

Description of Map Units

QUATERNARY SYSTEM

HOLOCENE

Hua—Holocene undifferentiated 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

LOESS—Eolian silt veneer of late Wisconsin age (Peoria Loess) mantling Pleistocene strata. Loess is 3-5 m thick in Carencro quadrangle (Miller, 1983) and consists of gray to brown clayey silt to silty clay, in places with rootlets, organic matter, calcareous and/or iron-oxide stains and/or nodules, light gray to dark brown mottles, and some very fine to fine sand.

PRAIRIE ALLOGROUP

Ppbcu—Upper Big Cane alluviation—Stratigraphically higher sequence underlying the lower of two geomorphic surfaces developed on the Big Cane alluviation. Gray to brown sand and silty sand, in places with traces of gravel.

Ppbccl—Lower Big Cane alluviation—Stratigraphically lower sequence underlying the higher of two geomorphic surfaces developed on the Big Cane alluviation. Brown sand, in places with traces of gravel, iron-oxide stains, and organic matter.

Ppav—Avoyelles alluviation—Meander-belt deposits of the late Pleistocene Mississippi River, terraced above and parallel to its western valley wall and incised into the underlying Beaumont Alluviation. The surface is occupied by relict channels of the Lafayette meander belt. Gray, tan, and brown clay, silt, and sand, in places calcareous and/or carbonaceous, or with clay pockets, silt seams, laminae of clayey silt and sand, sand layers, organic matter, iron-oxide stains and/or nodules (≤ 2 mm), and brown mottles. In the Lafayette area and vicinity a thin blanket of overbank sediment overlies the Beaumont Alluviation adjacent to the edge of the Lafayette meander belt (Mateo, 2015), and could not be mapped.

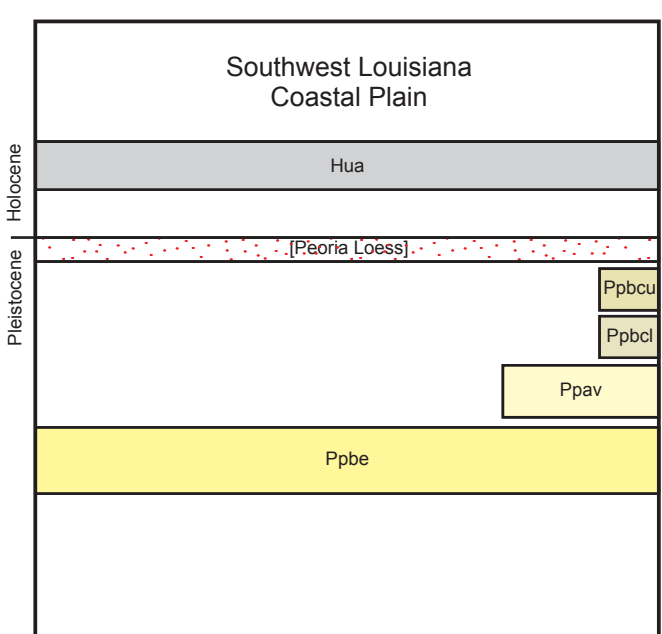
Ppbe—Beaumont Alluviation—Coastal-plain deposits of late to middle Pleistocene streams, forming the oldest and topographically highest of the Prairie surfaces of southwestern Louisiana. Gray, tan, brown, and red clay, silt, and sand, in places with Fe nodules (≤ 2 mm). Subsurface data indicate that in its upper 80+ m the unit in places shows a transition from fining-upward gravel overlain by coarse sand and gravel, to fining-upward sand (coarse to fine) and clay at the surface. In areas to the north and west of the study area the surface exhibits relict channels of the Red, Mermentau, and Calcasieu Rivers, and the unit includes deposits of the Ingleside barrier trend (Houston Ridge).

- Open Water**
- Normal Fault**—Ball and bar on downthrown side.
- Inferred Fault**—Identity and existence certain, location inferred. Ball and bar on downthrown side.
- Contact**—Includes inferred contacts.
- Roads/Federal Highway/Interstate Highway**
- Railroads**
- Streams**
- Topographic Contours**
- Open pit**

References:

- Mateo, Z. R. P., 2005, Fluvial response to climate and sea-level change, Prairie Complex, Lower Mississippi Valley; M.S. thesis, University of Illinois, Chicago, 66 p.
- Miller, B. J. (compiler), [1983], [Distribution and thickness of loess in Lake Charles, Louisiana 1 x 2 degree quadrangle]; Louisiana State University Department of Agronomy, Louisiana Agricultural Center, Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station, Baton Rouge, unpublished map, Louisiana Geological Survey, scale 1:250,000.

Correlation of Map Units

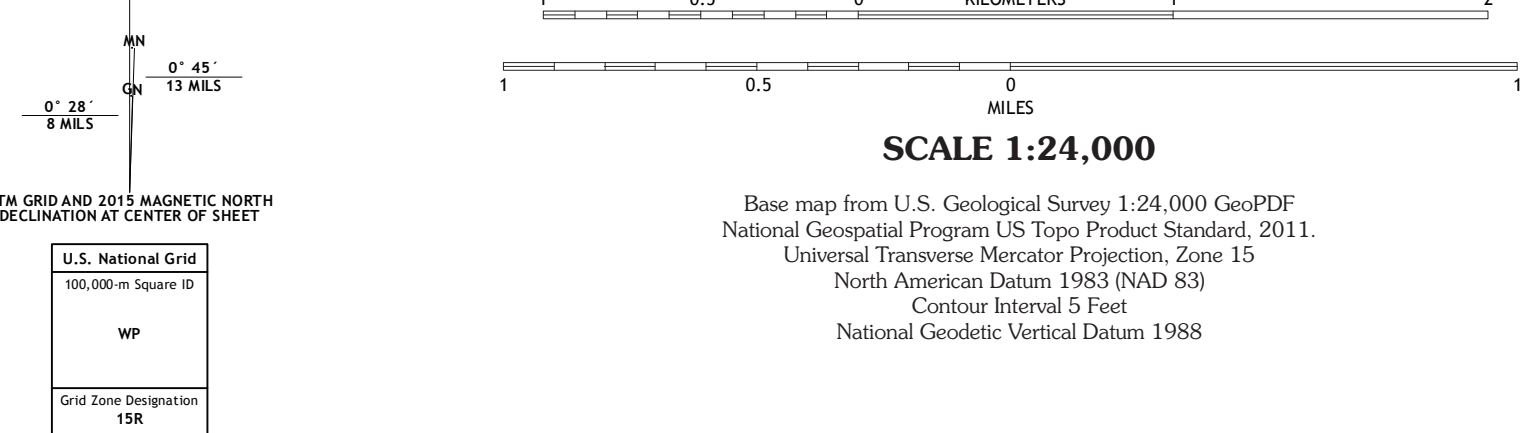


Produced and published by the Louisiana Geological Survey
 3079 Energy, Coast & Environment Building, Louisiana State University
 Baton Rouge, LA 70803 • 225/578-5320 • www.lgs.lsu.edu

This geologic map was funded in part by the USGS National Cooperative Geologic Mapping Program under STATEMAP award number G17AC00193, 2017.

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1	2	3	1 Church Point
2	3	4	2 Sunset
3	4	5	3 Arnaudville
4	5	6	4 Mire
5	6	7	5 Breux Bridge
6	7	8	6 Dison
7	8		7 Lafayette
8			8 Broussard



**Carencro 7.5 Minute Geologic Quadrangle
 2018**