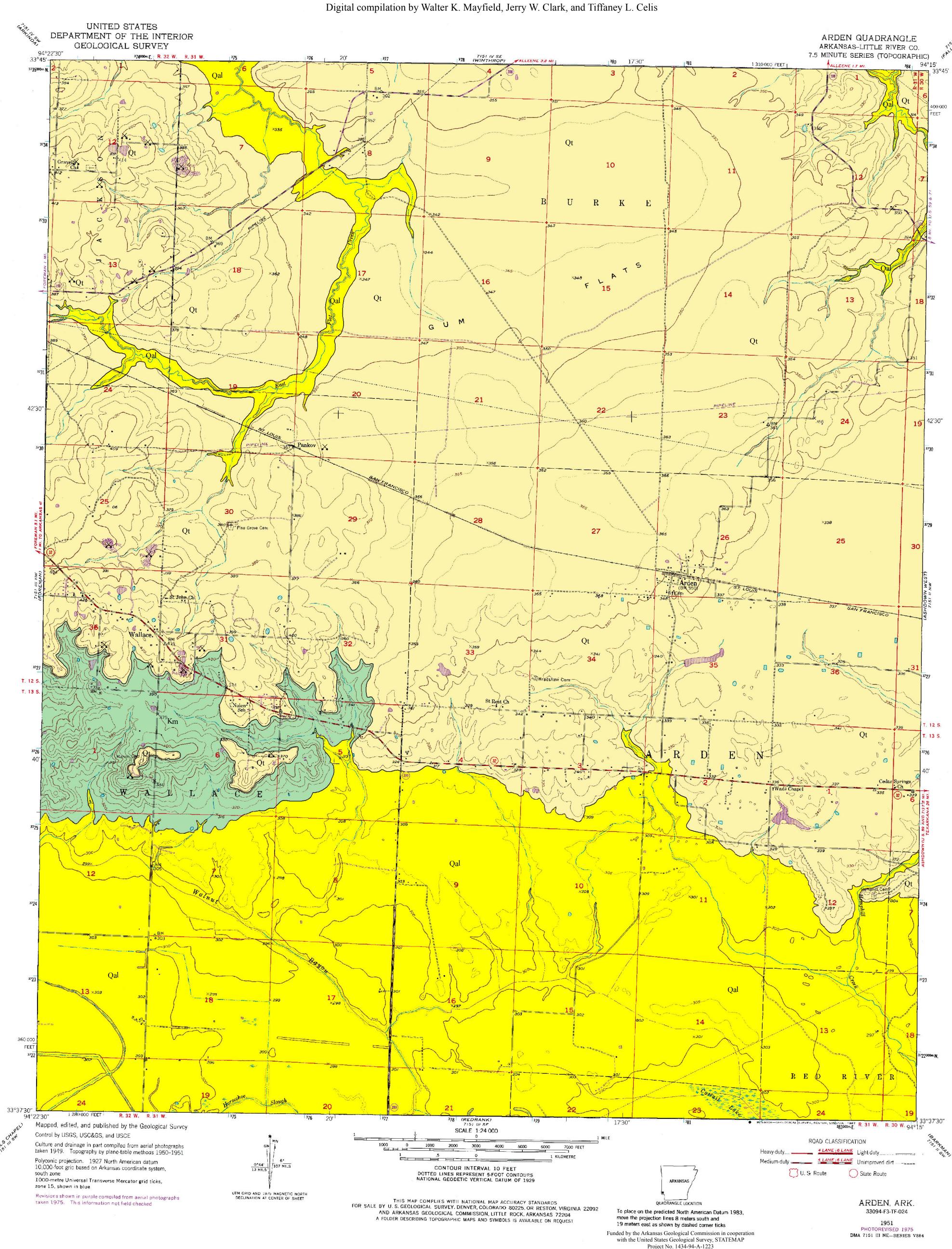
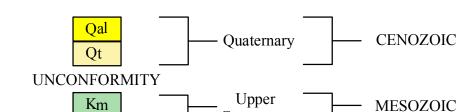
GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE ARDEN QUADRANGLE, LITTLE RIVER COUNTY, ARKANSAS

Geology by William D. Hanson and Benjamin F. Clardy
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Arkansas Geological Commission, Mac Woodward, State Geologist



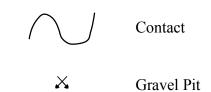
Correlation of Map Units



Description of Map Units

- Alluvium (Quaternary)- Variably sized gravel overlain by unconsolidated sand, silt, and clay comprises the unit. This unit occurs in the floodplains of streams and rivers. The sediments form a rich loam and are excellent for agriculture. Gravels, primarily novaculite, originated in the Ouachita Mountain region and from local Cretaceous formations. Thickness varies from 0 to 30 feet. Areas of alluvium are presently receiving sediment deposition.
- Terrace Deposit (Quaternary)- Terrace deposits generally grade from basal gravel to silt and clay at the top. Gravels, primarily novaculite, originated in the Ouachita Mountain region and from local Cretaceous formations. Thicknesses are generally less than 50 feet. Terraces are topographic features which are former floodplains of nearby streams and/or rivers. The sediments form a rich loamy soil. The basal gravel is sometimes utilized for water-well production and gravel-mining operations.
- Marlbrook Marl (Upper Cretaceous)- The Marlbrook Marl is a uniform chalky marl that is blue-gray when freshly exposed and weathers white to light brown. The unit is moderately fossiliferous in the upper part and slightly fossiliferous in the lower part. Notable fossils include Exogyra, Gryphaea, and Ostrea oyster species and reptilian remains. The Marlbrook Marl is approximately 100 feet thick in the mapped area. The unit strikes to the northeast and has a dip of approximately 80 feet per mile to the southeast in this quadrangle. The Marlbrook Marl was deposited in a nearshore marine environment and rests unconformably on the Ozan Formation.

Symbols



References

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