

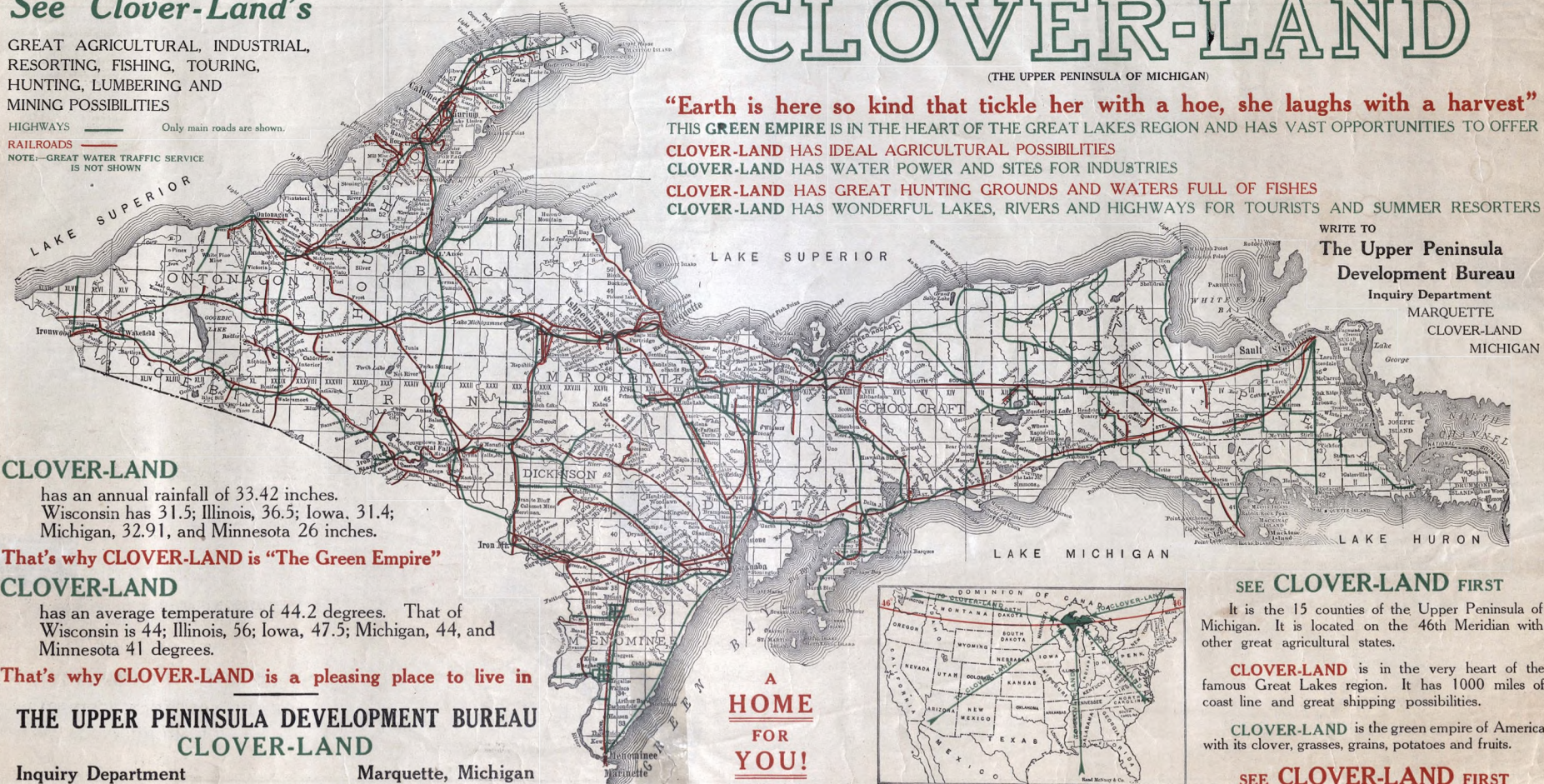
See Clover-Land's

GREAT AGRICULTURAL, INDUSTRIAL,
RESORTING, FISHING, TOURING,
HUNTING, LUMBERING AND
MINING POSSIBILITIES

HIGHWAYS ——— Only main roads are shown.

RAILROADS ———

NOTE.—GREAT WATER TRAFFIC SERVICE
IS NOT SHOWN



CLOVER-LAND

(THE UPPER PENINSULA OF MICHIGAN)

"Earth is here so kind that tickle her with a hoe, she laughs with a harvest"
THIS GREEN EMPIRE IS IN THE HEART OF THE GREAT LAKES REGION AND HAS VAST OPPORTUNITIES TO OFFER
CLOVER-LAND HAS IDEAL AGRICULTURAL POSSIBILITIES
CLOVER-LAND HAS WATER POWER AND SITES FOR INDUSTRIES
CLOVER-LAND HAS GREAT HUNTING GROUNDS AND WATERS FULL OF FISHES
CLOVER-LAND HAS WONDERFUL LAKES, RIVERS AND HIGHWAYS FOR TOURISTS AND SUMMER RESORTERS

WRITE TO
**The Upper Peninsula
Development Bureau**
Inquiry Department
MARQUETTE
CLOVER-LAND
MICHIGAN

CLOVER-LAND

has an annual rainfall of 33.42 inches.
Wisconsin has 31.5; Illinois, 36.5; Iowa, 31.4;
Michigan, 32.91, and Minnesota 26 inches.

That's why CLOVER-LAND is "The Green Empire"

CLOVER-LAND

has an average temperature of 44.2 degrees. That of
Wisconsin is 44; Illinois, 56; Iowa, 47.5; Michigan, 44, and
Minnesota 41 degrees.

That's why CLOVER-LAND is a pleasing place to live in

THE UPPER PENINSULA DEVELOPMENT BUREAU
CLOVER-LAND

Inquiry Department

Marquette, Michigan

**A
HOME
FOR
YOU!**



SEE CLOVER-LAND FIRST

It is the 15 counties of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. It is located on the 46th Meridian with other great agricultural states.

CLOVER-LAND is in the very heart of the famous Great Lakes region. It has 1000 miles of coast line and great shipping possibilities.

CLOVER-LAND is the green empire of America with its clover, grasses, grains, potatoes and fruits.

SEE CLOVER-LAND FIRST

Special advance preliminary edition, subject to correction. Printed for the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau of Michigan with the permission of the Michigan Geological Survey.



LEGEND

- Above lake heads
- Lake washed, clayey
- Lake washed, sandy
- Sandy in clayey loam
- Sandy loam
- Plains with a mixed pebbly, and in places sandy clay (boulder-clay or till). Good clayey loam to sandy loam will make largely first rate, with some of it inclining to second rate farm land.
- Drumlins or oval-shaped boulder-clay hills trending in the direction of ice movement. Good soil for all kinds of crops.
- Gravelly ridges (eskers) trending in the direction of ice movement. Valuable for road ballast but very limited in extent. Small ones cover some of the townships of Montcalm County, and in moraine belts in the western half of the peninsula.
- Sand or gravel plains formed by waters escaping from the ice border, and outside the glacial lakes. Light soil requiring intelligent cultivation.
- Sandy plains not definitely associated with moraines or ice borders, and outside the glacial lakes. Light soil requiring intelligent cultivation.
- Sandy plains inside the limits of the glacial lakes. Light soil requiring intelligent cultivation.
- Lake clay areas. Excellent soil. Some areas need artificial drainage.
- Areas with rock formations at surface or very slight depth. The rugged areas are inferior for agricultural land although the soil is often good. Areas not rugged are generally underlain by limestone, sandstone or shale and well adapted to agriculture.
- Lake Ontonagon shore. Approximate position.
- Lake Duluth shore. Accurate in the main.
- Lake Algoma shore. Approximate position.
- Lake Nipissing shore. Accurate in the main.
- Glacial striae on rock ledges showing direction of ice movement.
- Swamp areas requiring artificial drainage. Large areas may be reclaimed by heavy ditching, and considerable portions by clearing of brush and a moderate amount of ditching.
- Waterfalls with approximate fall in feet or computed horse power (completely snappy).

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF MICHIGAN
R. C. ALLEN, STATE GEOLOGIST
MAP OF THE
SURFACE FORMATIONS
OF THE NORTHERN PENINSULA
OF MICHIGAN

Scale 1:300,000
0 10 20 30 40 Miles

Base by United States Geological Survey.
Graphic geology by Frank Leverett, United States Geologist, assisted by geologists of the Michigan Geological Survey, members of the United States Department of Agriculture, and others.

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