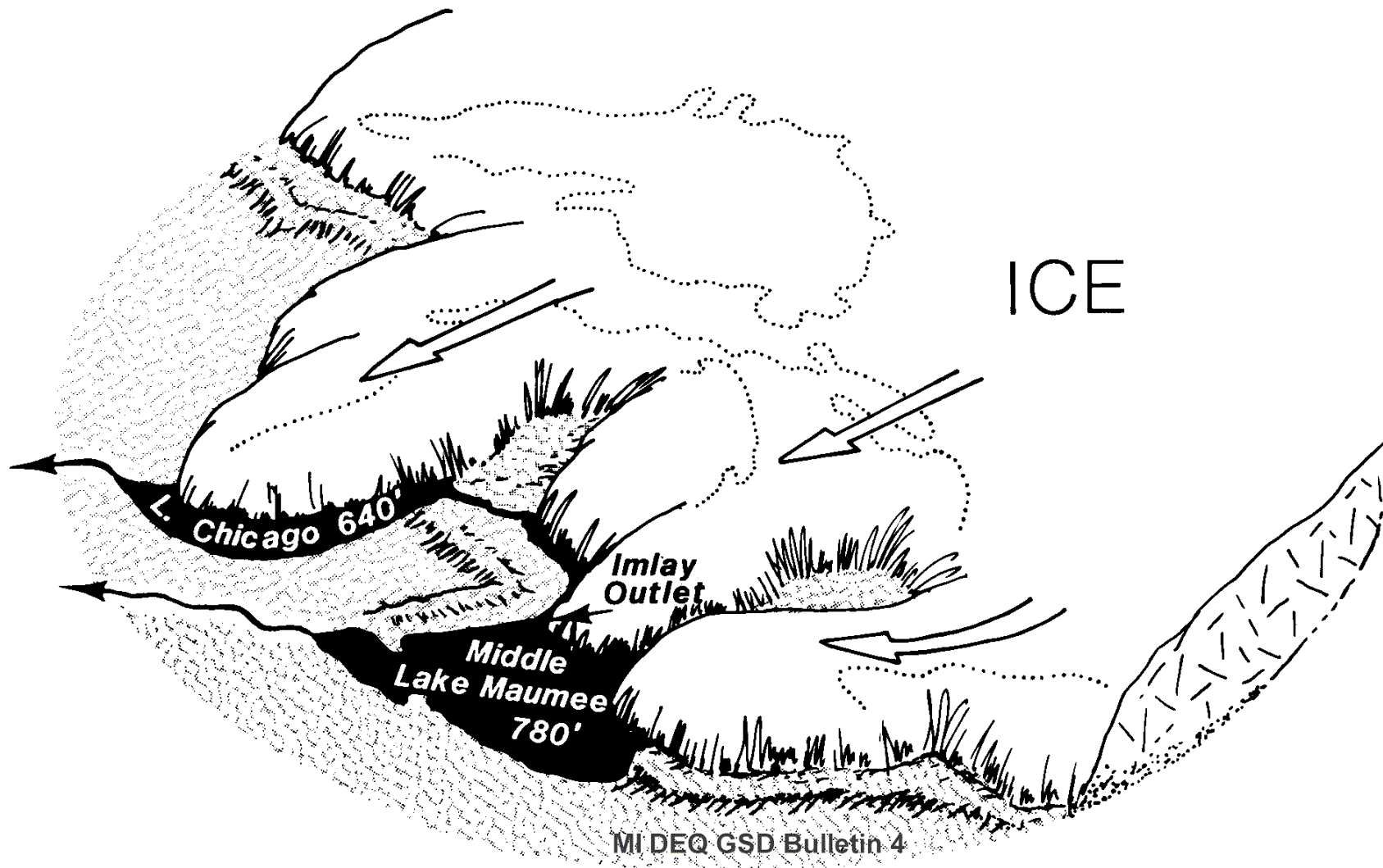


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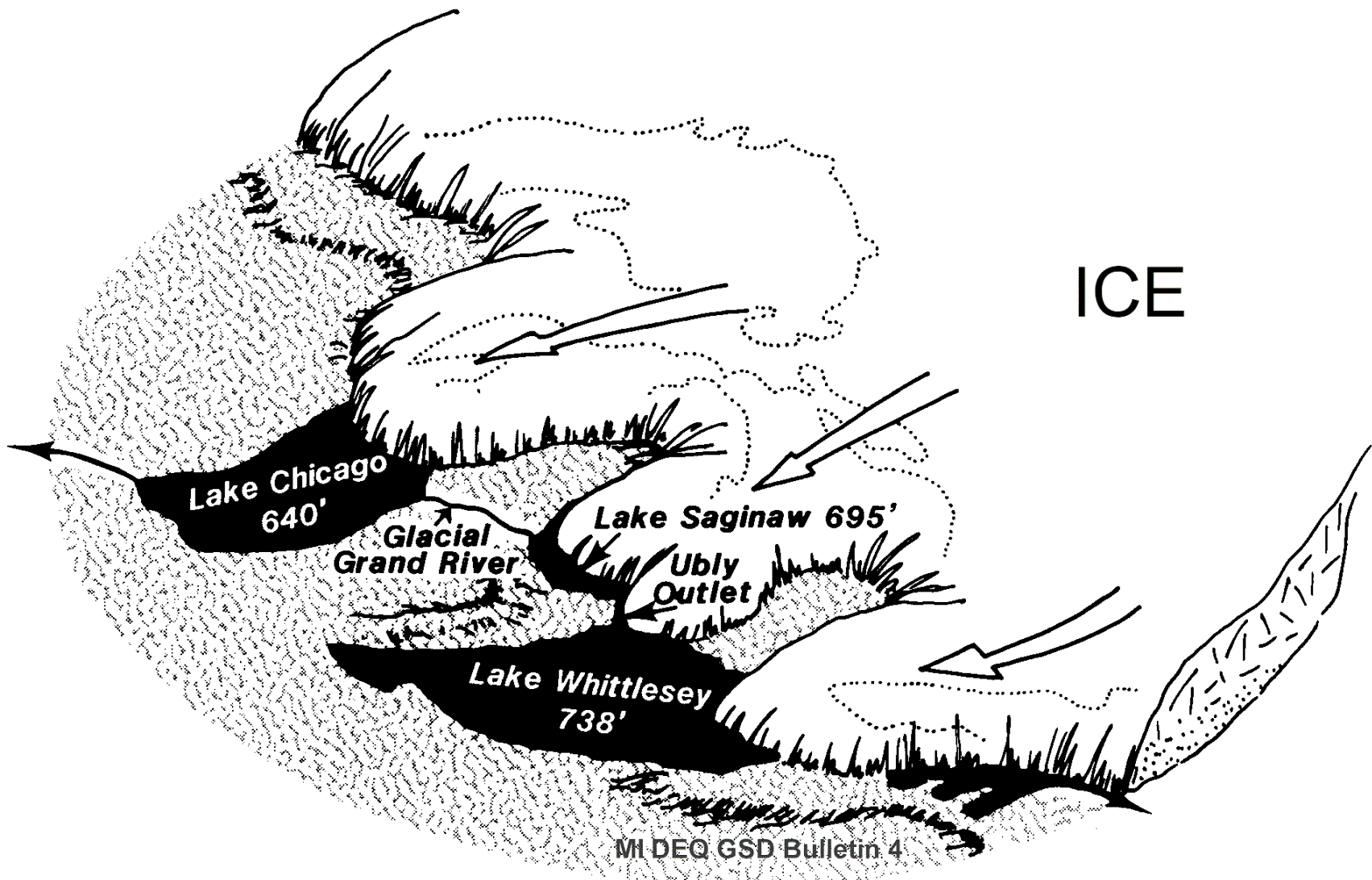


Figure 8: After making one last strong re-advance, the ice front halted and built the most prominent topographic feature in the region, the Port Huron Moraine. (about 13,000 years ago)

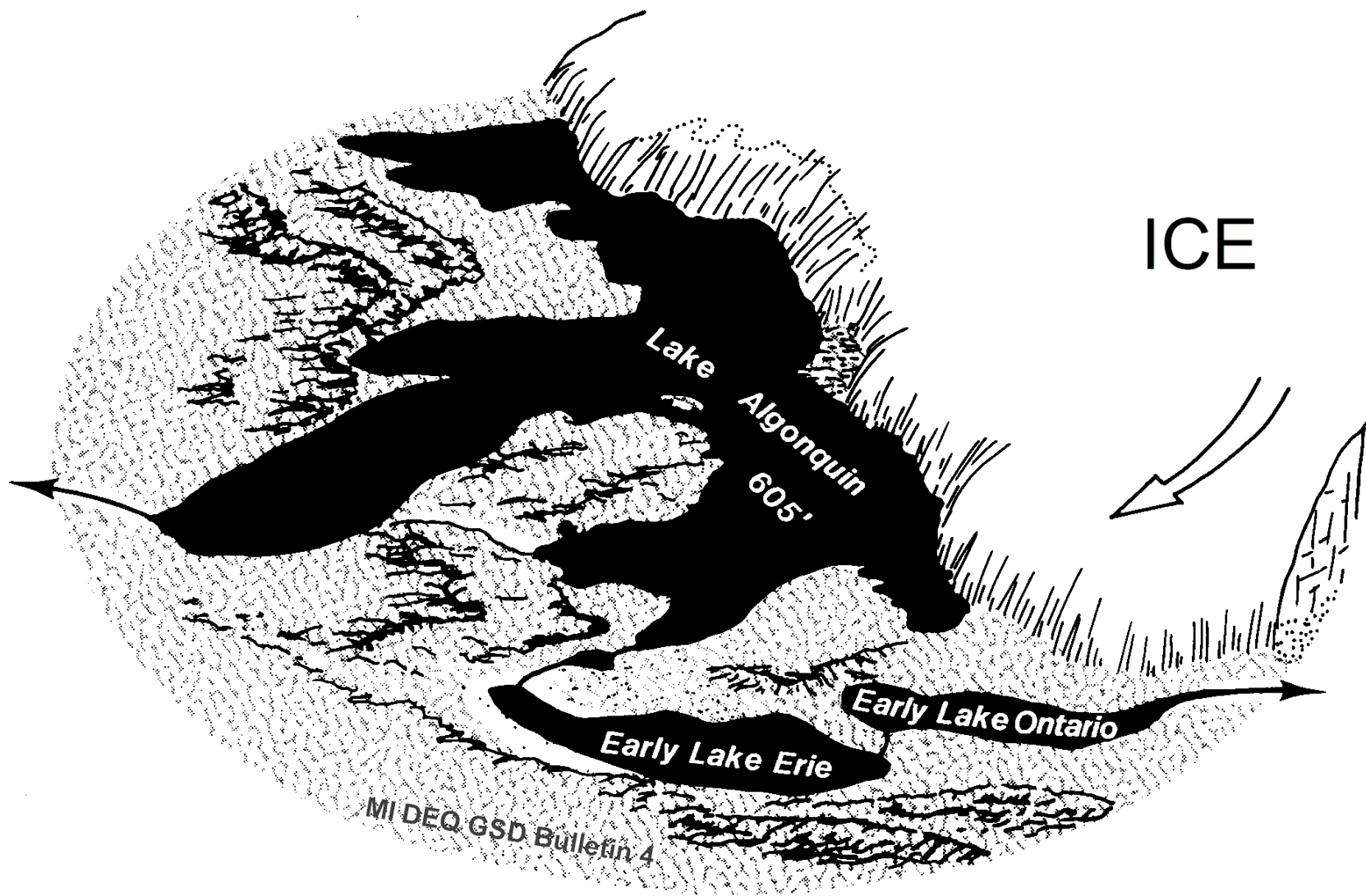


Figure 9: Lake Algonquin stage was initiated when the Trent valley outlet was dammed by a local readvance. (about 11,000 years ago)

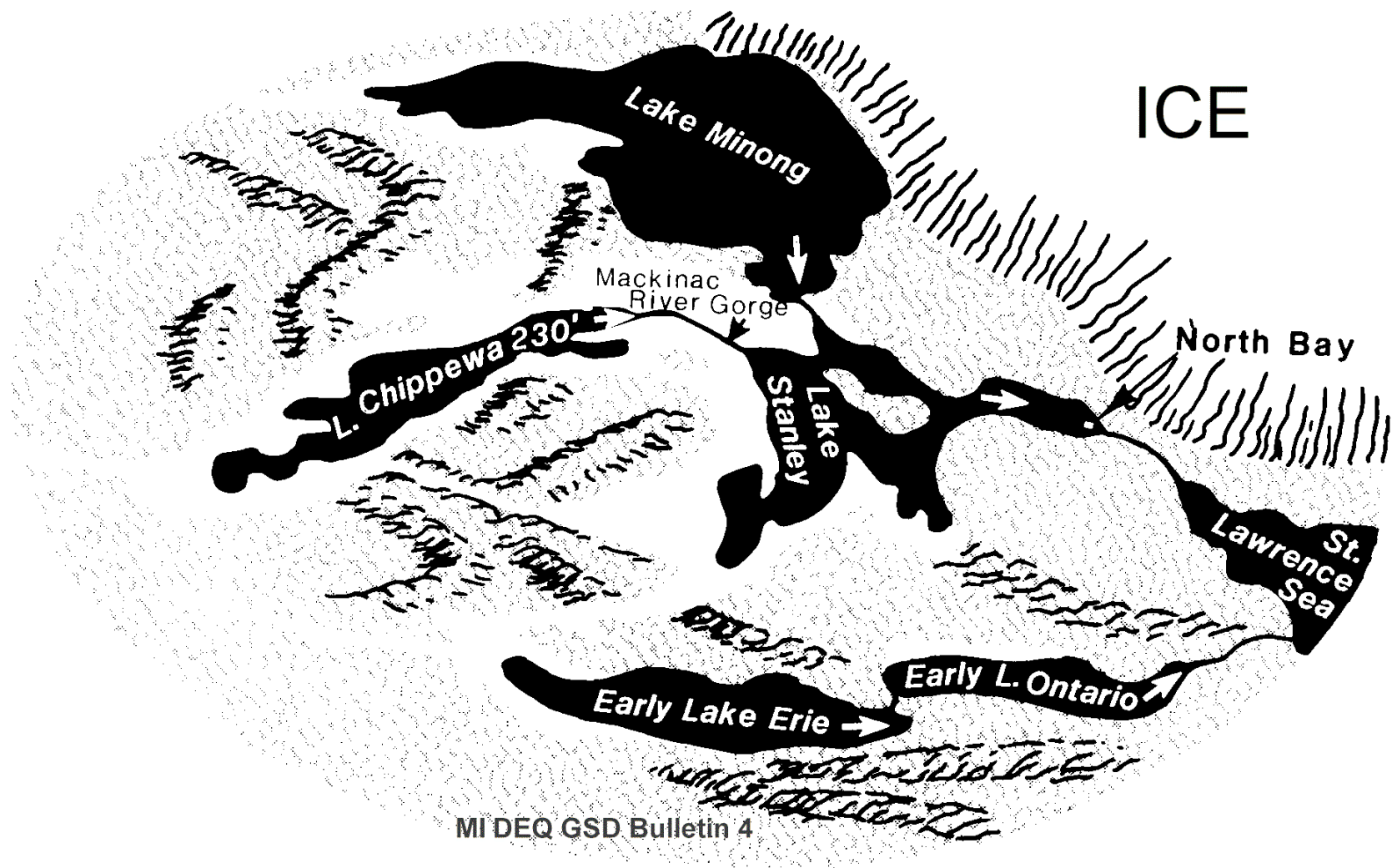
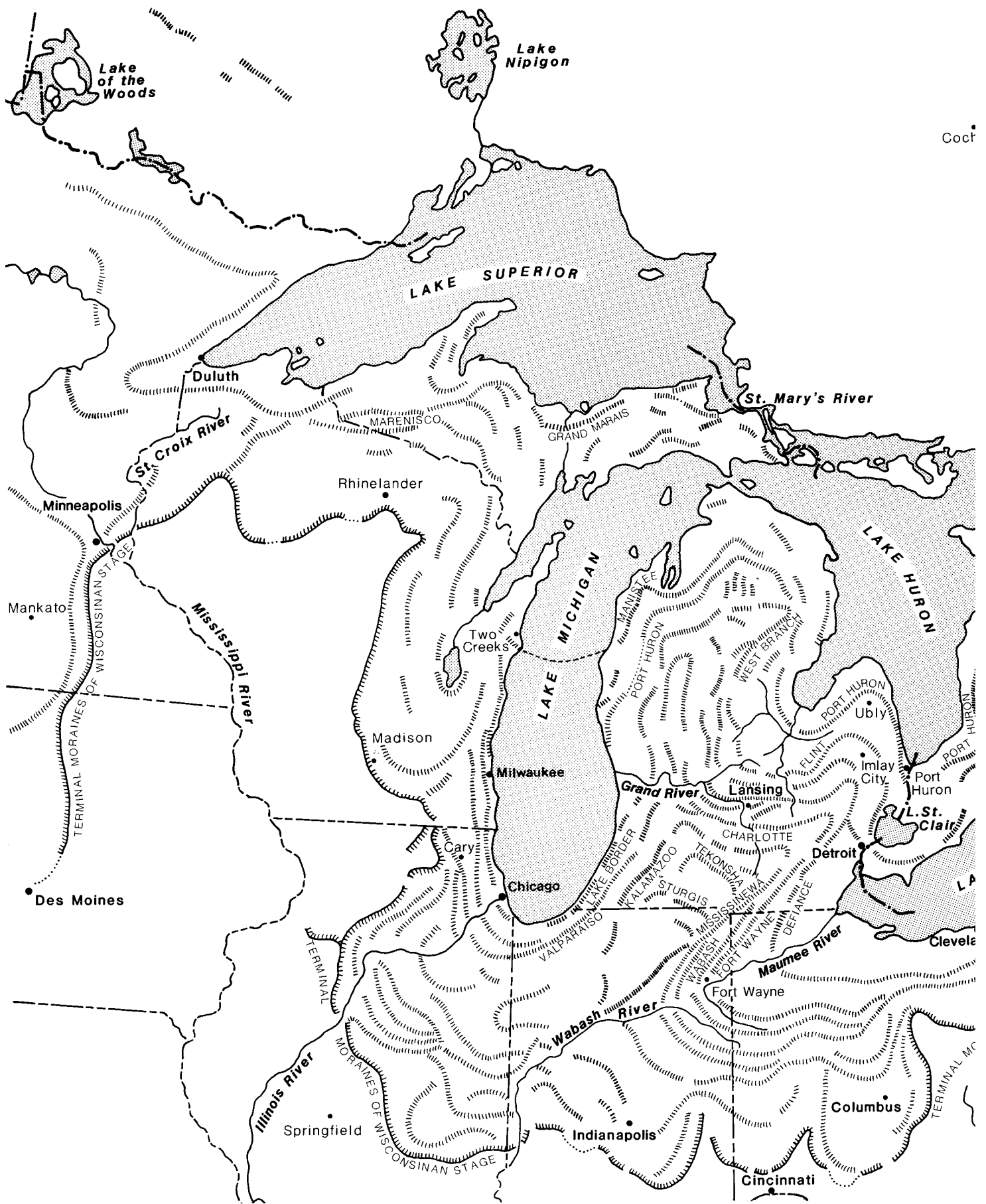


Figure 10: The lakes were drained down to extreme low levels when the retreating ice front uncovered a sea level outlet at North Bay. (about 9,500 years ago)



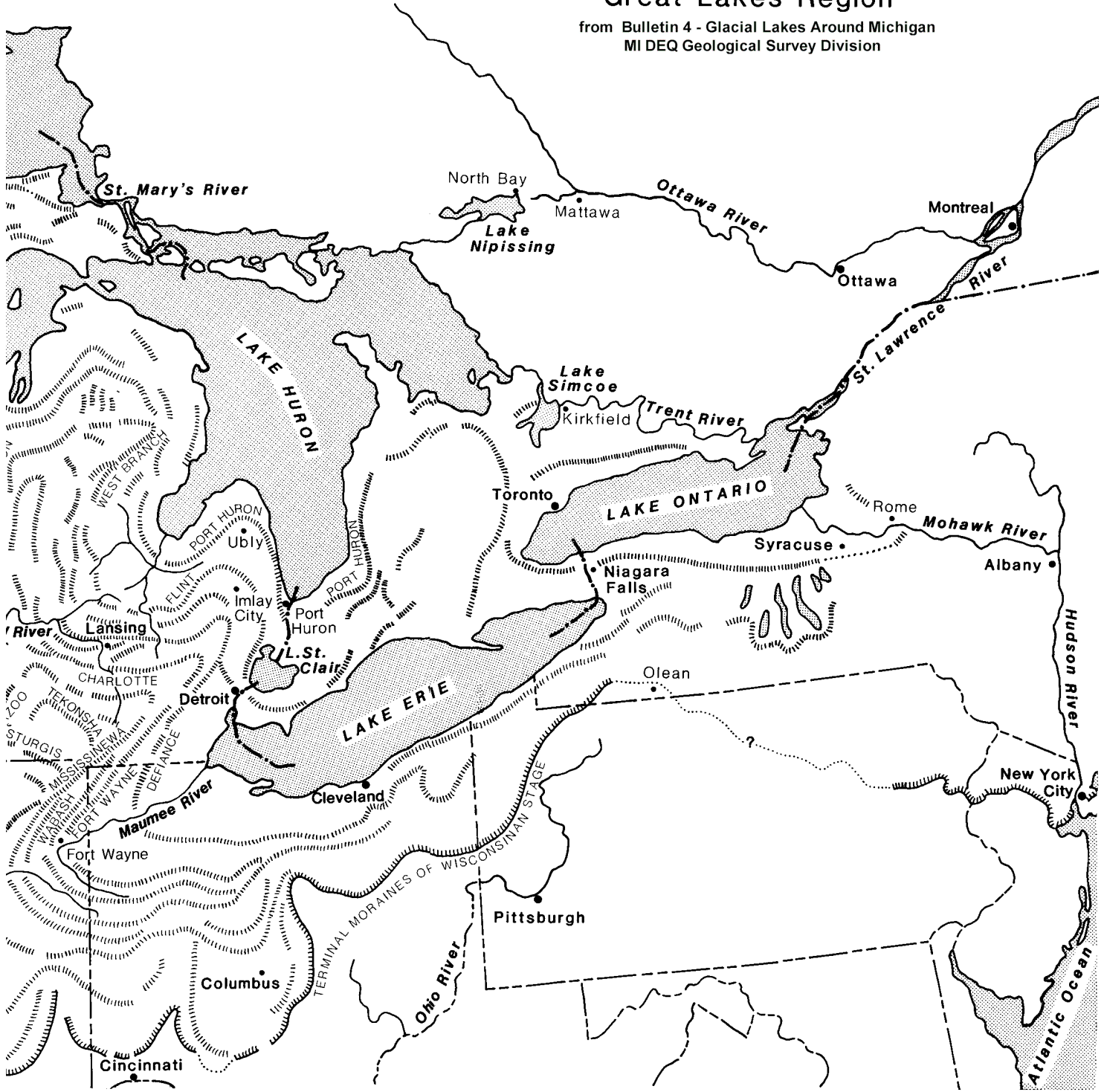
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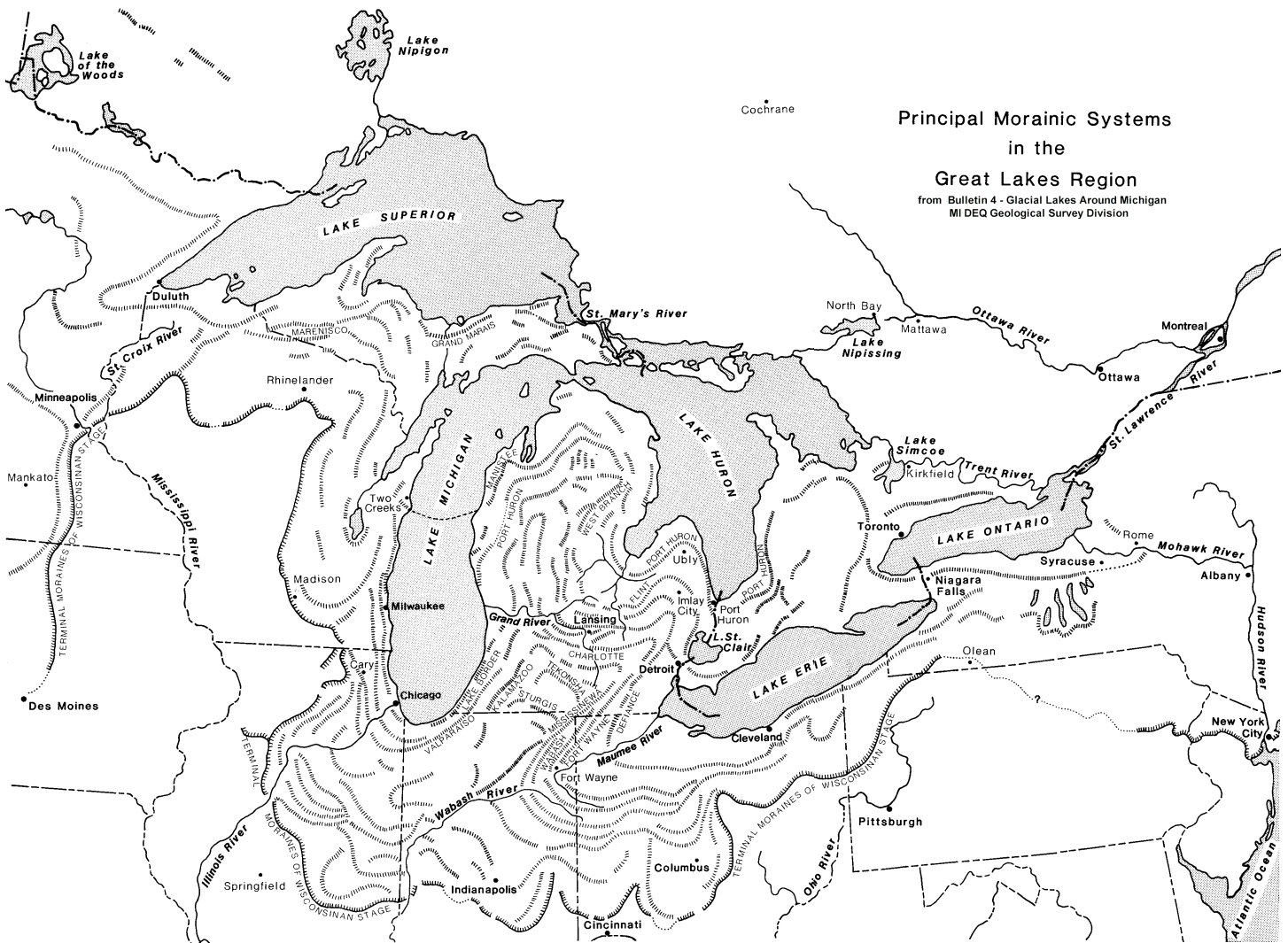


Cochrane

Principal Morainic Systems in the Great Lakes Region

from Bulletin 4 - Glacial Lakes Around Michigan
MI DEQ Geological Survey Division





Center Map: Principal Morainic Systems in the Great Lakes Region. Preceding two pages are the same map but made to print on two sheets which can be cut and made into one more easily seen map.

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MORANIC SYSTEMS OF MICHIGAN

