



AIMWELL QUADRANGLE LOUISIANA - 7.5-MINUTE SERIES



Description of Map Units

QUATERNARY SYSTEM

Alluvium—undifferentiated deposits of small upland streams: alluvial deposits of minor streams and creeks, of varying textures, filling valleys

Backswamp deposits-fine-grained Holocene deposits of rivers, underlying the flood basins between meander belts.

PLEISTOCENE

Sicily Island Loess—Eolian silt veneer, possibly of late Sangamon to early Wisconsin age, mantling Pleistocene and older strata. Loess is shown where the total thickness is 1 meter or greater.

Upper Prairie Allogroup—Younger and topographically lower of Prairie Allogroup temporal phases, consisting of alluvial deposits of ancestral late Pleistocene streams. The deposits geomorphically form a very flat and poorly drained alluvial terrace. Grayish-white to reddish-white and light red very fine to medium sand to silt, with clay, to sandy mud, in places including beds of gravelly sand and sandy gravel of chert and vein quartz. Weathers to yellow, orange, and/or brownish-tan hues.

Bentley alloformation-dissected alluvial deposits of early Pleistocene streams of primarily the Red River in central Louisiana. The unit is blanketed by yellow loam and incises Tertiary formations; it is incised by younger subunits of the Intermediate allogroup, and by the Prairie Allogroup and younger strata. Equivalent to the Natchez

TERTIARY SYSTEM

Catahoula Formation—texturally heterogeneous suite of generally poorly sorted sediments comprising primarily silt/siltstone to very fine quartzose sand/sandstone, with and without admixtures of clay. Overall or predominant grain size of sand/sandstone tends to average very fine to fine sand. Coarser grains may comprise quartz, chert, and/or mud clasts. Contains petrified wood and tuffaceous sandstone locally. Weathers locally to produce a thick (up to 2 meters) gray/tan loamy surface unit. Characteristics of the surface Catahoula accord generally with continental, fluvial-dominated deposition (Fisk, 1940; Hinds, 1999), with the large proportion of silt observed in places suggestive of the onset of transition to deltaic facies (McCulloh and Heinrich, 2002). Recent work indicates a palynological age of early late Miocene for the Catahoula in its type area in eastern north Louisiana (Wrenn et al., 2003), in contrast to the Oligocene age suggested by subsurface-to-surface correlation in the Texas Gulf Coast (Galloway, 1977, Galloway et al., 1982).

- Vicksburg Group, undifferentiated—grayish, clayey very fine sand to fine sandy clay, with red mottles in places. Muddier sediment is typically a dark gray to dark reddish brown to chocolate brown, thinly laminated silty clay. Petrified wood occurs locally. Divisible into two members of formation rank in Sabine Parish-the Sandel and Nash Creek formations—plus a third in Natchitoches Parish, the overlying Rosefield Formation (Andersen, 1960, 1993). The lowermost formation, the Sandel, comprises sand with interbedded conglomerate containing cobbles and slabs of carbonaceous bentonitic clay like that of the overlying Nash Creek. Based on the investigation of Rukas and Gooch (1939), Andersen (1993) portrayed the Rosefield as comprising lentils of marly clay that form a marine tongue extending into Natchitoches Parish from the east

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Catahoula Parish, Louisiana

25	🕡 Interstate Route	(190) US Route	(448) State Route	
Holum Enterprise Extension Nickel Harrisonburg Jena East Manifest	Base Map			rvey, 2020
Jonesville North	Contours Hydrography Names Roads	LaDOTD, 2007 National Elevation Dataset, 2008 - 2011 National Hydrography Dataset, 2002 - 2017 GNIS, 1980 - 2017 U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 FWS National Wetlands Inventory 2021		

Expresswa

Secondary

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Local Connector _

Local Road

4WD

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