North Country National Scenic Trail

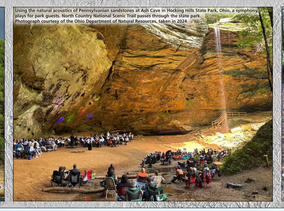
North Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, and Vermont

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Geologic and Soil Resources Inventory
Natural Resource Stewardship and Science



"Chapel Rock Member, Munising Formation type locality at Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore as seen from a boat on Lake Superior, North Country National Scenic Trail passes just inland from the outcrop.
Photograph by Trista L. Thornberry-Ehrlich, taken in 2010.



Using the natural acoustics of Pennsylvanian sandstone at Ash Cave in Hocking Hills State Park, Ohio, a symphony plays for park guests. North Country National Scenic Trail passes through Hocking Hills State Park.
Photograph courtesy of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, taken in 2024.



Bucking equipment at Hickory Mills, Allegheny National Forest, Pennsylvania.
Photograph by Joe Lowe, taken in 2015.



Hikers admiring the view from the heights of Gillespie Peak, Green Mountains National Forest, Vermont. Photograph by Paul Connors.



Superior Falls, where the Montreal River tumbles over bedrock ledges in the Oronto Formation, on its way to Lake Superior at the Superior Falls property of North Country National Scenic Trail. Photograph by Tim Henderson (Colorado State University), taken in 2021.



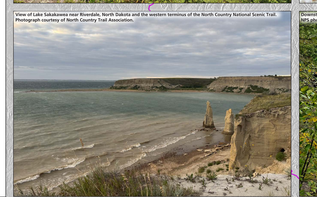
North Country National Scenic Trail marker with Little Manitou Falls in background in Pattison State Park, Wisconsin.
NPS photograph by Ron Karpilo taken in 2023.



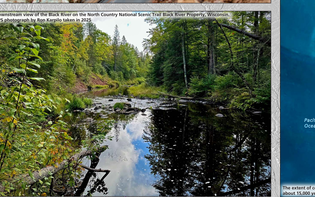
Lake of the Clouds in Porcupine Mountains State Park, Michigan, as viewed from the North Country National Scenic Trail.
Photograph courtesy of the Michigan Department of Natural Resources.



Maintenance and repair work on the Iron Ore Heritage Trail and North Country National Scenic Trail near Marquette, Michigan.
Photograph courtesy of the Michigan Department of Natural Resources.



View of Lake Sakakawea near Riverdale, North Dakota and the western terminus of the North Country National Scenic Trail.
Photograph courtesy of North Country Trail Association.



Downstream view of the Black River on the North Country National Scenic Trail Black River Property, Wisconsin.
NPS photograph by Ron Karpilo taken in 2023.



The extent of continental ice sheets and the southern limit of glaciation in North America during the Pleistocene about 15,000 years ago. Most of the North Country National Scenic Trail would have been buried under ice at that time.

LEGEND

- Boundary of NPS units
- US State boundary
- Highways and roads
- Water
- Trace of North Country National Scenic Trail
- Trace of Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail
- Point of interest
- National forest boundary

Physiographic Province Boundaries

- **Great Plains**: vast, mostly flat to gently rolling region of grasslands and prairies, characterized by sedimentary rock layers, minimal relief
- **Central Lowland**: broad, gently rolling to flat region, characterized by glacial deposits, fertile soils, and relatively low relief
- **Superior Upland**: rugged, forested region, characterized by ancient Precambrian rocks, highlands, and exposed bedrock, with glacially carved terrain
- **Interior Low Plateaus**: region of rolling plains, dissected plateaus, and limestone valleys, characterized by karst topography and moderate relief
- **Appalachian Plateaus**: high-elevation region, characterized by flat-lying sedimentary rock layers, deeply dissected terrain, rugged hills, and steep river valleys
- **Blue Ridge**: mountainous region, characterized by steep, rugged terrain, high elevations, ancient metamorphic and igneous rocks, and ridges and peaks
- **Adirondack**: dome-shaped mountainous region, characterized by ancient metamorphic and igneous rocks, rugged terrain, and high relief
- **St. Lawrence Valley**: low-lying region along the St. Lawrence River, characterized by flat to gently rolling terrain, sedimentary rock formations, and glacial deposits
- **Valley and Ridge**: region of long, parallel ridges and valleys, characterized by folded and faulted sedimentary rocks, and alternating lowlands and uplands
- **Piedmont**: gently rolling region, characterized by ancient, metamorphic and igneous rocks, moderate elevations, and dissected hills
- **New England**: rugged, hilly region, characterized by ancient metamorphic and igneous rocks, and glacially sculpted terrain
- **Coastal Plain**: flat to gently rolling region, characterized by unconsolidated sedimentary deposits, low elevation, and extensive wetlands

Geologic Points

- Stratotype locations

Glacial Line Features

- Glacial extent lines

Faults

solid bold where known or certain, dashed where approximate, short dashed where concealed, long dashed where inferred, symbols point toward the overriding block

- thrust fault
- other fault

Geologic Contacts

solid black where known or certain or a map boundary, long-dashed where approximate, short dashed where concealed, blue where a shoreline or subaqueous

- contact

Geologic Units

- Qsu: Quaternary deposits, undifferentiated (Quaternary)
- mTs: Sedimentary rocks (Miocene)
- Ts: Sedimentary rocks (Oligocene)
- oTs: Sedimentary rocks (Oligocene)
- pgTs: Sedimentary rocks (Paleogene)
- paTs: Sedimentary rocks (Paleogene)
- MzIgn: Mafic intrusive rocks (Mesozoic)
- Ks: Sedimentary rocks (Cretaceous)
- Kul: Sedimentary rocks (Late Cretaceous)
- Kel: Sedimentary rocks (Early Cretaceous)
- Js: Sedimentary rocks (Jurassic)
- TRs: Sedimentary rocks (Triassic)
- PZms: Sedimentary and metasedimentary rocks (Paleozoic)
- PZch: Undifferentiated metamorphic rocks (Paleozoic)
- PZi: Paleozoic igneous and metaigneous rocks (Paleozoic)
- PPIs: Sedimentary rocks (Permian to Pennsylvanian)
- PNs: Sedimentary rocks (Pennsylvanian)
- PNsl: Sedimentary rocks (Late Pennsylvanian)
- MNs: Sedimentary rocks (Mississippian)
- Ss: Sedimentary rocks (Silurian)
- Ds: Sedimentary rocks (Devonian)
- Dsl: Sedimentary rocks (Late Devonian)
- DSOs: Sedimentary rocks (Middle to Early Devonian)
- Os: Sedimentary rocks (Ordovician)
- Olms: Sedimentary rocks (Late and Middle Ordovician)
- Oes: Sedimentary rocks (Early Ordovician)
- CAm: Metamorphic rocks (Cambrian)
- CAs: Sedimentary rocks (Cambrian)
- CAZms: Metasedimentary rocks (Cambrian to Neoproterozoic)
- PZyCu: Undifferentiated Paleozoic to Precambrian rocks (Paleozoic to Precambrian)
- pC: Undifferentiated Precambrian rocks (Precambrian)
- MNz: Mantle and cardiolcate rocks (Mesoproterozoic)
- YmSs: Clastic sedimentary rocks (Mesoproterozoic)
- YmIg: Mafic intrusive rocks (Mesoproterozoic)
- Ys: Igneous rocks (Mesoproterozoic)
- YmIg: Granitic rocks (Mesoproterozoic)
- Yu: Undifferentiated Mesoproterozoic rocks (Mesoproterozoic)
- XmSs: Slate and sandstone (Paleoproterozoic)
- XMs: Gabbro and mafic lava flows (Paleoproterozoic)
- XMs: Metasedimentary rocks (Paleoproterozoic)
- XIf: Iron formation (Paleoproterozoic)
- XmIg: Quartzite (Paleoproterozoic)
- XIg: Granitic rocks (Paleoproterozoic)
- XMs: Undifferentiated Paleoproterozoic rocks (Paleoproterozoic)
- AIr: Intrusive rocks (Archean)
- AIg: Granitic rocks (Archean)
- AMs: Metasedimentary rocks (Archean)
- AMu: Ultramafic rocks (Archean)
- Au: Undifferentiated Archean rocks (Archean)

This map displays geologic map data compiled and served by the US Geological Survey (https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/nationalgeologic) and modified by the National Park Service Geologic and Soil Resources Inventory (GSRI). It is not a substitute for site-specific investigations. All GSRI products are available at https://go.nps.gov/gripubs.

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Source Scale: 1:500,000. According to US National Map Accuracy Standards, features are within 423 m (1,389 ft) of their true location.

Poster Layout: Trista L. Thornberry-Ehrlich (Colorado State University) **Poster Date:** October 2025