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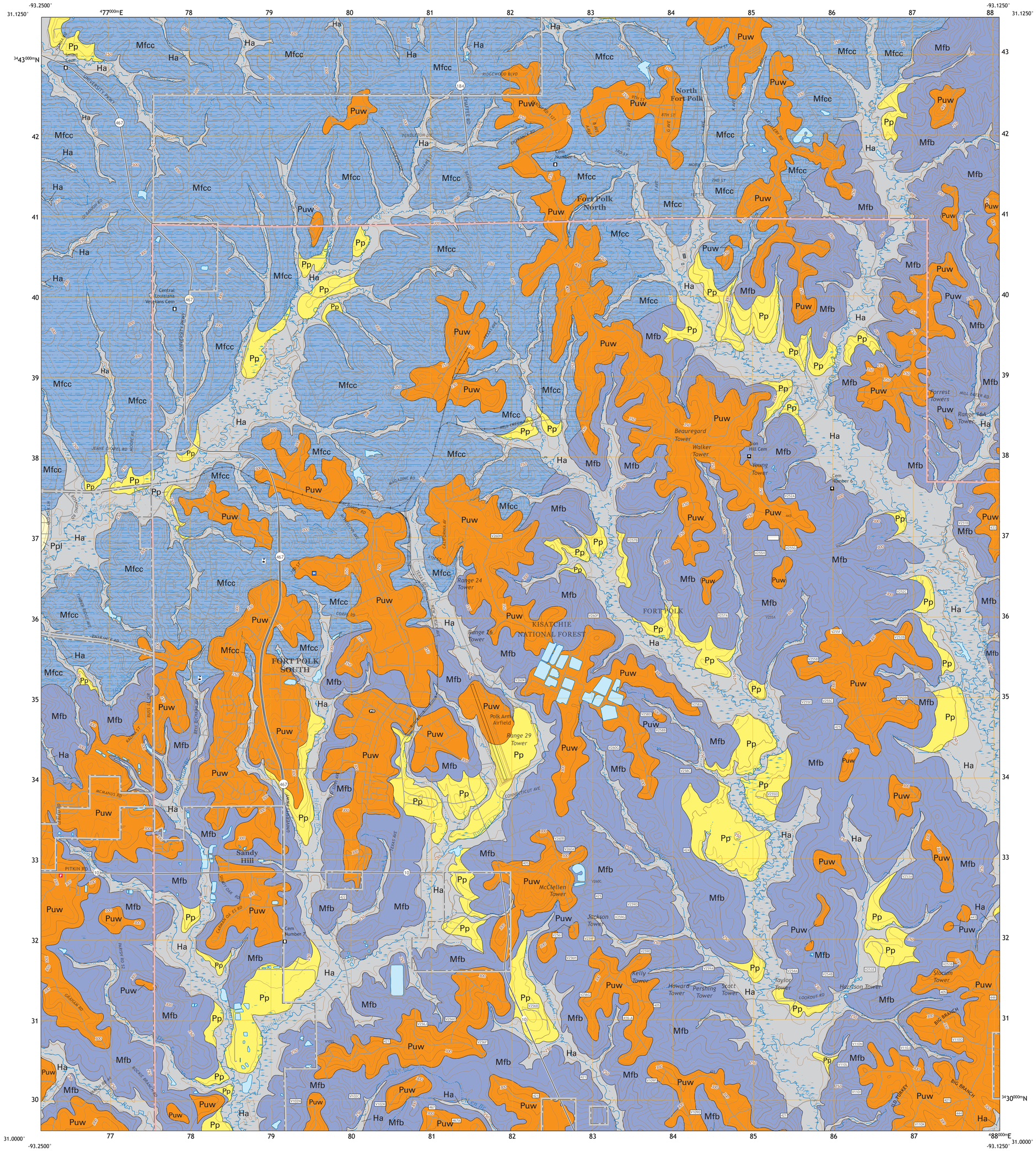
The National Map US Topo

FORT POLK QUADRANGLE
LOUISIANA - 7.5-MINUTE SERIES



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Geology: McCulloh, R.P. and Heinrich, P.V.

GIS Compilation: Peele, R.H. et. al.

Revision GIS/Cartography: Paulsell, R.L.

MN / GN — 1°19' / 20 MILS — 0°6' / 2 MILS

UTM GRID AND 2017 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

U.S. National Grid — 100,000 - m Square ID — VQ — Grid Zone Designation 15R

1 0.5 0 1 2
1000 500 0 METERS 1000 2000
0.5 0 1
MILES
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 8000 9000 10000
FEET

SCALE 1:24,000

Base map from U.S. Geological Survey 1:24,000 GeoPDF
National Geospatial Program US Topo Product Standard, 2011.
Universal Transverse Mercator Projection, Zone 15
North American Datum 1983 (NAD 83)
Contour Interval 10 Feet
North American Vertical Datum 1988

1 Leesville
2 Slagle
3 Simpson South
4 New Llano
5 Birds Creek
6 Rosepine
7 Hurricane Branch
8 Sugrue

ADJOINING QUADRANGLES

LOUISIANA

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Expressway — Local Connector
Secondary Hwy — Local Road
Ramp — 4WD
Interstate Route — US Route — State Route
FS Primary Route — FS Passenger Route — FS High Clearance Route

Geologic Map of the Fort Polk 7.5 minute quadrangle Vernon Parish, Louisiana

Description of Map Units

QUATERNARY SYSTEM

HOLOCENE

Ha — **Alluvium**—undifferentiated deposits of small upland streams: unconsolidated alluvial deposits of minor streams and creeks filling valleys incised into older deposits, with textures varying from gravelly sand to sandy mud.

PLEISTOCENE

PRAIRIE ALLOGROUP

Pp — **Prairie Allogroup, undifferentiated**—diverse depositional sequence of deposits of the Mississippi River, its tributaries, and coastal plain streams; includes terraced fluvial (meander belt, backswamp, and braided stream), colluvial, estuarine, deltaic, and marine units deposited during the Wisconsin to Sangamon interval of the late Pleistocene. Multiple levels along alluvial valleys and coast-parallel trends are grouped into two principal temporal phases. The Prairie Allogroup is undifferentiated where fluvial terrace remnants flank headward portions of stream courses.

Ppl — **Upper Prairie Allogroup**—Younger of Prairie Allogroup temporal phases, consisting of alluvial deposits of ancestral late Pleistocene streams. Grayish-white to reddish-white and light red very fine to medium sand to silt, with clay, to sandy mud, in places including beds of gravelly sand and sandy gravel of chert and vein quartz. Weathers to yellow, orange, and/or brownish-tan hues.

TERTIARY SYSTEM

PLIOCENE

UPLAND ALLOGROUP

Puw — **Willis Formation, undifferentiated**—deeply dissected alluvial sediments deposited by Pliocene streams in west-central Louisiana. The unit is unconformably underlain by Tertiary formations of Miocene to Eocene age, and is bounded downdip by the Lissie surface.

MIOCENE

FLEMING GROUP

Mfb — **Blounts Creek Formation, Fleming Group**—a relatively nondescript series of grayish clayey and silty very fine to fine sands, silty and very fine to fine sandy clays, and clayey silts. The principal sedimentary structures comprise rare lamination and low-angle cross lamination. Characteristics of the surface Blounts Creek accord generally with fluvial deposition interpreted as characteristic of an upper deltaic plain setting.

Mfcc — **Castor Creek Formation, Fleming Group**—silty to very fine sandy, grayish clay, with reddish mottles in places. Comprises calcareous clay, with scattered irregular calcareous nodules up to several centimeters long, at numerous localities. May weather to black soil. Local vertebrate fossil finds at Fort Polk in west-central Louisiana all occur in a coarse-sand- and conglomerate-rich sequence that represents a concentration and reworking of these calcareous nodules. Subsurface-to-surface electric-log correlation indicates that this sequence lies very near, if not coincident with, the uppermost portion of the Castor Creek. Fisk interpreted the Castor Creek as reflecting more brackish-water-influenced deposition than for the superjacent Blounts Creek and the subjacent Williamson Creek, based on overall texture and internal features and the occurrence of the Potamides matsoni fauna. The coarser-grained vertebrate-fossil-bearing sequence as indicating fluvial deposition with episodes of repetitive paleosol formation on a flood plain surface.

Open Water, Inundated Area, Wetland

Streams

Contact—includes inferred contacts.

Topographic Contours

Base Map.....United States Geological Survey, 2020
Boundaries.....LaDOTD, 2007
Contours.....National Elevation Dataset, 2008 - 2011
Hydrography.....National Hydrography Dataset, 2002 - 2017
Names.....GNIS, 1980 - 2017
Roads.....U.S. Census Bureau, 2017
Wetlands.....FWS National Wetlands Inventory 2021