In the Saint Gabriel quadrangle it consists of grayish sandy clay to clayey very fine-grained alluvium, blanketed by loess deposits. In the Florida Parishes of southeastern Louisiana, loessic deposits are overbank deposits of the Mississippi River, reworked by braided streams. These deposits are characteristically more laterally extensive and topographically subdued. They are composed of clay, silt, and fine sand. The loess deposits are essentially wind-blown or fluvial deposits. Depth to reworked loess is difficult to determine. The depth to loess, as determined at the mouth of a quadrangle, is 10 to 15 m (30 to 50 ft). The loess is characterized by the presence of rootlets, organic matter, calcareous and/or iron-oxide stains and/or nodules, light gray color, and lack of sorted and stratified gravel. Stomachs of the loess are characterized by a very fine sand. The loess is a very fine-grained deposit, which lacks the physical properties of the underlying coarse alluvium. The loess is the most commonly occurring stratum in the area.

Streams and tributaries run through a narrow corridor in the eastern portion of the quadrangle. The largest of these is the Mississippi River, which is meandering and sinuous. The river has incised into older materials, with textures varying from gravelly sand to fine sand. Crevasse complexes and sinuous tonal patterns are interpreted to be abandoned meander channels of the Mississippi River in the upper Mississippi River meander belt. The Mississippi River has been active for thousands of years and has eroded and deposited large quantities of sediment. The river is one of the largest in the world and is responsible for the deposition of vast quantities of sediment. The river is bordered by levees and floodplains, which are composed of fine-grained sediments.

Braided streams are common in the eastern portion of the quadrangle. These streams are characterized by a network of interconnected channels, with multiple tributaries and confluent streams. Braided streams are common in areas of high relief and are characterized by a network of interconnected channels, with multiple tributaries and confluent streams. These streams are characterized by a network of interconnected channels, with multiple tributaries and confluent streams. The braided streams are characterized by a network of interconnected channels, with multiple tributaries and confluent streams. The braided streams are characterized by a network of interconnected channels, with multiple tributaries and confluent streams. The braided streams are characterized by a network of interconnected channels, with multiple tributaries and confluent streams.