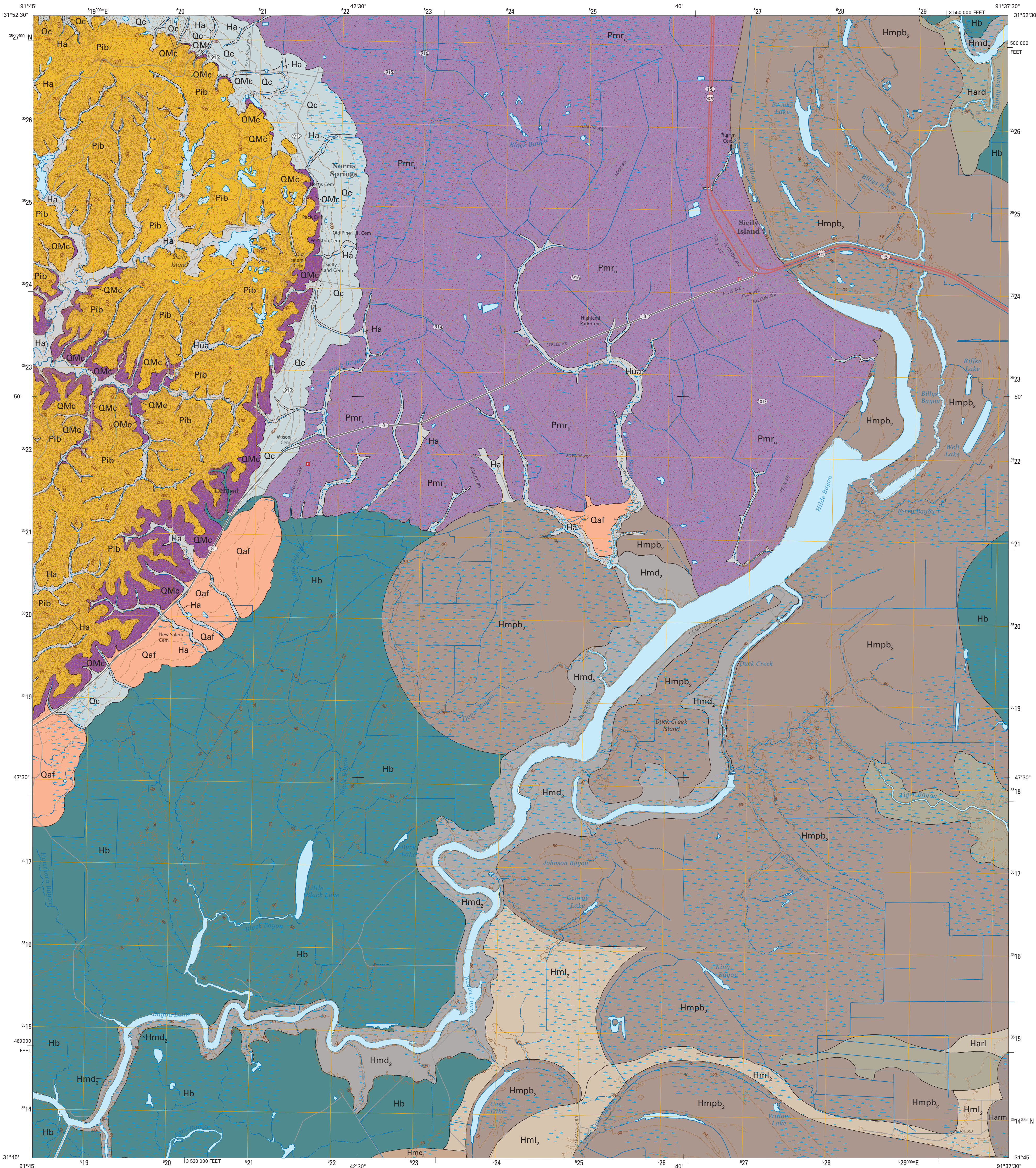




Description of Map Units

QUATERNARY SYSTEM

HOLOCENE

Ha

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.

Hb

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

Harm

Arkansas River meander-belt deposits—point bar deposits underlying meander belts of the Arkansas River.

Harl

Arkansas River natural levee deposits—deposits forming low natural levees flanking the meander belts of the Arkansas River.

Hard

Arkansas River distributary deposits—sandy and silty sediments occupying abandoned courses of a relict distributary system of the Arkansas River.

Hmpb₂

Mississippi River point bar deposits, belt 2—point bar deposits of Mississippi river meander-belt 2, buried by a thin layer of overbank sediments.

Hml₂

Natural levee complex of Mississippi River meander belt 2 deposits of the natural levees flanking Mississippi River meander belt 2.

Hmc₂

Crevasse complex of Mississippi River meander belt 2 crevasse channel and splay deposits of Mississippi River meander belt 2.

Hmd₂

Distributary complex of Mississippi River meander belt 2 natural levee deposits of the distributary course of Mississippi River meander belt 2.

QUATERNARY UNDIFFERENTIATED

Qc

Quaternary colluvium—undifferentiated colluvial deposits forming lobate to apronlike landforms.

Qaf

Quaternary alluvial-fan deposits—unnamed alluvial-fan deposits.

PLEISTOCENE

Peoria Loess—Eolian silt veneer of late Wisconsin age mantling Pleistocene and older strata. Loess is shown where the total thickness is 1 meter or greater.

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.

Braide Belts/Valley Trains

Pmr_u

Upper Macon Ridge alloformation—Sandy fluvial deposits formed by the Mississippi River during a braided depositional regime associated with the transport of glacial outwash. Sand and gravel channel and bar deposits that underlie a well-preserved braid belt that is sometimes are capped by Peoria Loess, loess-derived colluvium and/or silty alluvium, and/or fine-grained flood basin sediments. The Upper Macon Ridge alloformation is differentiated from the adjoining Lower Macon Ridge alloformation by a generally lower elevation and distinct crosscutting relationships. It is the stratigraphically higher subunit (geomorphically lower subunit of Rittenour et al., 2007). Dating by the optically stimulated luminescence method (Rittenour et al. 2005, 2007) indicates that the two principal braid belts in Louisiana are both of middle Wisconsin age with the Upper Macon Ridge Alloformation slightly the younger.

INTERMEDIATE ALLOGROUP

Pib

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 Formation of Mississippi.

TERTIARY SYSTEM

MIOCENE-OLIGOCENE

OMc

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).

Open Water, Inundated Area, Wetland

Contact—includes inferred contacts.

Streams

Topographic Contours

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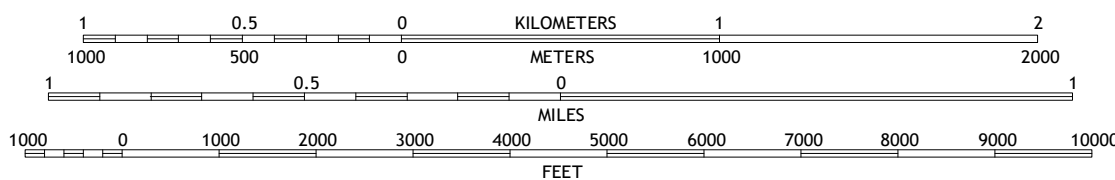
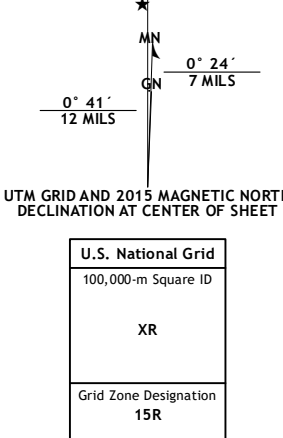
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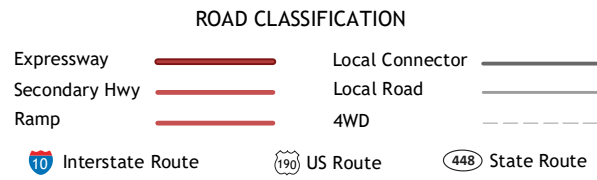
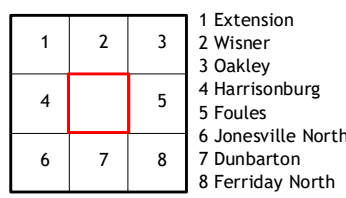
GIS compilation: R. Hampton Peele and Anuradha Eragani

Revision GIS/Cartography: Robert L. Paulsell



SCALE 1:24,000

Base map from U.S. Geological Survey 1:24,000 GeoPDF
National Geospatial Program US Topo Product Standard, 2011.
Universal Transverse Mercator Projection, Zone 15
North American Datum 1983 (NAD 83)
Contour Interval 10 Feet
North American Vertical Datum 1988



Base Map.....United States Geological Survey, 2020
Boundaries.....LADOTD, 2007
Contours.....National Elevation Dataset, 2008 - 2011
Hydrography.....National Hydrography Dataset, 2002 - 2017
Names.....GNIS, 1980 - 2017
Roads.....U.S. Census Bureau, 2017
Wetlands.....FWS National Wetlands Inventory 2021

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Geologic Map of the Sicily Island 7.5 minute quadrangle Catahoula Parish, Louisiana