

Description of Map Units

- HOCENE**
 - Hua** Undifferentiated alluvium of small upland streams—alluvial deposits of minor creeks and streams. High values of iron oxides deposited in the modern flood plain within these valleys constitutes the surface of these deposits. The lithology reflects the lithology of the older deposits from which they have been eroded and reworked.
 - Hb** Backswamp deposits—Holocene deposits of the Mississippi and Atchafalaya rivers. They consist of fine-grained, usually clayey and often organically rich sediments that underlie flood basins between meander-belt.
 - Hs** Small river deposits, undifferentiated—undifferentiated alluvial deposits of small rivers consisting of recognizable but unsorted natural levees, distributaries, and abandoned channels.
 - Hm** River channel remnants—linear trend pattern interpreted to be an abandoned river channel, buried beneath backswamp and natural levee deposits.
- ATCHAFALAYA RIVER DEPOSITS**
 - Hac** Crevasse complex of the Atchafalaya River—silty, sometimes sandy, deposits of crevasse splay originating from the Atchafalaya River.
 - Had** Distributary complex of the Atchafalaya River—silty, natural levee deposits of distributaries originating from the Atchafalaya River.
 - Hai** Natural levee deposits of the Atchafalaya River—the silty to sometimes sandy overbank deposits that compose the low natural levees that flank the Atchafalaya River.
 - Hala** Lacustrine deposits—fine-grained, generally clayey deposits of areas created by the infilling of lakes by Atchafalaya River distributaries.
- LAFOURCHE DELTA LOBE DEPOSITS**
 - Hhm** Lafourche meander-belt—clayey deposits filling the abandoned main Mississippi River channel of the Lafourche delta lobe. Locally, these deposits may include younger natural levee and overbank deposits of the modern Bayou Lafourche that are too small to map at this scale.
 - Hhd** Distributary complex of the Lafourche delta lobe—silty to clayey natural levee deposits of distributaries originating from the Lafourche meander-belt.
 - Hhl** Natural levee deposits of the Lafourche meander-belt—the silty to sometimes sandy deposits that compose the low natural levees that flank the Lafourche meander-belt and its main distributary channels.
- MISSISSIPPI RIVER DEPOSITS**
 - Hmm1** Mississippi River meander-belt No. 1—point-bar channel deposits and abandoned channels associated with the modern course of the Mississippi River.
 - Hmc1** Crevasse complex of Mississippi River meander-belt No. 1—silty to sandy deposits of crevasse splay originating from meander-belt No. 1.
 - Hmd1** Distributary complex of Mississippi River meander-belt No. 1—silty to clayey, natural levee deposits of distributaries originating from meander-belt No. 1.
 - Hmi1** Natural levee complex of Mississippi River meander-belt No. 1—silty to sandy overbank deposits that compose the low natural levees that flank the Mississippi River meander-belt No. 1.
 - Hmm3u** Upper (Bayou Teche) occupation of Mississippi River meander-belt No. 3—point-bar channel deposits associated with the Bayou Teche course of the Mississippi River. This is the most recent meander-belt 3 occupation.
 - Hmc3u** Crevasse complex of Bayou Teche meander-belt—silty to sandy deposits of crevasse splay originating from the Bayou Teche occupation of meander-belt No. 3.
 - Hmd3u** Distributary complex of Bayou Teche meander-belt—silty to clayey, natural levee deposits of distributaries originating from the Bayou Teche occupation of meander-belt No. 3.
 - Hmi3u** Natural levee complex of Bayou Teche meander-belt—silty to sometimes sandy overbank deposits that compose the low natural levees that flank the Bayou Teche occupation of meander-belt No. 3.
 - Hma** Distributary complex occupied by the Mississippi and Atchafalaya Rivers—natural levees and abandoned course of a relict distributary system of the Bayou Teche meander-belt. Segments of the abandoned course have been either reoccupied or buried by distributaries of the Atchafalaya River.
 - Hmm3l** Lower (Bayou Portage) meander-belt of Mississippi River meander-belt No. 3—point-bar deposits associated with the relict Bayou Portage occupation of the Mississippi River meander-belt No. 3.
 - Hmc3l** Crevasse complex of Bayou Portage meander-belt—silty to sandy deposits of crevasse splay originating from the Bayou Portage occupation of meander-belt No. 3.
 - Hmd3l** Distributary complex of Bayou Portage meander-belt—silty to clayey, natural levee deposits of distributaries originating from the Bayou Portage occupation of meander-belt No. 3.
 - Hmi3l** Natural levee complex of Bayou Portage meander-belt—generally silty overbank deposits that compose the low natural levees that flank the Bayou Portage meander-belt.
- RED RIVER DEPOSITS**
 - Hrm** Meander-belt of the Teche course of the Red River—brownish red point bar and overbank deposits of the relict course of the Red River that have accumulated within the Bayou Teche occupation of Mississippi River meander-belt No. 3. Locally, these deposits may include younger natural levee and overbank deposits of the modern Bayou Teche that are too small to map at the scale.
 - Hrl** Natural levee complex of the Teche course of the Red River—scattered natural levee deposits composed of silty, reddish-brown sediments that have locally buried parts of the Bayou Teche natural levees.
 - Hrd** Major distributary channel of the Teche course of the Red River—clayey to silty deposits that fill an abandoned Teche-Red River distributary along Catahoula Coulee.
- PLEISTOCENE**
 - Loess** Peoria Loess—Eolian silt veneer of late Wisconsin age marking Pleistocene strata. Loess is depicted where the total thickness is 1 meter or greater.
 - Prairie Allotroop** A diverse depositional sequence of late to middle Pleistocene deposits of the Mississippi River, its tributaries, and coastal plain streams; includes terraces, fluvial meander-belt, backswamp, and braided-stream, colluvial, estuarine, deltaic, and marine units deposited over a considerable part of the late Pleistocene (Wisconsin to Sangamon). Surfaces generally show little dissection and are topographically higher than the Holocene units. Multiple levels are recognized along alluvial valleys and coast-parallel trends. The Prairie is divided into two temporal phases of deposition.
 - Prairie Allotroop, Late Sangamon**—younger of the Prairie Allotroop temporal phases. Alluvial deposits of ancestral late Pleistocene streams. In the coast-parallel Prairie the unit consists of meander-belt deposits of the late Pleistocene Mississippi River, and deposits of the late Pleistocene coastal plain streams. Deposits associated with these valleys are commonly found within the upper portions of the drainage basins. The surface is blanketed by Peoria Loess near the loess source (the Mississippi River flood plain) and the sediments at the top of the unit range from sand to clay.
 - Big Cane Allotroop, early**—alluvium that is younger than the Awoyelles Allotroop and is partially buried by Holocene Red River alluvium. It is oldest and highest of two terraces within the Big Cane Allotroop. Possibly it is the meander-belt deposits of a late Pleistocene Red River. It is covered by Peoria Loess.
 - Big Cane Allotroop, late**—the younger and lowest of two terraces found within the Big Cane Allotroop within the Big Cane Allotroop. It appears to be a former Red River meander-belt. It is covered by Peoria Loess that is overlain by a veneer of Holocene alluvium.
 - Awoyelles Allotroop**—meander-belt deposits of the late Pleistocene Mississippi River terraced above and parallel to its alluvial valley in central Louisiana. Remnants of constructional meander-belt morphology that form the Lafayette meander-belt are preserved. The surface is blanketed by Peoria Loess, and the sediments at the top of the unit range from sand to clay.
 - Prairie Allotroop, Early Sangamon**—older of the Prairie Allotroop temporal phases. A diverse depositional sequence of flood plain, meander-belt, and backswamp deposits of the middle Pleistocene ancestral Mississippi River, Red River, local fluvial equivalents of tributary streams, and coastal plain streams. Where this unit is mapped near the Mississippi River flood plain, it is blanketed by late Peoria and Sicily Island Loess or loess-derived colluvium. The unit dips into the subsurface beneath the Prairie Allotroop, Late Sangamon in the coast-parallel region. It is commonly found above in stream valleys. The sediments are generally clay, silty clay loam, or sandy clay loam, and grade to sand and gravel.
 - Beaumont Allotroop**—older and topographically highest of the Prairie surfaces west of the Mississippi Alluvial Valley. It includes the relict channels of the Red River, and includes deposits of the high-grade barrier trend west of the Baton Rouge meander-belt. It is composed of coastal plain deposits of late to middle Pleistocene streams.
 - Hammond Allotroop**—topographically lowest of the Prairie surfaces east of the Mississippi Alluvial Valley. Within the Baton Rouge 100K geologic quadrangle, its constructional topography lies hidden beneath a thick layer of Peoria Loess. It is composed of coastal plain deposits of late to middle Pleistocene streams.

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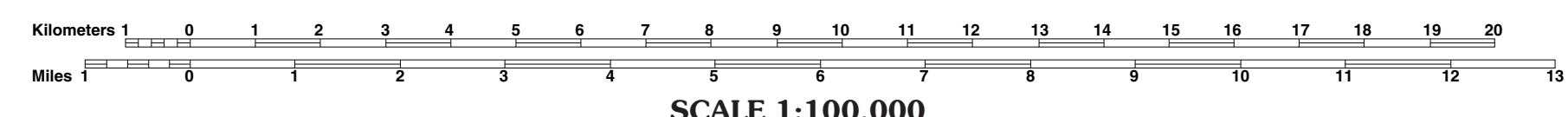
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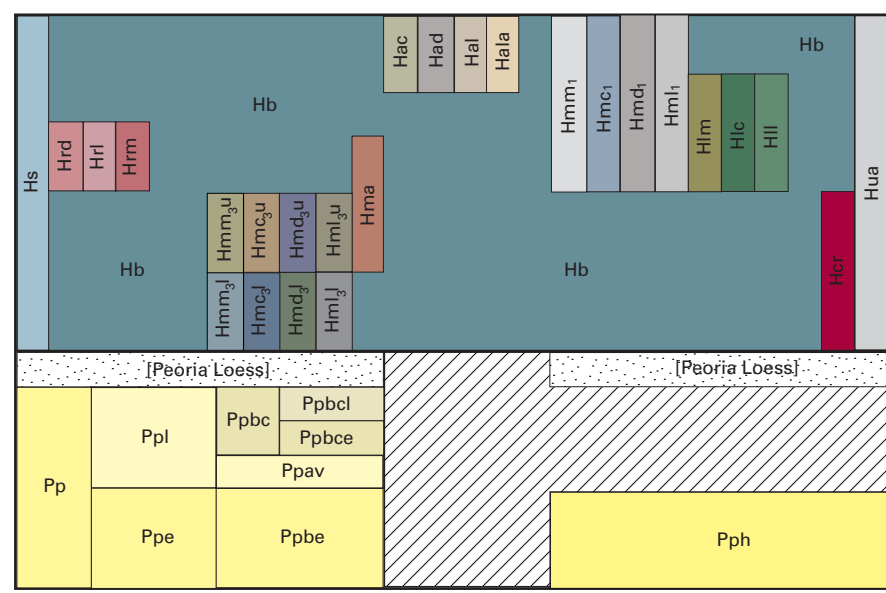


30 x 60 Minute Geologic Quadrangles
 Published (2000)
 In production



SCALE 1:100,000
 Base map from U.S. Geological Survey, 1:100,000-scale Digital Line Graph (DLG)
 Universal Transverse Mercator Projection, Zone 15
 1927 North American Datum (NAD 27)
 Contour Interval 10 meters
 National Geodetic Vertical Datum 1929

Correlation of Map Units



- Open Water**
- Contact**—includes inferred contacts.
- Fault**—dashed where inferred, dotted where concealed.
- Streams**
- Roads**
- Topographic contours**

BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA
 30091-A1-100K



Chacko J. John
 Director & State Geologist

Baton Rouge 30 x 60 Minute Geologic Quadrangle

2000

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