

QUATERNARY SYSTEM	
HOLOCENE	
Ha	Alluvium —Nonconsolidated mud flooring ravines and bays in northeastern map area. Dark brown and black humus-rich clay of Mississippi River flood stage mingled with light brown, rust-brown, and reddish brown silty mud and fine sand lag deposits sourced from nearby loess terraces.
Hb	Backswamp deposits —Mud in topographically low areas situated between inactive and active meander belts, composed of clay settled from slow moving or calm flood stage water. Dark steel gray clay with less than 0.1% silt fraction. Backswamp deposits center likely include sediment from multiple meander belts and therefore are not assigned to a specific episode.
Hmd	Distributary channel deposits of the Mississippi River meander belt 1 —Silty mud levee and crevasse deposits of distributary channels historically or currently originating from the main Mississippi River. Tiger Bayou and Grand Bayou: medium - dark brown silty and fine sandy mud; coarse fraction dominated by quartz and feldspar with accessory (< 2%) amounts of light and dark micaceous and lesser mafic silicates, iron oxides, and schist and phyllite lithics. Thickness < 3 m.
Hml	Levee overbank flood deposits of the Mississippi River meander belt 1 —Widespread apron that parallels and thins away from the main channel and lacks geomorphic expression of individual leader channels. Medium brown silty and fine sandy mud. Coarse fraction of quartz and feldspar with ~ 5% light and dark micaceous, other dark silicates, and iron oxides.
Hmpb	Point bar deposits of the Mississippi River meander belt 1 —Ridge-and-sawle landform, interpreted as continuous deposition at channel point bars, typically with arcuate shape of variable curvature; may be mantled or concealed by subsequent flood stage deposits. Older point bar deposits in the map area typically consist of medium to dark brown silty mud with fine sand dominated by quartz and feldspar with magnetite and trace (< 1%) light and dark micaceous, dark silicates, and fragments of schist and chert. Active point bar deposits are medium - light brown sand composed of ~ 0.2 grains quartz, feldspars, fragments of chert, quartzite, schist/phyllite, and basalt(?), with lesser amounts of micaceous and iron oxides.
QUATERNARY UNDIFFERENTIATED	
Qu	Quaternary, undifferentiated —undifferentiated surficial deposits potentially comprising alluvial, colluvial, and/or other types of deposits.
Qaf	Quaternary alluvial-fan deposits —unnamed alluvial-fan deposits.
PLEISTOCENE	
	Peoria Loess —Upland regional scale mantling of light buff to light gray silt with clay and fine sand that lacks discernible bedding structures. Light and medium buff color in weathered exposure, medium to dark brown and rusty brown in soil with coarse breccia texture due to bioturbation. Dominant silt and sand components are quartz and feldspar with trace amounts of iron oxides, dark silicates, and light mica. Secondary goethite occurs as concentrations of 2-3 mm soil nodules that harden upon exposure. Vertical bluffs with decimeter columnar jointing and piping structures and low angle slopes with fin-and-groove erosion are diagnostic. Contact with underlying Sicily Island loess is marked by discontinuous lag gravel of cm size goethite nodules, by lenses of thin and medium bedded mud and sand, and by lenses of coarse white sand with eolian cross-bedding.
PRAIRIE ALLOGROUP	
Pph	Hammond alloformation —deposits of middle to late Wisconsin Coastal Plain streams, blanketed by Peoria Loess, in the Florida Parishes of southeastern Louisiana. Includes flood-plain deposits of the late Pleistocene Mississippi River, exposed in the eastern valley wall of the modern Mississippi River alluvial valley, originally defined as the Mt. Pleasant Bluff Alloformation.
Ppi	Irene alloformation —alluvial deposits of the middle Pleistocene ancestral Mississippi River and local fluvial equivalents of Florida Parishes streams in southeastern Louisiana. Where mapped, this unit is blanketed by both Peoria and Sicily Island Loess or loess-derived colluvium.
INTERMEDIATE ALLOGROUP	
Pmo	Montpelier alloformation —colluvial and slope deposits of the Florida Parishes of southeastern Louisiana derived from the Citronelle Formation and/or Tertiary formations. The unit is blanketed by Peoria and/or Sicily Island Loess.
TERTIARY SYSTEM	
PLIOCENE	
UPLAND ALLOGROUP	
Puc	Citronelle Formation —Alluvial sediments deposited by Pliocene streams in the Florida Parishes of southeastern Louisiana. Where mapped in the upper Amite River valley, it consists primarily of clayey very fine to coarse sand, with gravelly sand to sandy gravel (comprising chert, quartz, and/or light-colored mud), reddish to reddish brown with grayish to yellowish to brownish nodules, and is blanketed by Peoria and/or Sicily Island Loess. In places it includes abundant tree root casts and ironstone. Less-weathered exposures of Citronelle may show large-scale cross beds with light-grayish, whitish-weathering grains and sparse mica concentrated on cross beds; horizontal bedding; and mud rip-up clasts.

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

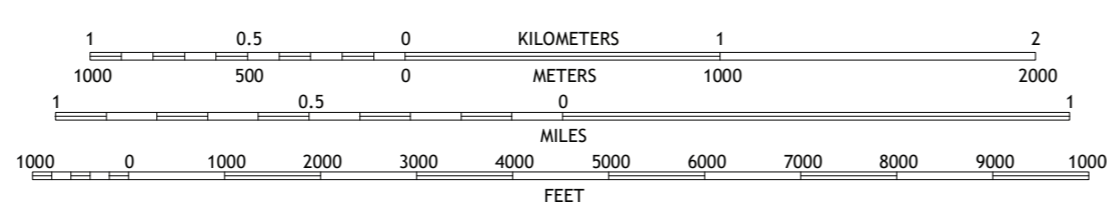
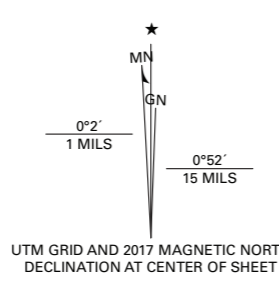
This geologic map was funded in part by the USGS National
Cooperative Geologic Mapping Program under STATEMAP award
number 06HQAG0043, 2006.

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SCALE 1:24,000
CONTOUR INTERVAL 5 FEET
NORTH AMERICAN DATUM OF 1983 (NAD 83)
WORLD GEODETIC SYSTEM 1984 (WGS 84)
UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR PROJECTION, ZONE 15
NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM OF 1988

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9



ROAD CLASSIFICATION	
Expressway	Local Connector
Secondary Hwy	Local Road
Ramp	4WD
Interstate Route	US Route
	State Route

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

This research is supported by the U. S. Geological Survey, National Cooperative
Geologic Mapping Program. 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 U. S.
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National Geospatial Program US Topo Product Standard, 2011.

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responsibility of the user. These geologic quadrangles are intended for use at the
scale of 1:24,000. A detailed on-the-ground survey and analysis of a specific site
may differ from these maps.

Geologic Map of the Port Hudson 7.5' quadrangle, E. Baton Rouge, W. Baton Rouge, Pointe Coupee, and W. Feliciana Parishes, Louisiana