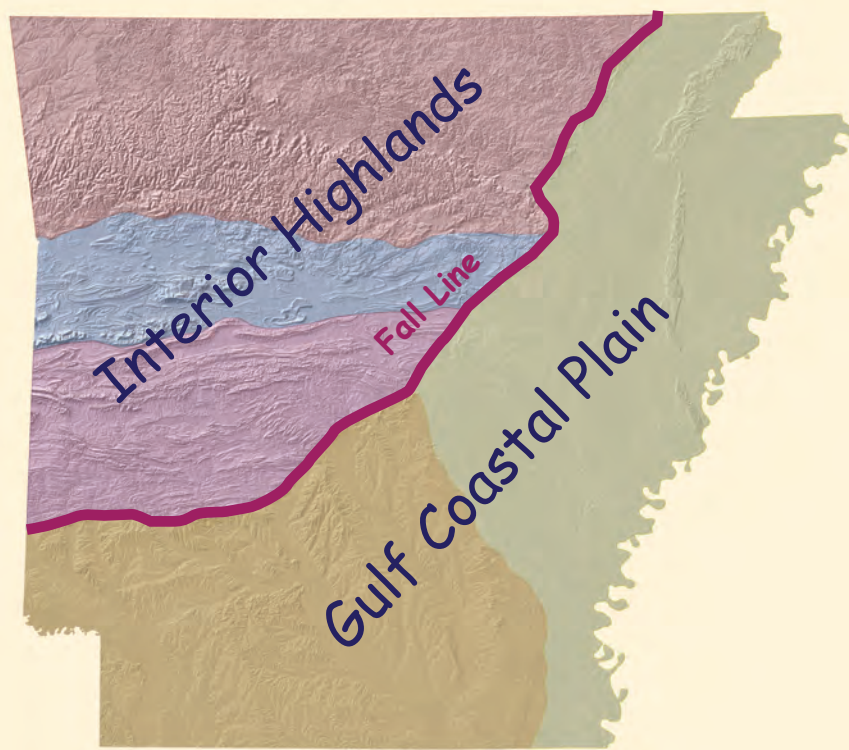


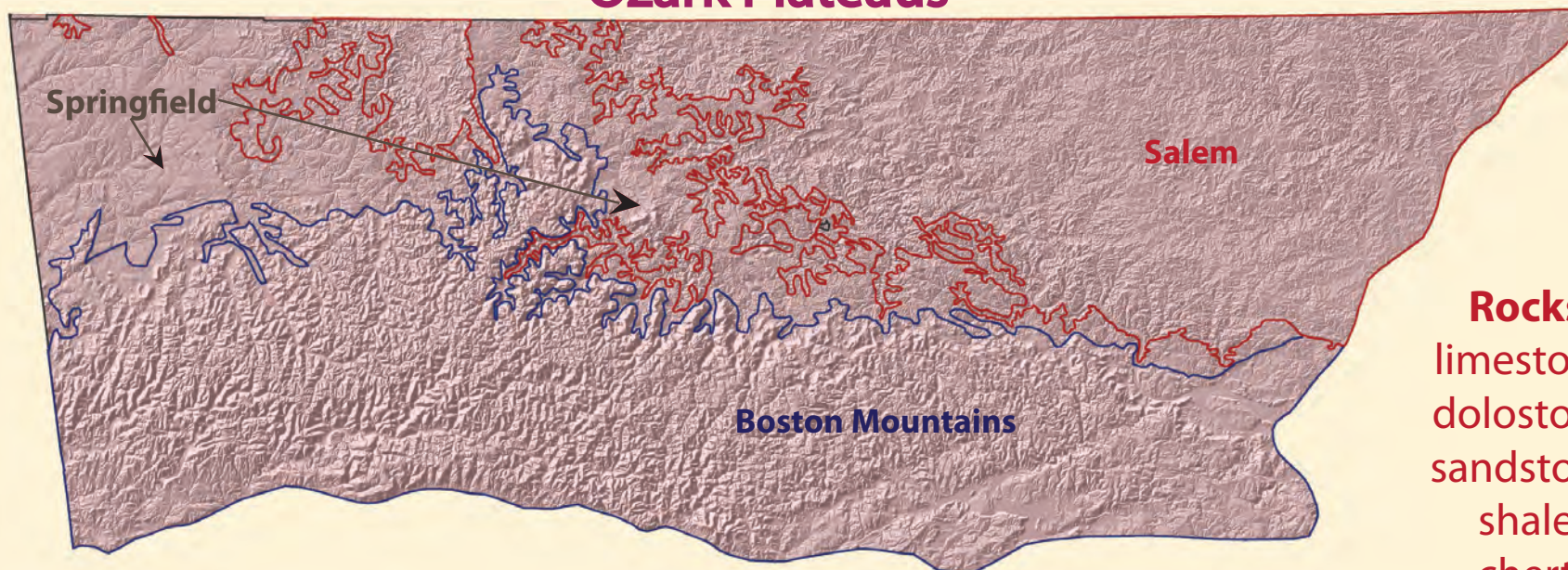
Physiographic Provinces of Arkansas

A physiographic province is an area in which all parts are similar in geologic structure

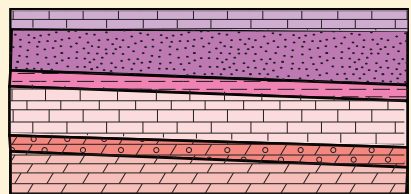


Arkansas is divided into two major regions separated by a fall line. The fall line is an imaginary line separating mostly consolidated rock of the Interior Highlands from mainly unconsolidated sediment of the Gulf Coastal Plain. The two major regions are sub-divided into five provinces based on their unique geological characteristics.

Ozark Plateaus

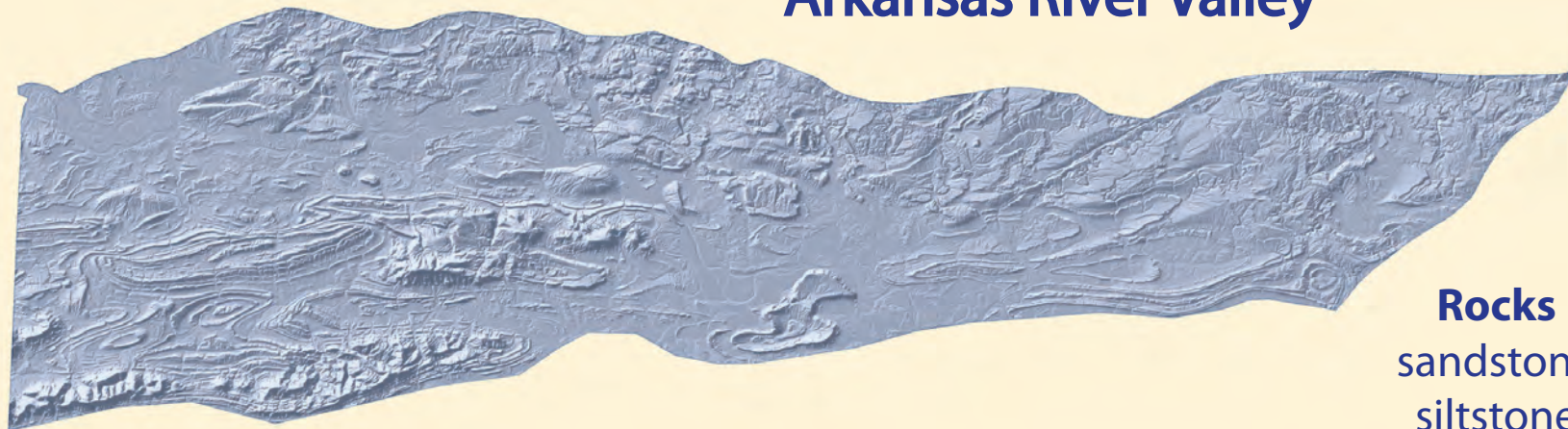


Rocks
limestone
dolostone
sandstone
shale
chert

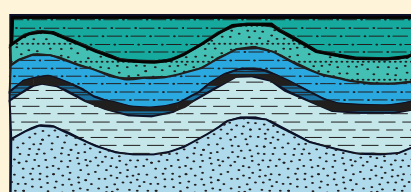


Fairly flat-lying rock formations.
Subdivided into three sections: Salem, Springfield, and Boston Mountains Plateau Surfaces

Arkansas River Valley

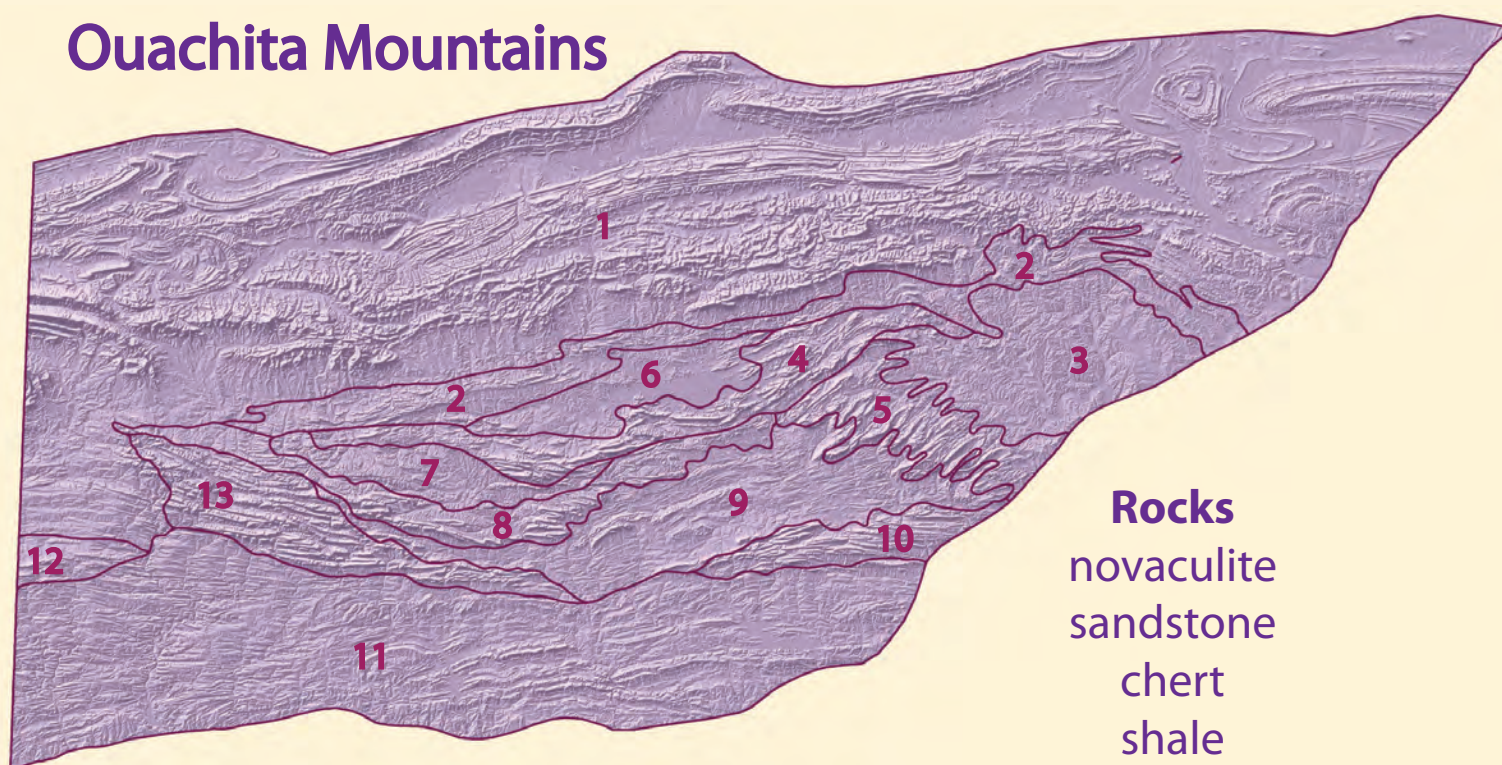


Rocks
sandstone
siltstone
shale



Folded rock formations in broad anticlines and synclines.

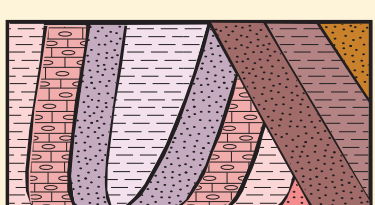
Ouachita Mountains



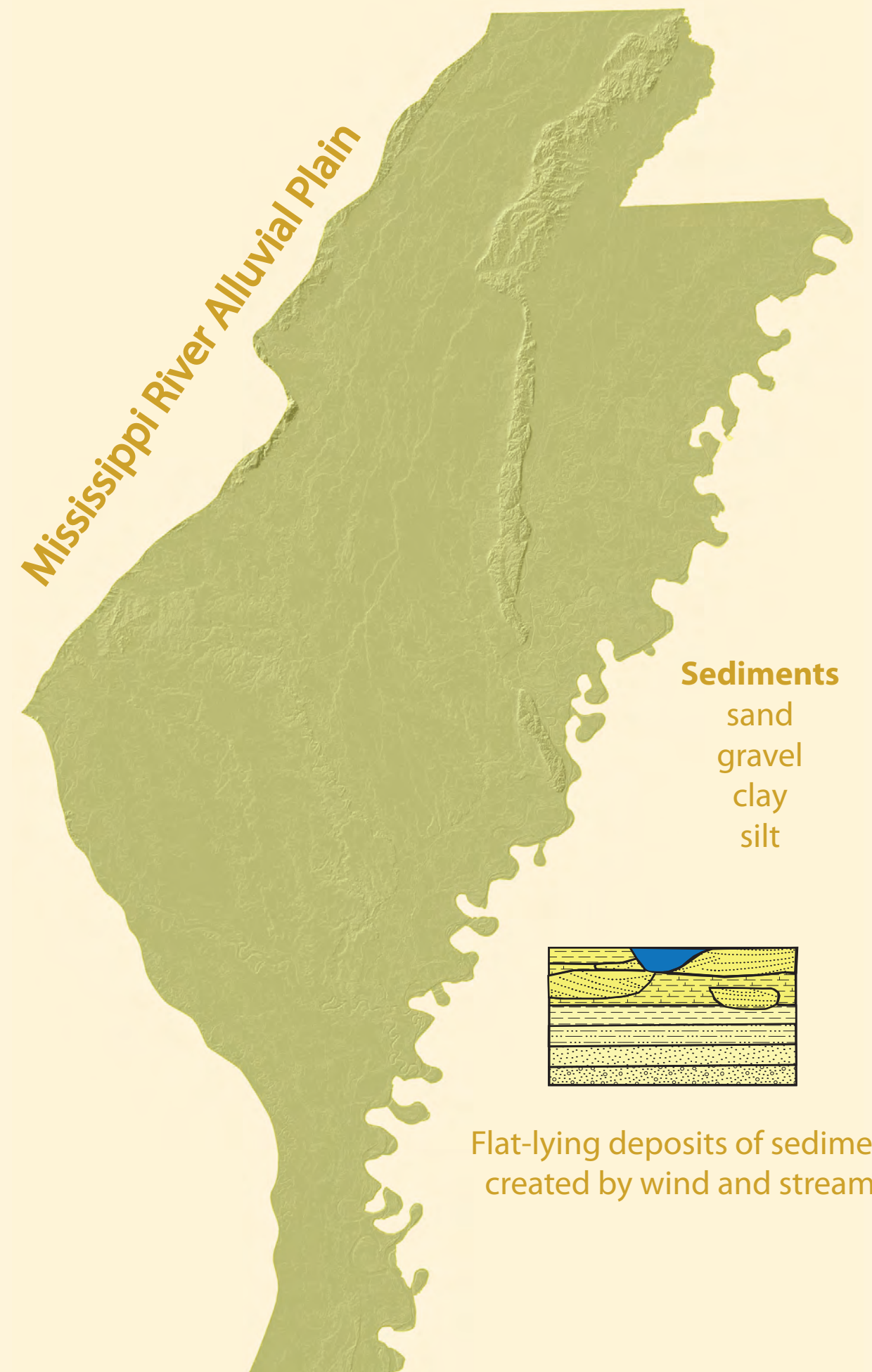
Rocks
novaculite
sandstone
chert
shale

Sections

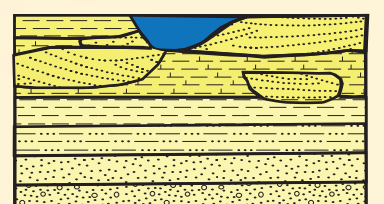
- | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Fourche Mountains | 6. Ouachita Basin | 10. Trap Mountains |
| 2. Northern Mountains | 7. Caddo Basin | 11. Athens Piedmont Plateau |
| 3. Saline Basin | 8. Caddo Mountains | 12. Cross Mountains |
| 4. Crystal Mountains | 9. Mazarn Basin | 13. Cossatot Mountains |
| 5. Zig Zag Mountains | | |



Tightly folded and faulted rock formations in steep anticlines and synclines.



Sediments
sand
gravel
clay
silt



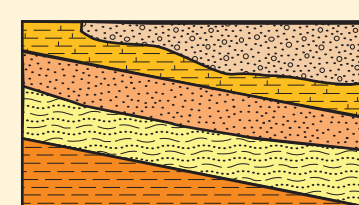
Flat-lying deposits of sediment created by wind and streams.

West Gulf Coastal Plain



Sediments
sand
gravel
clay

Rocks
marl
clay
chalk
sandstone
limestone



Fairly flat-lying rock formations and sediment deposited in terraces

