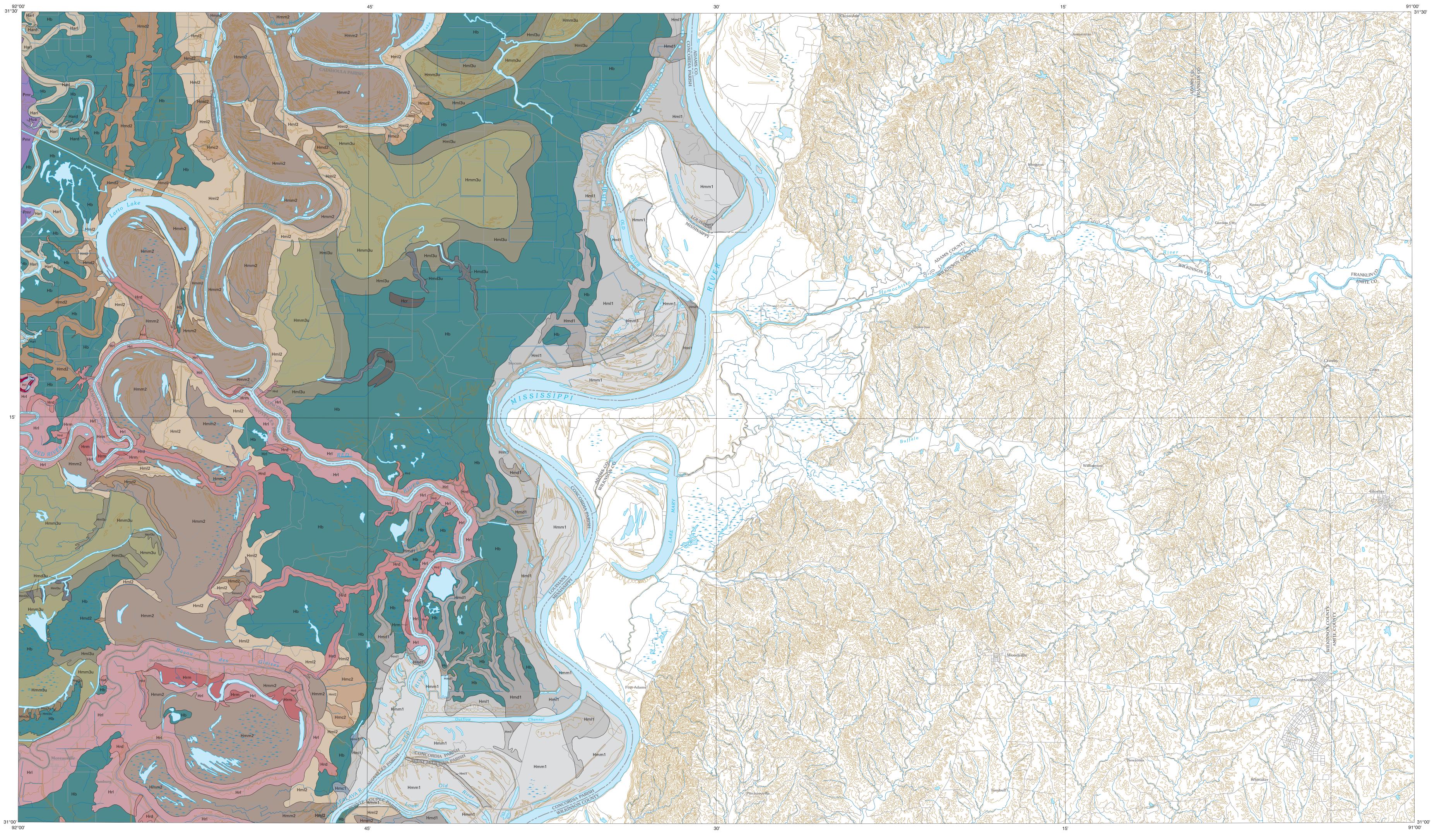
WOODVILLE, MISSISSIPPI/LOUISIANA

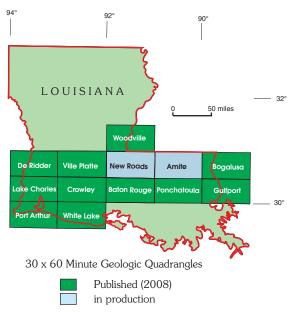


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Base map from U.S. Geological Survey 1:100,000 Digital Line Graphs (100K DLG) Universal Transverse Mercator Projection, Zone 15 North American Datum 1927 (NAD 27) Contour Interval 5 meters National Geodetic Vertical Datum 1929

Woodville 30 x 60 Minute Geologic Quadrangle 2008

Kilometers 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

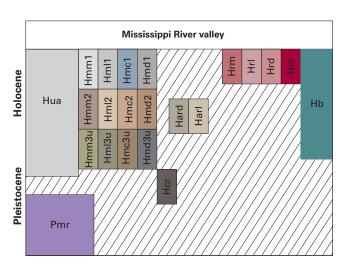
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13

SCALE 1:100,000

# **30 x 60 MINUTE GEOLOGIC QUADRANGLE SERIES**

## **Correlation of Map Units**

APPROXIMATE MEAN DECLINATION, 2005



WOODVILLE, MISSISSIPPI/LOUISIANA 31091-A1-TM - 100K

Hua

Hrl

Harl

Hml1

Hml2

Hmd2

## **Description of Map Units** HOLOCENE Holocene undifferentiated alluvium-undifferentiated deposits of small upland streams: alluvial deposits of minor streams and creeks, of varying textures, filling valleys incised into older deposits. Backswamp deposits-fine-grained Holocene deposits of rivers, underlying the flood basins between meander belts. Red River meander-belt deposits—point bar deposits underlying meander belts of the Red River. Red River natural levee deposits—deposits forming low natural levees flanking the meander belts of the Red River. Red River distributary deposits—silty to clayey, reddish brown sediments that form the narrow natural levees of distributaries that extend from Red River meander belts into the adjacent backswamps. **Red River channel remnants**—sinuous tonal patterns interpreted to be abandoned Red River channels, buried beneath backswamp and natural levee deposits. River channel remnants-sinuous tonal patterns interpreted to be abandoned river channels, buried beneath backswamp and natural levee deposits. Arkansas River natural levee deposits—deposits forming low natural levees flanking the meander belts of the Arkansas. Distributary complex of the Arkansas River—silty to sandy natural levee deposits of distributaries originating from the Arkansas River. Mississippi River meander belt 1—point bar deposits of Mississippi river Hmm1 meander-belt 1, buried by a thin layer of overbank sediments. Natural levee complex of Mississippi River meander belt 1-deposits of the natural levees flanking Mississippi River meander belt 1. **Crevasse complex of Mississippi River meander belt 1**—crevasse channel and splay deposits of Mississippi River meander belt 1. Distributary complex of Mississippi River meander belt 1-natural levee deposits of the distributary course of Mississippi River meander belt 1. **Mississippi River meander belt 2**—point bar deposits of Mississippi river meander-belt 2, buried by a thin layer of overbank sediments. Natural levee complex of Mississippi River meander belt 2-deposits of the natural levees flanking Mississippi River meander belt 2. Crevasse complex of Mississippi River meander belt 2-crevasse channel and splay deposits of Mississippi River meander belt 2. Distributary complex of Mississippi River meander belt 2-natural levee deposits of the distributary course of Mississippi River meander belt 2. Mississippi River meander belt 3, upper deposits—point bar deposits of the youngest (Bayou Teche) occupation of Mississippi river meander belt 3, buried by a thin layer of overbank sediments. Crevasse complex of Mississippi River meander belt 3, upper deposits -crevasse channel and splay deposits of the youngest (Bayou Teche) occupation of Mississippi river meander belt 3. Distributary complex of Mississippi River meander belt 3, upper deposits —natural levee deposits of the distributary course of the youngest (Bayou Teche) occupation of Mississippi river meander belt 3. Natural levee complex of Mississippi River meander belt 3, upper deposits -deposits composing low natural levees flanking the youngest (Bayou Teche) of two occupations of Mississippi River meander belt 3.

PLEISTOCENE BRAID BELTS / VALLEY TRAINS

Macon Ridge alloformation-terraced channel and bar 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 form braid belts in valley trains that commonly are capped by Peoria Loess, loess-derived colluvium and/or silty alluvium, and/or fine-grained floodbasin sediments. Dating by the optically stimulated luminescence method (Rittenour et al. 2005, 2007) indicates two principal braid belts in Louisiana, both of middle Wisconsin age, though five geomorphic surfaces are discernible owing to differing thicknesses of loess mantle.

**Open Water** 

------ Contact—includes inferred contacts.

## ------ Fault

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Streams ----- Roads

Topographic contours

### Rittenour, T. M., M. D. Blum, and R. J. Goble, 2007, Fluvial evolution of the lower Mississippi River valley during the last 100 k.y. glacial cycle; response to glaciation and sea-level change: Geological Society of America Bulletin, v. 119, no. 5–6, p. 586–608.

Rittenour, T. M., R. J. Goble, and M. D. Blum, 2005, Development of an OSL chronology for Late Pleistocene channel belts in the lower Mississippi valley, USA: Quaternary Science Reviews, v. 24, p. 2539–2554.



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