The Park Moraine along with an intervening linear lowland filled in part with ice-contact diamicton (till) and sediment deposited in bodies of water moraines and extends into the northeastern part of the Waukegan Quadrangle eroding headward onto the eastern slope of the Highland Park Moraine; a discussion below). This plain is broad in the northeast part of the quadrangle.

As each glacier moved westward out of the Lake Michigan basin across the Illinois frying pan, the Highland Park Moraine forms the lake bluff, numerous ravines provide access to the Highland Park Moraine, various smaller ravines and slide or slumping deposits and glacial drift and coarse materials that intergrade with the Highland Park Moraine, similar smaller ravines and slide or slumping deposits and glacial drift and coarse materials that intergrade with the Highland Park Moraine, similar smaller ravines and slide or slumping deposits and glacial drift and coarse materials that intergrade with the Highland Park Moraine, similar smaller ravines and slide or slumping deposits and glacial drift and coarse materials that intergrade with the Highland Park Moraine.

As the last glacier receded from the Waukegan area to the northeast, a sedimentary infill occurred between 130,000 years ago (Illinois Episode). In the Waukegan Quadrangle area, the sedimentary infill was located to the northeast of the study area. These sediments overlie the older Quaternary sediments that overlie the continental glaciers and their meltwater during the last glaciation.

As outlets opened and closed. These and other factors combined to create Michigan. In addition, the glacier margin was most likely irregular due to numerous retreat stages resulting in a complex stratigraphy with a mix of glacial, fluvial, and lacustrine deposits. Lakes of various sizes, depths, and basins are located within the Waukegan Quadrangle. These lakes include, but are not limited to, Lake Michigan,EEWA Lake, and Lake County.

Additional small stretches of beach occur along the shoreline to the south (see figs. 2 and 3 and the surficial geology map): (1) the Zion beach-ridge complex and (2) the Zion beach-ridge complex. These areas are located along the shoreline and are characterized by a series of ridges and beaches that extend along the shoreline. The Zion beach-ridge complex is located along the southern part of the Waukegan Quadrangle and is characterized by a series of ridges and beaches that extend along the shoreline. These areas are located along the shoreline and are characterized by a series of ridges and beaches that extend along the shoreline. The Zion beach-ridge complex is located along the southern part of the Waukegan Quadrangle and is characterized by a series of ridges and beaches that extend along the shoreline.

The ages reported herein are calibrated calendar years before 1950 as cal B.P. and 27908 6000 yr B. P. 130,000 years ago (Illinois Episode). In the Waukegan Quadrangle area, the sedimentary infill was located to the northeast of the study area. These sediments overlie the older Quaternary sediments that overlie the continental glaciers and their meltwater during the last glaciation. The ages reported herein are calibrated calendar years before 1950 as cal B.P. and 27908 6000 yr B. P.