## -91.2500° -91.3750° 30.5000° 656<sup>000m</sup>E 3375000mN Hmc, Lejeune Kahns Hmd<sub>1</sub> Hb College Port Allen Extension Campus 71 Hmd, Merlin Choctaw 30.3750° -91.2500° 30.3750° ROAD CLASSIFICATION Produced and published by the Louisiana Geological Survey 3 Scotlandville 3079 Energy, Coast & Environment Building, Louisiana State University 4 Grosse Tete Baton Rouge, LA 70803 • 225/578-5320 • www.lsu.edu/lgs/ 5 Baton Rouge West 6 Grosse Tete SW 7 Addis This geologic map was funded in part by the USGS National Cooperative Geologic Mapping Program under STATEMAP award ADJOINING QUADRANGLES number G21AC10813-00, 2021. DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET SCALE 1:24,000 CONTOUR INTERVAL 5 FEET Copyright ©2022 by the Louisiana Geological Survey NORTH AMERICAN DATUM OF 1983 (NAD 83) Base Map.. ..United States Geological Survey, 2020 Geology: Marty Horn WORLD GEODETIC SYSTEM 1984 (WGS 84) Boundaries.. UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR PROJECTION, ZONE 15 GIS Compilation/Cartography: Robert L. Paulsell ..National Elevation Dataset, 2008 - 2011 Contours... NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM OF 1988

## **Description of Map Units**

QUATERNARY SYSTEM

HOLOCENE

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 guartz 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 silicates, and

Mississippi River point bar deposits—Ridge-and-swale landform, interpreted as continuous deposition at channel point bars, typically with arcuate shape of variable curvature; may be mantled or concealed by subsequent flood stage deposits. Older point bar deposits in the map area typically consist of medium to dark brown silty mud with fine sand dominated by quartz and feldspars with magnetite and trace (<1%) light and dark micas, dark silicates, and fragments of schist and chert. Active point bar deposits are medium - light brown sand composed of ~ 0.2 grains quartz, feldspars, fragments of chert, quartzite, schist/phyllite, and

basalt(?), with lesser amounts of micas and magnetite.

**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. Grand, Caney, and unnamed bayous nearby: medium - dark brown silty and fine sandy mud with silt and fine sand of quartz and feldspar. Accessory (~ 2%) component consists of light and dark micas and magnetite with lesser mafic silicates and schist

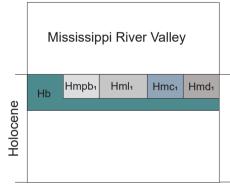
Backswamp deposits—Mud in topographically low areas situated between inactive and active meander belts, composed of clay settled from slow moving or calm flood stage water. Dark steel gray clay with less than 0.1% silt fraction. Back-swamp depo-centers likely include sediment from multiple meander belts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

Open Water, Inundated Area, Wetland

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.

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.

Hydrography..

Names...

Wetlands.

Roads...

National Hydrography Dataset, 2002 - 2017

.FWS National Wetlands Inventory 2021

...GNIS, 1980 - 2017

..U.S. Census Bureau, 2017