Description of Map Units

- **Altamaha (Pleistocene)**: Variable textural gravel cemented by weathered-fine sand, silt, and clay. composing the unit. This unit occurs in the floodplains of streams and rivers. The sediments form a delta front and are considered the finest in Arkansas. The unit is most common along the Mississippi River and its tributaries.

- **Tertiary Deposit (Quaternary)**: Tertiary deposits generally grade from local gravel to silt and clay at the top. Gravels, primarily sandstone, are dominant in the Ouachita Mountains region and form sandstone-siltstone formations. Thickness varies from over 30 feet. The upper part of the unit is moderately fossiliferous and grades gradually downward.

- **Hardrock Marl (Upper Cretaceous)**: The Hardrock Marl is a marine body that was deposited in a nearshore marine environment and rests unconformably on the Brownstown Marl. It is moderately fossiliferous and weathers yellow to gray. The unit is thick and rests unconformably on the Brownstown Marl.

- **Mississippian Horizon (Upper Cretaceous)**: The Mississippian Horizon consists of sandy shale, sandstone, and siltstone. This unit is found in the southeastern part of the quadrangle and rests unconformably on the Brownstown Marl.

- **Ozark (Mississippian)**: The Ozark Unit is a marine body that was deposited in a nearshore marine environment and rests unconformably on the Brownstown Marl. It is moderately fossiliferous and weathers yellow to gray. The unit is thick and rests unconformably on the Brownstown Marl.

- **Tear Fault (Ozark)**: The Tear Fault is a major geological feature that runs through the quadrangle. It is the remnants of an older fault system and has played a significant role in the development of the region. The fault is characterized by a sequence of unconformities and disconformities.

- **UNCONFORMITY terrace deposits**: Terrace deposits vary in age and composition, with some deposits being older and more erosion-resistant than others. These deposits are found in the Ouachita Mountains region and form terrace-siltstone formations. Thickness varies from 0 to 25 feet. Areas of alluvium are presently receiving sediment deposition.

- **Junction Valley (Pleistocene)**: The Junction Valley is a large alluvial plain that was formed by the Junction River. It is characterized by a sequence of alluvial fans and terraces.

- **synclinal Unconformity**: A synclinal Unconformity is a geological feature that occurs in the Ouachita Mountains region and is characterized by a sequence of unconformities and disconformities.

- **coastal Unconformity**: A coastal Unconformity is a geological feature that occurs along the coast of the quadrangle and is characterized by a sequence of unconformities and disconformities.

- **unconformable coastal Unconformity**: An unconformable coastal Unconformity is a geological feature that occurs along the coast of the quadrangle and is characterized by a sequence of unconformities and disconformities.

**References**