

East Baton Rouge and East Feliciana Parishes, Louisiana

# **Description of Map Units**

# QUATERNARY SYSTEM

HOLOCENE

Alluvium—Nonconsolidated mud flooring ravines and bayous in northeastern map area. Dark brown and black humus-rich clay of Mississippi River flood stage mingled with light brown, rust-brown, and reddish brown silty mud and fine sand lag deposits sourced from nearby

## 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.

## PRAIRIE ALLOGROUP

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, originally defined as the Mt. Pleasant Bluff Alloformation.

Irene alloformation—alluvial deposits of the middle Pleistocene ancestral Mississippi River and local fluvial equivalents of Florida Parishes streams in southeastern Louisiana. Where mapped, this unit is blanketed by both Peoria and Sicily Island Loess or loess-derived

## INTERMEDIATE ALLOGROUP

Florida Parishes of southeastern Louisiana derived from the Citronelle Formation and\or Tertiary formations. The unit is blanketed by Peoria and\or Sicily Island Loess.

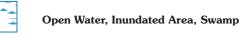
Montpelier alloformation—colluvial and slope deposits of the

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.

Fault-normal (Ball and bar on downthrown block, dashed where



**Contact**—includes inferred contacts.

## **Topographic Contours**

Autin, W.J., A.T. Davison, B.J. Miller, W.J. Day, and B.A. Schumacher, 1988, Exposure of late Pleistocene meander-belt facies at Mt. Pleasant, Louisiana: Gulf Coast Association of Geological Societies Transactions v. 38, p. 375-383.

Bicker, A.R. Jr. (compiler), 1969, Geologic Map of Mississippi: Mississippi Geological Survey, Jackson, scale 1:500,000.

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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.

..U.S. Census Bureau, 2017

..FWS National Wetlands Inventory 2021

Roads.

Wetlands.