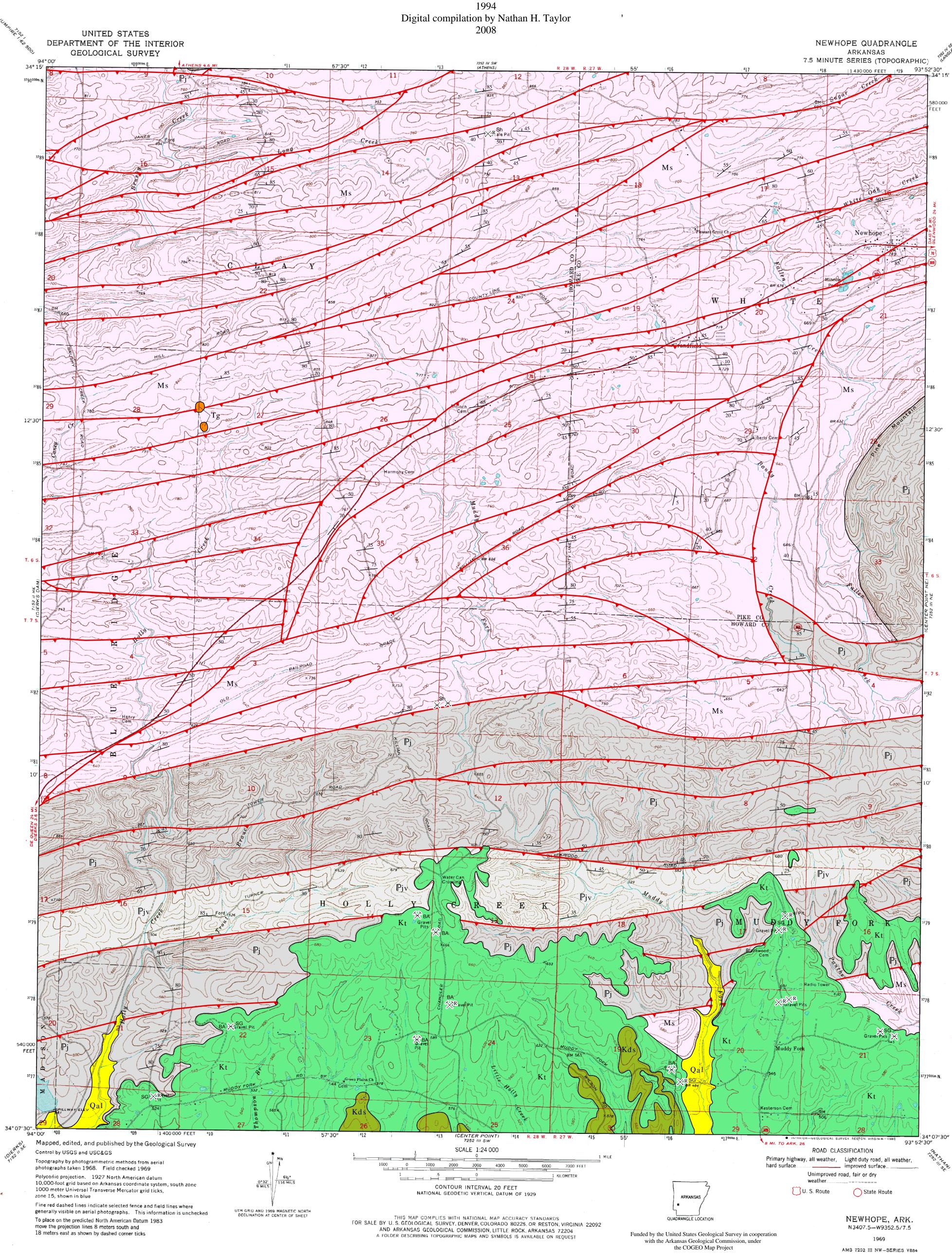
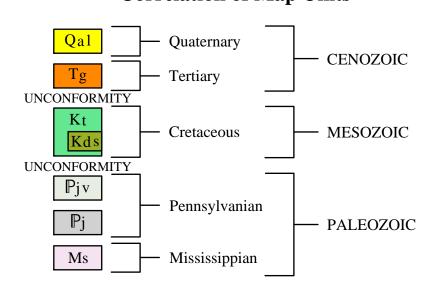


GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE NEWHOPE QUADRANGLE, HOWARD AND PIKE COUNTIES, ARKANSAS

Geology by B.R. Haley, C.G. Stone, W.D. Hanson, and B.F. Clardy



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. Areas of alluvium are presently receiving sediment deposition.

Gravel (Tertiary) – Scattered deposits of gravel found on isolated hills lying atop Paleozoic age rocks. This sequence has not been studied in detail and was mapped by Miser and Purdue (1929).

Trinity Group (Lower Cretaceous) - The Trinity is comprised of sand, gravel, clay, limestone, asphalt, and evaporate deposits. The upper part of the Trinity Group is mostly fine-grained, cross-bedded sand, usually weathered to reddish color. Marginal marine fossils are noted from the Trinity Group. Members exposed include the Pike Gravel and the Dierks Limestone Lentil. The Pike Gravel, the basal member of the Trinity Group, is a bedded gravel deposit approximately 120 feet thick. The base of the Trinity rests unconformably on a surface of upturned and eroded Paleozoic rocks.

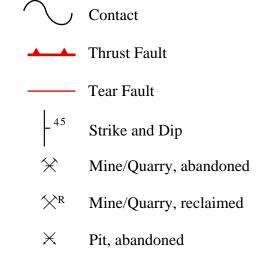
> **Dierks Limestone Lentil** (Lower Cretaceous) - The Dierks is an interbedded calcareous clay and fossiliferous limestone found in the lower part of the Trinity Group. The limestones weather to slabs and nodular masses. Notable fossils include Ostrea franklini. The unit is about 30 feet thick.

Johns Valley Formation (Pennsylvanian) - The Johns Valley Formation consists of black shale with numerous intervals of brownish sandstone. Also, small amounts of gray-black siliceous shale and chert have been noted. Eratic masses are known to occur in the southern Ouachitas. The eratic masses consist of limestone, dolostone, cherts, and others. This unit was deposited in a deep marine environment.

Jackfork Formation (Pennsylvanian) - The Jackfork is thin- to massive-bedded, fine- to coarse-grained, brown, tan, or bluish-gray quartzitic sandstone with subordinate brown silty sandstones and gray-black shale. Minor conglomerates composed of quartz, chert, and metaquartzite occur notably in the southern exposures of the formation. The Jackfork rests conformably on the Stanley and was deposited in a deep marine environment.

Stanley Formation (Mississippian) - The Stanley is composed predominantly of grayish-black to brownishgray shale, with lesser amounts of thin to massive-bedded, fine-grained, gray to brownish-gray feldspathic sandstone, dark green to black tuff and black chert. Weathered shale is olive-gray, and the sandstone is generally more porous and brown. The Stanley is Late Mississippian (Chesterian) as indicated by conodonts and plant fossils. The formation was deposited in a deep marine environment.

Symbols



Mineral Commodities

X^R Pit, reclaimed

BA Barite

sg Sand & Gravel

References

Haley, B.R., and Stone, C.G., 1976, Geologic Worksheet of the Newhope Quadrangle, Arkansas: Arkansas Geological Commission, Open-file Report, scale 1:24,000.

Howard, J.M., 2008, Arkansas Mineral Commodity Database, In-house data: Arkansas Geological

McFarland, J.D., 2004, Stratigraphic Summary of Arkansas: Arkansas Geological Commission Information Circular 36, 39p.

Miser, H.D., and Purdue, A.H., 1929, Geology of the De Queen and Caddo Gap Quadrangles, Arkansas: U.S. Geological Survey, Bulletin 808, 195p, scale 1:125,000.

DISCLAIMER

Although this map was compiled from digital data that was successfully processed on a computer system using ESRI ArcGIS 9.2 software at the Arkansas Geological Survey (AGS), no warranty, expressed or implied, is made by the AGS regarding the unity of the data on any other system, nor shall the act of distribution constitute any such warranty. The AGS does not guarantee this map or digital data to be free of errors or liability for interpretations from this map or digital data, or decisions based

The views and conclusions contained in this document are those of the authors and should not be interpreted as necessarily representing the official policies, either expressed or implied, of the Arkansas Geological Survey.