

East Feliciana and St. Helena Parish, Louisiana

Description of Map Units

QUATERNARY SYSTEM HOLOCENE

Holocene undifferentiated alluvium—Undifferentiated deposits of small upland streams: unconsolidated alluvial deposits of minor streams and creeks filling valleys incised into older

deposits, with textures varying from gravelly sand to sandy mud.

PLEISTOCENE

LOESS—Eolian silt veneer of late Wisconsin age (Peoria Loess) mantling Pleistocene and older strata. Underlain in places by older loess of possible late Sangamon to early Wisconsin age (Sicily Island Loess). Loess is shown where the total thickness of either or both loess units is 1 meter or greater.

PRAIRIE ALLOGROUP

Prairie Allogroup, undifferentiated—Sand, very fine to fine, in places clayey and/or semiconsolodated, grayish withyellowish to brownish stains. A surficial weathering mantle developed on the unit in places consists of grayish to yellowish brown loam less than one meter thick.

Hammond alloformation—deposits of middle to late Wisconsin Coastal Plain streams, blanketed by Peoria Loess, in the Florida Parishes of southeastern Louisiana. Includes flood-plain deposits of the late Pleistocene Mississippi River, exposed in the eastern valley wall of the modern Mississippi River alluvial valley.

INTERMEDIATE ALLOGROUP

sandy deposits includinggravel, in places clayey, reddish to yellowish brown with grayish mottles. Contains root casts and ironstone deposits including nodules and stringers in places. A surficial weathering mantle developed on the unit in places consists of reddish to yellowish loam up to two meters thick.

Montpelier alloformation—Sand, very fine to medium, to

TERTIARY SYSTEM **PLIOCENE**

UPLAND ALLOGROUP

Citronelle Formation—Alluvial sediments deposited by Pliocene streams in the Florida Parishes of southeastern Louisiana. Where mapped in the upper Amite River valley, it consists primarily of clayey very fine to coarse sand, with gravelly sand to sandy gravel (comprising chert, quartz, and/or light-colored mud), reddish to reddish brown with grayish to yellowish to brownish mottles, and is blanketed by Peoria and/or Sicily Island Loess. In places it includes abundant tree root casts and ironstone. Less-weathered exposures of Citronelle may show large-scale cross beds with light-grayish, whitish-weathering grains and sparse mica concentrated on cross beds; horizontal bedding; and mud rip-up clasts.



Open Water, Inundated Area, Wetland

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.

..GNIS, 1980 - 2017

..U.S. Census Bureau, 2017

...FWS National Wetlands Inventory 2021

Names...

Roads..

Wetlands.