

# Proceedings of the Iowa Academy of Science

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Volume 2 | Annual Issue

Article 43

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1894

## Coincidence of Present and Preglacial Drainage System in Extreme Southeastern Iowa

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### Recommended Citation

Fultz, Francis M. (1894) "Coincidence of Present and Preglacial Drainage System in Extreme Southeastern Iowa," *Proceedings of the Iowa Academy of Science*, 2(1), 208-209.

Available at: <https://scholarworks.uni.edu/pias/vol2/iss1/43>

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*Podosphaera oxyacanthæ* (D. C.) DeBary. I have never seen this fungus absent on the cultivated cherry, and this season is no exception to the rule. It began to appear on the cultivated cherry in July and continued till October, although older trees were less affected than young trees in nursery. It was very abundant on young trees of *Prunus pumila* in the nursery. It also occurred to a limited extent on *Prunus Americana*.

*Microsphaera Alni* (D. C.), Wint. Although occurring on *Syringa vulgaris* and *S. persica*, it did not disfigure the shrubs as usual. The same fungus also appeared on *Lonicera*, though less troublesome than in 1893.

*Microsphaera quercinia* (Schw.), Burrill. Appeared on the English oak, *Quercus robor*, in September, though not as abundant as in 1893.

*Uncinula necator* (Schwh.), Burrill. Appeared to a limited extent on Roger hybrids late in September.

*Erysiphecommunis* (Wallr.), Schl. Appeared in considerable quantities on *Ranunculus abortivus* and *R. lacustris* at Mud Lake, Iowa, where Mr. Carver found the plants covered.

*Erisyphe cichoracearum* D. C. Was very abundant on *Helianthus annuus*, *H. tuberosus* both cultivated and wild. Also on *Ambrosia artemisiifolia* and *A. trifida*. It was less abundant on *Verbena stricta*, *V. hastata* and *V. Urticifolia* than in 1893.

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## COINCIDENCE OF PRESENT AND PREGLACIAL- DRAINAGE SYSTEM IN EXTREME SOUTH- EASTERN IOWA.

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BY FRANCIS M. FULTZ.

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[Abstract.]

The drainage system in southeastern Iowa is believed to be practically the same today that it was in preglacial times. By southeastern Iowa reference is made to the counties of Louisa, Des Moines, Lee, and the eastern part of Henry. Present evidence shows that every stream of any importance is now occupying a preglacial bed. This applies to the Mississippi river

except possibly that part of the great river which lies between Montrose and Keokuk, where, for ten or twelve miles, it flows over a rock bed, making rapids so shallow as to necessitate a canal for the accommodation of river traffic during low water stage.

A detailed explanation was given regarding the principal streams of the southeastern part of the state, and the conclusion reached that all except the Mississippi above Keokuk are running in old channels.

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## EXTENSION OF THE ILLINOIS LOBE OF THE GREAT ICE SHEET INTO IOWA.

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BY FRANCIS M. FULTZ.

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In the great southern flow of ice, two streams, one coming through Iowa and the other through Illinois, apparently merged their forces in the valley of the Mississippi. This union extended from somewhere near where Clinton now stands to about the present site of St. Louis. It is not at all likely that the ice streams first met at the northern point indicated; for the center of the movement on the Illinois side was well over towards the eastern part of the state, and likewise the center of the Iowa lobe was a goodly distance away from the Mississippi. From these centers the advancing fronts deployed to the right and left, thus producing movements diverging from the central axis. It was these spreading fan-like margins which first met somewhere near the present line of the Mississippi—just where it would be difficult to say—not unlikely as far south as the mouth of the Des Moines river. From this meeting point the ice would rapidly fill up the valley in both directions. To the southward the two streams would immediately merge and flow as one current. To the northward the ice would pile up until the general level of the two ice fields was attained, when the motion would practically stop, until, through the increasing volume of ice, the width of the direct forward motion in each stream had increased to such a degree