Descriptive Geology

The Paleozoic section consists of four units: the Silurian, Devonian, Mississippian, and Pennsylvanian. The Silurian rocks are characterized by the presence of a thick sequence of sandstones and shales, with the most prominent being the DeQueen and Caddo Gap formations. These formations are typically gray to white in color and consist of interbedded sandstones and shales.

The Devonian rocks are primarily composed of sandstones and shales, with the most prominent being the Trinity Group. These formations are typically light to medium gray in color and consist of interbedded sandstones, shales, and siltstones.

The Mississippian rocks are characterized by the presence of a thick sequence of limestone and dolostone, with the most prominent being the Atoka Formation. These formations are typically light gray to white in color and consist of interbedded limestone and dolostone.

The Pennsylvanian rocks are characterized by the presence of a thick sequence of sandstones and shales, with the most prominent being the Spirit Formation. These formations are typically light to medium gray in color and consist of interbedded sandstones, shales, and siltstones.

The correlations of these units are shown on the map and are based on the thickness and distribution of the formations. The map also shows the location of unconformities within the section.

References


Symbols

- Contacts
- Unconformities
- Sands and Sands
- Shales and Clays
- Volcanics
- Metamorphic Rocks
- Metasedimentary Rocks
- Sedimentary Rocks
- Granitoids
- Basalts
- Dikes
- Faults
- Tectonic Boundaries
- Structural Boundaries
- Structural Lineaments
- Geological Lineaments
- Topographic Lineaments
- Topographic Boundaries
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