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Greater Des Moines River During Waning Glaciation

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The probable climatic conditions during loess deposition are discussed.

The Loveland and Peorian loesses are the only Pleistocene eolian deposits definitely differentiated in Iowa.

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RATE OF ICE WITHDRAWAL DURING THE LAST
GLACIAL EPOCH IN IOWA

CHARLES KEYES

Calculated upon the basis of Bruckner climatological cycle of 33 years, the retreat of the Des Moines lobe from its tip to its Keewatin center of dispersion, in Canada, west of Hudson Bay, seems to be reflected in the recessional moraines. The past winter's excessive snows, below-normal temperatures, and long stormy season, displays something of the conditions which would naturally retard for a few years glacier waning, and throw up terminal moraines at the time of the pauses. Only such unusual conditions would be greatly intensified in front of a great ice margin.

DES MOINES, IOWA.

GREATER DES MOINES RIVER DURING WANING
GLACIATION

CHARLES KEYES

With the lower Minnesota valley blocked with ice, drainage from the waning Keewatin glacier, in southern Minnesota, would naturally be released into the Des Moines River, as indicated by the deep, gorge-like valley of the present stream above Des Moines City. Some recent observations on this phase of Iowa drainage are explained and charts presented. A now filled ancient channel is to be sought along the line of former long prairie lakes and the Blue Earth River, which in pioneer days formed part of the canoe-route of the trappers, from the head-waters of the Saskatchewan, in the Candian Rockies, to the market in St. Louis.

DES MOINES, IOWA.