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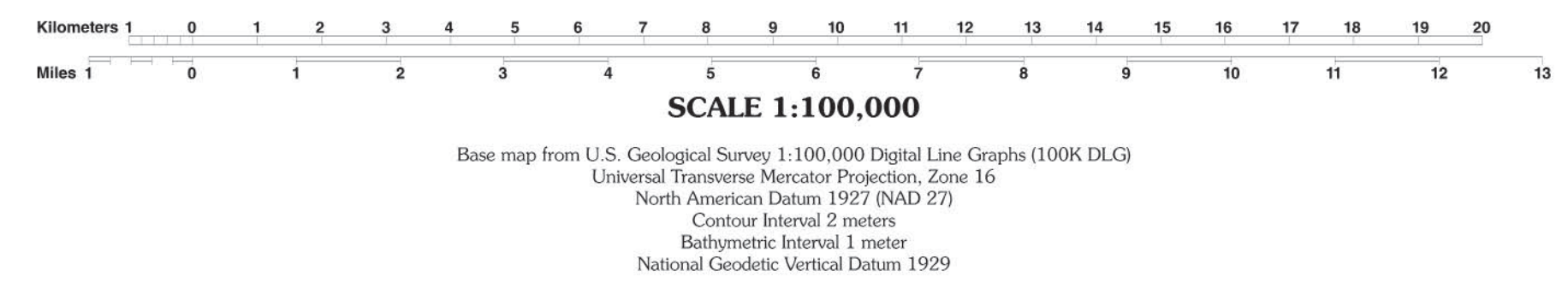
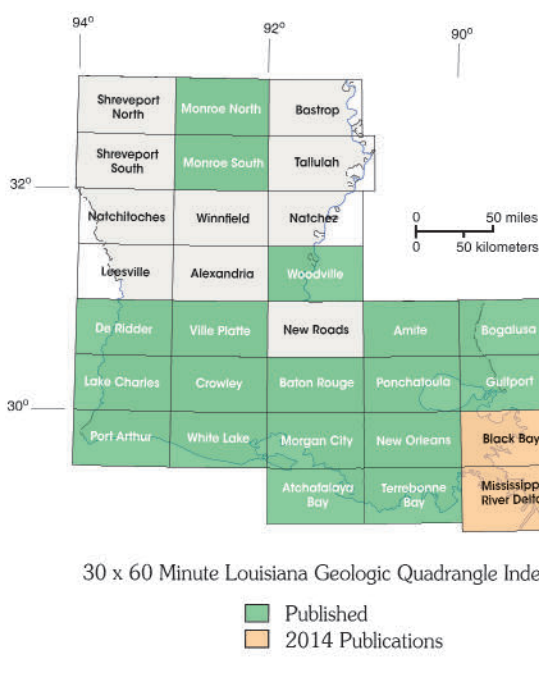
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Black Bay 30 x 60 Minute Geologic Quadrangle

(includes portions of North Islands, LA, and Biloxi, MS Quadrangles)

2014

Correlation of Map Units			
Holocene	Mississippi River Valley	Mississippi River Delta	
	Hds	Labondre Lobe	St. Bernard Lobe
Pleistocene	Hm1	Hm1	Hm1



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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 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.

Description of Map Units

QUATERNARY SYSTEM

HOLOCENE

- Hds** **Holocene beach sand—**silt and shaly sand comprising beaches along the seaward edge of Chandeleur Islands and distal beaches of Old Shell Beach along the south shore of Lake Borgne.
- Hbom** **Holocene back-barrier marsh, tidal flats and mangroves—**Sediment consisting of fine sand that indicates a mixture of coastal marsh, tidal flats, and mangrove swamp found on the bay side of barrier island beach sand (Hds) deposits within the Chandeleur Islands.
- Hm1** **Natural levee complex of Mississippi River meander belt 1—**deposits of the natural levee-filling Mississippi River meander belt 1. Typically, they consist of sandy silt; silt, clayey silt, silty clay, and clay.
- Hm1** **Mississippi River meander belt 1—**point bar deposits of Mississippi River meander belt 1, based by a thin layer of overbank sediments. These point bar deposits typically are composed predominantly of silt, sandy silt, and poorly sorted silty sand. They are mapped where overlying natural levee deposits (Hm1) are sufficiently thin that scarp marks, however faint, are perceptible as a surface indicator of point-bar ridge-and-swale topography.
- Hds** **Deposits of the Plaquemines and Balize delta lobes, Mississippi River—**silt, clay deposits underlying the delta plain of the Plaquemines and Balize delta lobes. They are composed of cyclically interbedded interfluvial point and clay, natural levee silt and clay, distributary sand, delta-front sand, and prodelta mud and clay. Discontinuous sandy beaches that are too narrow and thin to map separately occur in places along the shorelines of these delta lobes.
- Hds** **Natural levee complex of the Plaquemines and Balize delta lobes, Mississippi River—**deposits of the natural levee complex of the Plaquemines and Balize delta lobes, Mississippi River. The natural levees of the Plaquemines distributary course consist predominantly of silt, silty clay, and clay.
- Hds** **Meander belt of distributary course of the Plaquemines and Balize delta lobes, Mississippi River—**sandy point bar deposits along the Mississippi River course of the Plaquemines and Balize delta lobes, Mississippi River. They are mapped where overlying natural levee deposits (Hds) are sufficiently thin that scarp marks, however faint, are perceptible as a surface indicator of point-bar ridge-and-swale topography.
- Hds** **Deposits of the Lafourche delta lobe, Mississippi River—**deltaic deposits underlying the delta plain of the Lafourche delta lobe. They are composed of cyclically interbedded interfluvial point and clay, natural levee silt and clay, distributary sand, delta-front sand, and prodelta mud and clay.
- Hds** **Deposits of the St. Bernard delta lobe, Mississippi River—**deltaic deposits underlying the delta plain of the St. Bernard delta lobe. They are composed of cyclically interbedded interfluvial point and clay, natural levee silt and clay, distributary sand, delta-front sand, and prodelta mud and clay.
- Hds** **Natural levee complex of the St. Bernard delta lobe, Mississippi River—**deposits of natural levee complexes of the St. Bernard delta lobe, Mississippi River. The natural levees of the St. Bernard distributary courses consist predominantly of silt, silty clay and clay.
- Hds** **Meander belt of distributary course of the St. Bernard delta lobe, Mississippi River—**sandy point bar deposits along the St. Bernard distributary course of the St. Bernard delta lobe, Mississippi River. They are mapped where overlying natural levee deposits (Hds) are sufficiently thin that scarp marks, however faint, are perceptible as a surface indicator of point-bar ridge-and-swale topography.

LEGEND

- Open water
- Contact
- Inferred fault—identity or existence questionable; location inferred. Ball and bar on downthrown block.
- Tidal flats
- Road and railroads
- Streams and canals
- Topographic contours
- Bathymetric contours

References

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New mapping by the compiler based in part on LEARN quarter-quadrangle images (source: Louisiana Federal Emergency Management Agency, and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District), and digital orthophoto quarter quadrangle images, downloaded from the Atlas website (<http://atlas.lsu.edu>), and on the U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), Soil Survey Geographic (SSURGO) Database.

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Note

The shoreline used for this map was selected to permit depiction of historic infrastructure and cultural information because feedback regarding use of historic shorelines that preserve such cultural information from users of maps in the delta plain has been positive, and actual land loss consistently has outpaced shoreline depictions on newer maps in recent decades.