

## **Description of Map Units**

## QUATERNARY SYSTEM HOLOCENE

Distributary channel deposits of the Mississippi River meander belt 1—Silty mud levee and crevasse deposits of distributary channels historically or currently originating from the main Mississippi River. Bayous Jacob and Plaquemine: medium – dark brown silty and fine sandy mud, coarse fraction dominated by quartz and feldspar, lesser micas and magnetite, and trace amounts of chert, mafic silicates, and sand-size quartz. Bayou Grosse Tete: medium-dark brown silty and fine sandy mud, coarse fraction of quartz and feldspar with light mica, mafic silicates, magnetite, and metamorphic rock fragments in trace

Crevasse and crevasse complex deposits of the Mississippi River meander belt 1 Lobate and plume-shaped deposit of sediment funneled by one or more incised channels radiating from the main river channel, most commonly situated along the downstream sector of a meander cut-bank. Medium brown silty and fine sandy mud, coarse fraction of quartz and feldspar with ~ 5% light and dark micas, other dark silicates, and magnetite.

Levee overbank flood deposits of the Mississippi River meander belt 1 Widespread apron that parallels and thins away from the main channel and lacks geomorphic expression of individual feeder channels. Medium brown silty and fine sandy mud. Coarse fraction of quartz and feldspar with ~ 5% light and dark micas, other dark

**Backswamp deposits**—Mud in topographically low areas situated between inactive and active meander belts, composed of clay settled from slow moving or calm flood stage water. Dark steel gray clay with less than 0.1% silt fraction. Back-swamp depo-centers likely include sediment from multiple meander belts and therefore are not assigned to a specific episode.

Open Water, Inundated Area, Wetland

0 . . .

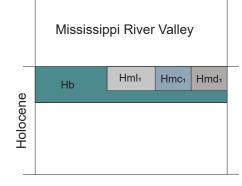
## Hererences

Heinrich, Paul V. and Whitney J. Autin, 2000, "Baton Rouge 30 x 60 Minute Geologic Quadrangle", scale 1:100,000, Pub. No. 30091-A1-100K, Louisiana Geological Survey, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA.

McGehee, Edward L., 1983, "Oil and Gas Fields and Salt Domes, Including Offshore Areas", Resource Information Series No. 1, Louisiana Geological Survey,  $164~\rm p.$ 

Saucier, Roger T. and John I. Snead, 1989, "Quaternary Geology of the Lower Mississippi Valley", scale 1:1,100,000, Quaternary Nonglacial Geology: Conterminous U.S., Geology of North America, vol. K-2, Geological Society of America, Boulder, CO.

## **Correlation of Map Units**



This research is supported by the U. S. Geological Survey, National Cooperative Geologic Mapping Program. The views and conclusions contained in this document are those of the authors and should not be interpreted as necessarily representing the official policies, either expressed or implied, of the U. S. Government or the state of Louisiana. This map was produced to conform with the National Geospatial Program US Topo Product Standard, 2011.

This map has been carefully prepared from the best existing sources available at the time of preparation. However, the Louisiana Geological Survey and Louisiana State University do not assume responsibility or liability for any reliance thereon. This information is provided with the understanding that it is not guaranteed to be correct or complete, and conclusions drawn from such data are the sole responsibility of the user. These geologic quadrangles are intended for use at the scale of 1:24,000. A detailed on-the-ground survey and analysis of a specific site may differ from these maps.