

Description of Map Units

- QUATERNARY SYSTEM**
- HOLOCENE**
- Hua** **Holocene undifferentiated 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.
 - Hm** **Small river meander-belt deposits**—Point bar deposits underlying the meander belts of small rivers.
 - Hsl** **Small river natural levee deposits**—Deposits forming low natural levees flanking the meander belts of small rivers.
 - Hscs** **Small river crevasse splay deposits**—Sediments forming fanlike crevasse splays that originate from small rivers.
 - Hb** **Backswamp deposits**—Fine-grained Holocene deposits of rivers, accumulated in the flood basins between meander belts. Primarily unconsolidated mud and fine sand.
 - Hmd1** **Distributary complex of Mississippi River meander belt 1**—Natural levee deposits of the distributary course of Mississippi River meander belt 1.
 - Hcr** **River channel remnants**—Sinuous tonal patterns interpreted to be abandoned river channels, buried beneath backswamp and natural levee deposits.

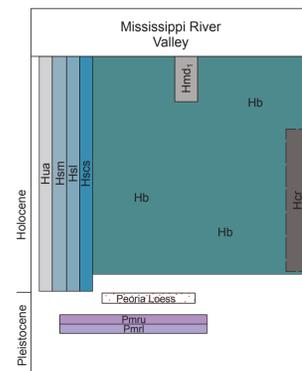
- PLEISTOCENE**
- LOESS**—Eolian silt veneer of late Wisconsin age (**Peoria Loess**) mantling Pleistocene and older strata. Loess is shown where the total thickness of either or both loess units is 1 meter or greater.
 - Pmru** **Upper Macon Ridge alloformation**—Sandy fluvial deposits formed by the 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 braided belt that is sometimes 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 (geomorphologically lower subunit of Rittenour et al., 2007). Dating by the optically stimulated luminescence method (Rittenour et al., 2005, 2007) indicates that the two principal braided belts in Louisiana are both of middle Wisconsin age with the Upper Macon Ridge Alloformation slightly the younger.
 - Pmrl** **Lower 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 braided belt that is commonly capped by Peoria Loess, loess-derived colluvium and/or silty alluvium, and/or fine-grained flood basin sediments. The Lower Macon Ridge alloformation in Louisiana is discontinuous along the eastern margin of Macon ridge and is the stratigraphically lower subunit (geomorphologically higher subunit of Rittenour et al., 2007). Remnants consist of the southern end of Melville ridge and Walker ridge on the Natchez quadrangle and the Catahoula remnant further south.
- Open Water**
- Contact**—includes inferred contacts.
- Roads and Railroads**
- Streams**
- Topographic Contours**

References:

Loess distribution based on:

Miller, B. J. (compiler), [1983], [Distribution and thickness of loess in Baton Rouge, Louisiana 1 x 2 degree quadrangle], Louisiana State University Department of Agronomy, Louisiana Agricultural Center, Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station, Baton Rouge, unpublished map, Louisiana Geological Survey, scale 1:250,000.

Correlation of Map Units



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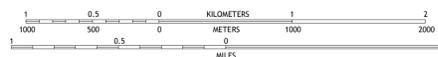
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SCALE 1:24,000

Base map from U.S. Geological Survey 1:24,000 GeoPDF
Universal Transverse Mercator Projection, Zone 15
North American Datum 1983 (NAD 83)
Contour Interval 5 Feet
National Geodetic Vertical Datum 1988

0° 04' E Change 0° 04' W/Yr
APPROXIMATE MEAN DECLINATION, 2015



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Epps 7.5 Minute Geologic Quadrangle
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