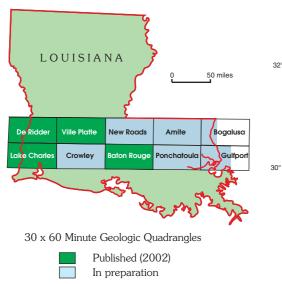


30°30' l

GIS compilation by: R. Hampton Peele, Robert Paulsell, and Louis Temento Cartography by: John Snead and Lisa Pond



Ville Platte 30 x 60 Minute Geologic Quadrangle 2002

upland streams	Calcasieu River	I I Red River					   	l I Mississippi River			
Hua	Hs	E	Hrl	S	٩	Hrc	ЧÞ	Hmm <sub>3</sub> u	Hml₃u		
		Hrm		Hrs	Hrd			Hmm₃l	Hml₃l		
Pd	Pds										
	Pdm										
Рр	Рр	Ppbc								Ppl	
		Ppav								rpi	
		Ppbe								Ppe	
	Pio	Pio									
Pi	Pie										
	Pil	Pil									
P₀ u	R uw										

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 regional geologic quadrangles are intended for use at the scale of 1:100,000. A detailed on-the-ground survey and analysis of a specific site may differ from these maps.

Hua	HOLOCENE Undifferentiated alluvium of small upland streams—alluvial deposits of mind streams and creeks filling valleys cut into older deposits. The modern flood plain withi these valleys constitutes the surface of the deposits. The lithology of these alluvial deposit					
Hb	reflects the reworked lithology of their adjacent source. <b>Backswamp deposits</b> —Holocene backswamp deposits of the Red River and, in eastern part of the quadrangle, mixed Red and Mississippi river deposits. They und flood basins between meander belts. These sediments consist of dark reddish brow					
Hrm	<ul> <li>Red River meander-belt deposits—point-bar and associated overbank deposits underlying meander belts of the Red River. The surface of the meander belt is characterized by ridge and swale topography. These deposits typically consist of red to</li> </ul>					
Hrl	<ul> <li>Red River natural levee deposits—overbank deposits that comprise low natural levees flanking the meander belts of the Red River. These sediments typically consist of yellowish red to reddish brown silt, silty clay, sandy clay, and some sand.</li> </ul>					
Hrs	<b>Red River crevasse splay deposits</b> —sediments forming fan-like crevasse splays that originate from the Red River. They typically consist of reddish yellow to reddish brown silt, silty clay, sandy clay, and some sand.					
Hrd Hrc	<ul> <li>Red River distributary deposits—silty to clayey, reddish brown sediments that form the narrow natural levees of distributaries extending from Red River meander belts into the adjacent backswamp.</li> <li>Red River channel remnants—sinuous tonal patterns interpreted as abandoned channels of the Red River, buried beneath backswamp deposits.</li> </ul>					
Hmm3u	<b>Mississippi River meander belt 3, upper deposits</b> —point-bar deposits of the youngest (Bayou Teche) occupation of Mississippi River meander-belt 3, buried by a thin layer of overbank sediments. The surface is characterized by ridge and swale topography and minor natural levees. The deposits consist of thick, sandy point bars covered by a thin layer of silt and silty clay.					
Hmm3I	<b>Mississippi River meander belt 3, lower deposits</b> —point-bar deposits of an olde (Bayou Portage) occupation of Mississippi River meander-belt 3, buried by a layer of overbank sediments. The surface is characterized by ridge and swale topography an minor natural levees. The deposits consist of thick, sandy point-bar deposits, covered by variable thickness of silty clay and clay.					
Hml3u Hml3l	Mississippi River levee deposits (meander-belt 3, upper)—Mississippi River deposits comprising prominent natural levees flanking the younger of two occupations of Mississippi River meander-belt 3. They consist of silt, silty clay, clayey silt, and sand. Mississippi River levee deposits (meander-belt 3, lower)—Mississippi River deposits comprising prominent natural levees flanking the older of two occupations of Mississippi River levee deposits (meander-belt 3, lower)—Mississippi River					
Hs	Mississippi River meander-belt 3. They consist of silt, silty clay, clayey silt, and some sand. <b>Small river deposits, undifferentiated</b> —undifferentiated alluvium of small coastarivers, consisting of recognizable but unmapped channel and overbank deposits within the Calcasieu River Valley					
	PLEISTOCENE					
	LOESS <b>Peoria Loess</b> —Eolian silt veneer of late Wisconsin age mantling Pleistocene strata. Loes is mapped where the total thickness is 1 meter or greater. <b>Sicily Island Loess</b> —Eolian silt veneer, possibly of early to middle Wisconsin age mantling Pleistocene strata. Loess is mapped where the total thickness is 1 meter or greater.					
Pd	DEWEYVILLE ALLOGROUP Deweyville Allogroup, undifferentiated—alluvial deposits of ancestral late Pleistocen coastal plain streams and certain Mississippi River tributaries. In the Ville Platt quadrangle, these include the Red and Calcasieu river valleys. Multiple levels are locall recognized and delineated where applicable. Surface morphology can be veneered b younger alluvium. The surface of the Deweyville is topographically inset into the Prairi Allogroup or older deposits and is characterized by meander scars substantially larger tha those of modern stream flood plains. Surface deposits are generally sandy and grade t sandy and gravelly channel and point-bar deposits.					
	Sandjack alloformation—alloformation of the Deweyville Allogroup along th Calcasieu River correlates to the Sandjack alloformation of the Sabine River. It is younger in age and has a topographic position lower than the Merryvill alloformation.					
ſ	<b>Merryville alloformation</b> —oldest alloformation with the topographically highes surface of the Deweyville Allogroup along the Calcasieu River. It correlates with the Maryville alloformation of the Sabine River.					
	surface of the Deweyville Allogroup along the Calcasieu River. It correlates with the Maryville alloformation of the Sabine River. PRAIRIE ALLOGROUP					
Pp	surface of the Deweyville Allogroup along the Calcasieu River. It correlates with the Maryville alloformation of the Sabine River.					
	<ul> <li>Surface of the Deweyville Allogroup along the Calcasieu River. It correlates with the Maryville alloformation of the Sabine River.</li> <li>PRAIRIE ALLOGROUP</li> <li>Prairie Allogroup, undifferentiated—a diverse depositional sequence of late to middl Pleistocene deposits of the Mississippi River, its tributaries, and coastal plain streams includes terraces, fluvial (meander-belt, backswamp, and braided-stream), colluvia estuarine, deltaic, and marine units deposited over a considerable interval of the lat Pleistocene (Wisconsin to Sangamon). Surfaces generally show little dissection and ar topographically higher than the Deweyville. Multiple levels are recognized along alluvia valleys and coast-parallel trends. The Prairie is locally mapped as undifferentiated alluvia terraces where discontinuous surfaces are incised into older allogroups within valleys. Th allogroup is divided into two temporal depositional phases: late Sangamon and Earl Sangamon.</li> <li>Prairie Allogroup, Late Sangamon—alluvial deposits of ancestral late Pleistocen streams: the younger and topographically lower of the two Prairie Allogroup temporar phases. It comprises In the coast-parallel Prairie the unit consists of meander-belt deposit of the late Pleistocene Mississippi River. West of the Mississippi River deposits, the un consists of the ancestral coastal plain deposits of late Pleistocene streams. Deposit associated with these valleys are commonly found within the upper portions of th drainage basins. The surface is blanketed by Peoria Loess near the loess source (th Mississippi River flood plain), and the sediments at the top of the unit range from sand top of the surface is blanketed by Peoria Loess near the loese source (th Mississippi River flood plain), and the sediments at the top of the unit range from sand top of the and the provide streams.</li> </ul>					
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VILLE PLATTE, LOUISIANA 30092-E1-100K

92°00

Chacko J. John Director & State Geologist

Willis Formation—deeply dissected alluvial deposits of Pliocene streams originating from **P** uw nonglacial sources. Previously designated as the Williana Terrace in southwestern Louisiana. The unit is unconformably underlain by Tertiary formations of Miocene to Eocene age updip of the Ville Platte quadrangle to the north, and is bounded downdip by the Lissie surface. The regionally extensive Upland geosol occurs at the top of the unit. **Caprock exposure**—surface exposure of limestone, gypsum, and anhydrite atop the Pine Prairie salt dome. The surface area is too small to map at this scale.

PLIOCENE

## Open Water

 $\bullet$ 

UPLAND ALLOGROUP

Open Water	 Streams
 <b>Contact</b> — includes inferred contacts.	 Roads
 Fault—dashed where inferred; dotted where	 Topographic contours
aanaaalad	