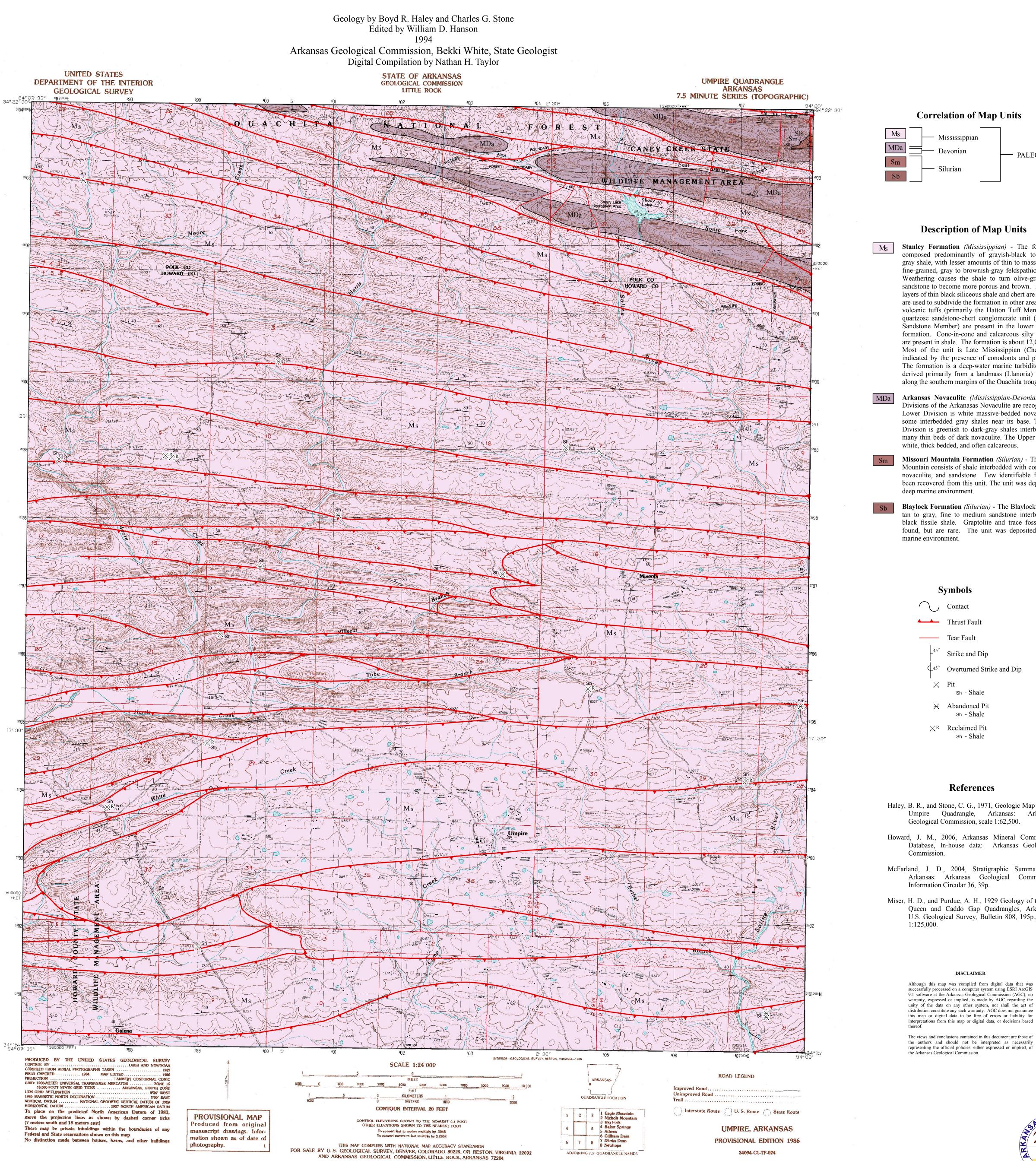
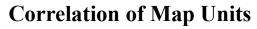
GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE UMPIRE QUADRANGLE, HOWARD AND POLK COUNTIES, ARKANSAS



Funded by the United States Geological Survey in cooperation with the Arkansas Geological Commission under the COGEO Map Project





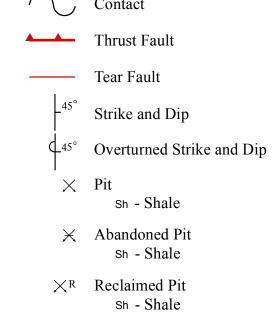
Description of Map Units

Stanley Formation (Mississippian) - The formation 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. Weathering causes the shale to turn olive-gray and the sandstone to become more porous and brown. Interbedded layers of thin black siliceous shale and chert are present and are used to subdivide the formation in other areas. Locally, volcanic tuffs (primarily the Hatton Tuff Member) and a quartzose sandstone-chert conglomerate unit (Hot Spring Sandstone Member) are present in the lower part of the formation. Cone-in-cone and calcareous silty concretions are present in shale. The formation is about 12,000 ft thick. Most of the unit is Late Mississippian (Chesterian) as indicated by the presence of conodonts and plant fossils. The formation is a deep-water marine turbidite sequence, derived primarily from a landmass (Llanoria) that existed along the southern margins of the Ouachita trough.

Arkansas Novaculite (Mississippian-Devonian) - Three Divisions of the Arkanasas Novaculite are recognized. The Lower Division is white massive-bedded novaculite with some interbedded gray shales near its base. The Middle Division is greenish to dark-gray shales interbedded with many thin beds of dark novaculite. The Upper Division is white, thick bedded, and often calcareous.

Missouri Mountain Formation (Silurian) - The Missouri Mountain consists of shale interbedded with conglomerate, novaculite, and sandstone. Few identifiable fossils have been recovered from this unit. The unit was deposited in a

Blaylock Formation (Silurian) - The Blaylock consists of tan to gray, fine to medium sandstone interbedded with black fissile shale. Graptolite and trace fossils may be found, but are rare. The unit was deposited in a deep



References

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