

Description of Map Units

- HOLOCENE**
- Hua** **Undifferentiated alluvium of small upland streams**—alluvial deposits of minor streams and creeks filling valleys cut into older deposits. The modern flood plain within these valleys constitutes the surface of the deposits. The lithology of these alluvial deposits reflects the reworked lithology of their adjacent source.
 - Ham** **Small river meander-belt deposits**—point bar and associated overbank deposits underlying meander belts of the Sabine River. The surface of the meander belt is characterized by ridge and swale topography. These deposits typically consist of gray to reddish brown sand, silt, clay, and sandy clay.
 - Hb** **Backswamp deposits**—Holocene backswamp deposits of the Sabine River, underlying flood basins between meander belts. These sediments consist of dark reddish brown to dark gray or black silty clay or clay.

- PLEISTOCENE**
- DEWEYVILLE ALLOGROUP**
- Pd** **Deweyville Allgroup, undifferentiated**—alluvial deposits of ancestral late Pleistocene coastal plain streams and certain Mississippi River tributaries. In the De Ridder quadrangle, these include the Sabine and Calcasieu river valleys. Multiple levels are locally recognized and delineated where applicable. Surface morphology can be overruled by younger alluvium. The surface of the Deweyville is topographically inset into the Prairie Allgroup or older deposits and is characterized by meander scars substantially larger than those of modern stream flood plains. Surface deposits are generally sandy and grade to sandy and gravelly channel and point bar deposits.
 - Pdf** **Fredonia allformation**—youngest allformation and topographically lowest surface of the Deweyville Allgroup along the Sabine River. It lies near the level of the Sabine River flood plain and is mostly buried by it. At Deweyville, Texas, the Fredonia Allformation lies at the level of and is largely buried by sediments of the Sabine River flood plain.
 - Pds** **Sandack allformation**—allformation of the Deweyville Allgroup along the Sabine River that is intermediate in age and topographic position between the Merryville and Fredonia allformations. Deweyville, Texas lies on the surface of the Sandack allformation.
 - Pdm** **Merryville allformation**—oldest allformation and topographically highest surface of the Deweyville Allgroup along the Sabine River. The terrace of the Merryville allformation lies on the Louisiana side of the Sabine River Valley directly across from Deweyville, Texas.

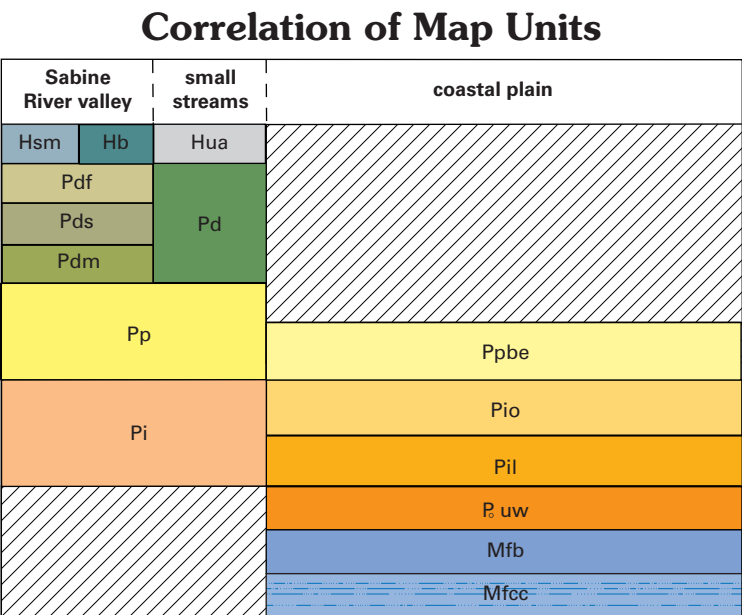
- PRAIRIE ALLOGROUP**
- Pp** **Prairie Allgroup, undifferentiated**—a diverse depositional sequence of late to middle Pleistocene deposits of the Mississippi River, its tributaries, and coastal plain streams, includes terraced fluvial (meander-belt, backswamp, and braided-stream), colluvial, estuarine, deltaic, and marine units deposited over a considerable interval of the late Pleistocene (Wisconsin to Sangamon). Surfaces generally show little dissection and are topographically higher than the Deweyville. Multiple terrace levels are recognized along alluvial valleys and coast-parallel trends. The Prairie is locally mapped as undifferentiated alluvial terraces where discontinuous surfaces are incised into older allogroups within valleys. The allogroup is divided into two temporal depositional phases: Late Sangamon and Early Sangamon.
 - Ppl** **Prairie Allgroup, Late Sangamon**—alluvial deposits of ancestral late Pleistocene streams, the younger and topographically lower of the two Prairie Allgroup temporal phases. In the coast-parallel Prairie the unit consists of meander-belt deposits of the late Pleistocene Mississippi River. West of the Mississippi River deposits, the unit consists of the ancestral coastal plain deposits of late Pleistocene streams. Deposits associated with these valleys are commonly found within the upper portions of the drainage basins. The surface is flanked by Pointe Lae near the lower source (the Mississippi River flood plain), and the sediments at the top of the unit range from sand to clay.
 - Pra** **Prairie Allgroup, Early Sangamon**—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. Older and topographically higher of the Prairie Allgroup temporal phases. Where this unit is mapped near the Mississippi River flood plain, it is flanked by both Pointe and Sicily Island Loess or by loess-derived colluvium. The unit dips into the subsurface beneath the Pleistocene Prairie Allgroup, Late Sangamon in the coast-parallel region, but is commonly terraced above it in stream valleys. The sediments are generally clay, silty clay loam, or sandy clay loam and grade to sand and gravel.
 - Ppbe** **Beaumont Allformation**—coastal plain deposits of late to middle Pleistocene streams; the oldest allformation and topographically highest surface of the Prairie Allgroup units of southwestern Louisiana. It exhibits the relict channels of the Red and Calcasieu rivers, and includes deposits of the highstand barrier trend to the south of the De Ridder quadrangle.

- INTERMEDIATE ALLOGROUP**
- Pi** **Intermediate Allgroup, undifferentiated**—fluvial deposits of the Sabine and Calcasieu Rivers, their tributaries, and coastal plain streams. The surfaces of the Intermediate Allgroup are commonly higher in elevation than the surface of Prairie Allgroup, and lower than the topography of adjoining Upland Allgroup and Tertiary formations. The Intermediate Allgroup surfaces are generally dissected and lack distinct constructional topography. The Intermediate is locally mapped as undifferentiated alluvial terraces where discontinuous surfaces are incised into an older Allgroup within valleys.
 - Pio** **Oakdale allformation**—alluvial deposits of middle Pleistocene streams in southwestern Louisiana, lying in elevation below the higher surfaces of the Intermediate and Upland Allgroups and above the Prairie Allgroup and Early Sangamon. The surface is highly dissected and lacks any constructional topography. Near the Mississippi River flood plain, the unit is flanked by Sicily Island Loess, which is overlain by less than 1 meter of Pointe Lae in places southeast of where the flood plain is joined by that of the Red River.
 - Pil** **Lisite Allformation**—dissected alluvial deposits of early Pleistocene streams. The regionally extensive Upland gneol occurs at the top of the unit. The unit is bounded north by the Willis Formation and downflow by younger alluvium of the Intermediate Allgroup. Near the Mississippi River flood plain, the unit is flanked by Sicily Island Loess. Recognition in the area encompassing the De Ridder quadrangle is facilitated by the subregionally extensive De Ridder surface. Previously designated as the Bentley terrace in southwestern Louisiana.

- PLIOCENE**
- UPLAND ALLOGROUP**
- Puw** **Willis Formation**—deeply dissected alluvial deposits of Pliocene streams originating from nonglaciated sources. Previously designated as the Wilcox Terrace in southwestern Louisiana. The unit is unconformably underlain by Tertiary formations of Miocene to Eocene age upflow of the De Ridder quadrangle to the north, and is bounded downflow by the Lisite surface. The regionally extensive Upland gneol occurs at the top of the unit.

- MIOCENE**
- FLEMING GROUP**
- Mfb** **Blounts Creek Formation**—a relatively nondescript series of grayish clayey and silty very fine to fine sands, silts and very fine to fine sandy clays, and clayey silts. The principal sedimentary structures comprise rare lamination and low-angle cross lamination.
 - Mfc** **Castor Creek Formation**—silty to very fine sandy, grayish clay, with reddish mottles in places. Comprises calcareous clay, with scattered irregular calcareous nodules up to several cm long, at numerous localities. May weather to black soil.

- Open Water**
- Contact**—includes inferred contacts
- Fault**—dashed where approximately located, dotted where concealed
- Streams**
- Topographic contours (10 meter)**
- Roads**
- Railroads**



DE RIDDER, LOUISIANA/TEXAS
30093-E1-100K



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Produced and published by the Louisiana Geological Survey
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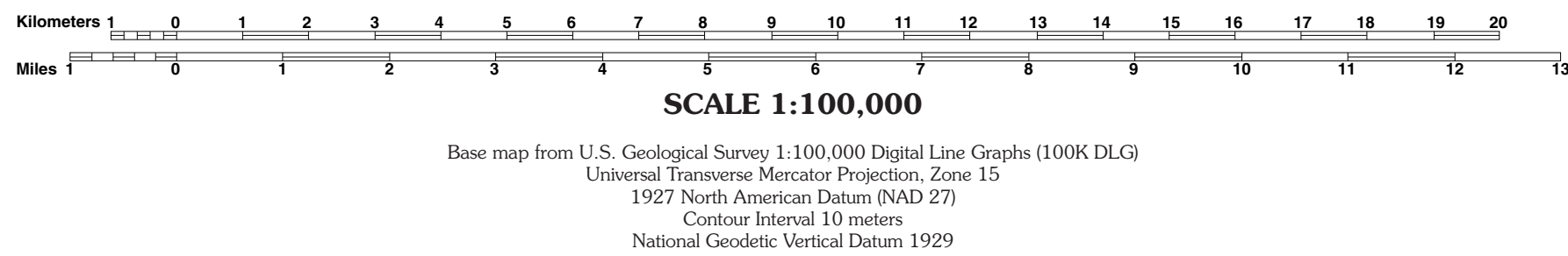
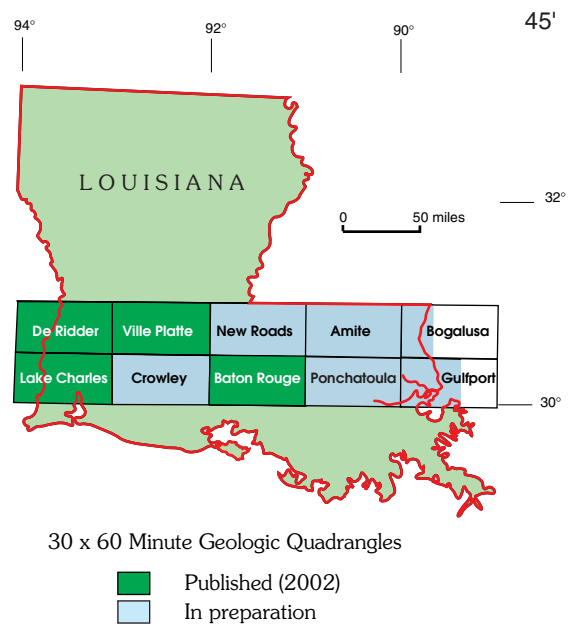
Production of this map was supported by the U.S. Geological Survey, Department of the Interior under Assistance Award Nos. 1439-94-A-1233 and 01HQAG0056.

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De Ridder 30 x 60 Minute Geologic Quadrangle 2002