



MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY  
OFFICE OF GEOLOGY  
OPEN-FILE REPORT 162

**GEOLOGIC MAP**  
of the  
**SENATOBIA QUADRANGLE**  
Tate and Panola Counties,  
Mississippi



Geology by David E. Thompson

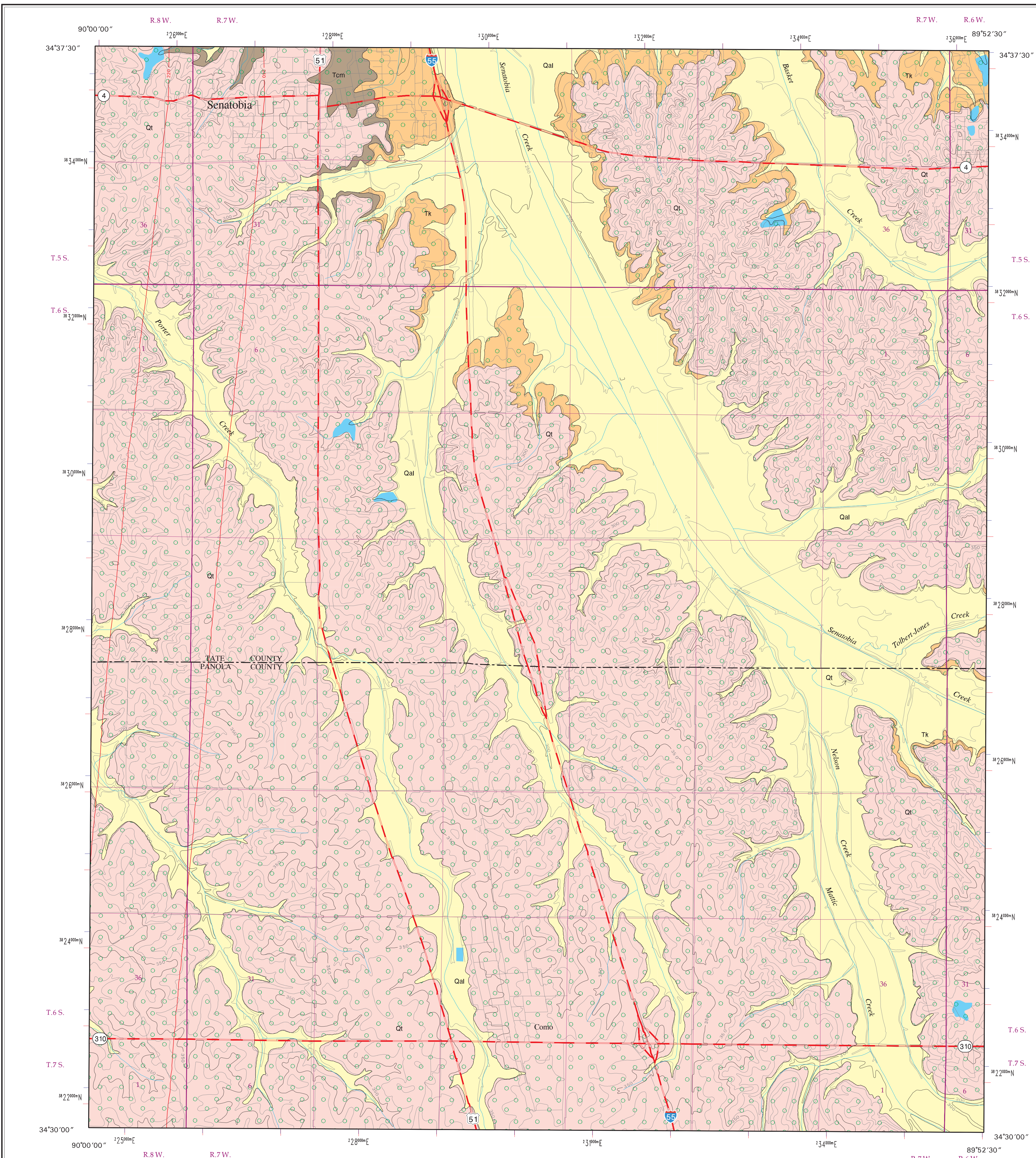
2003

**DESCRIPTION OF MAP UNITS**

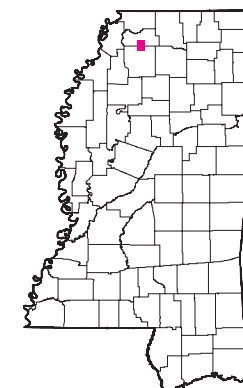
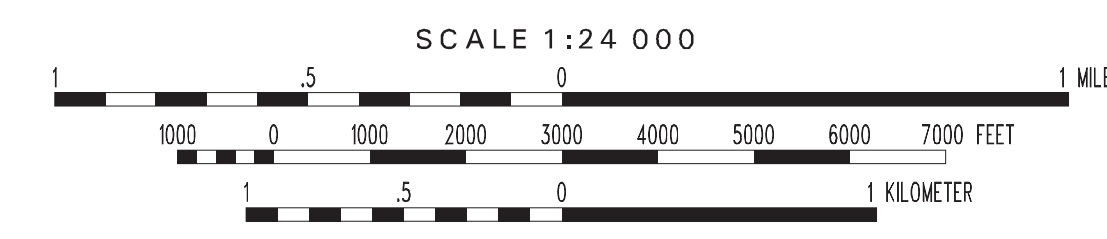
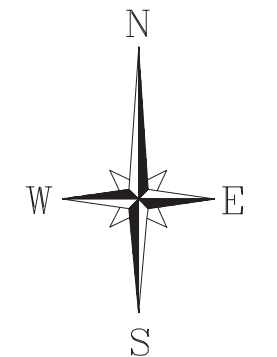
QUATERNARY	HOLOCENE	Qal	<b>ALLUVIUM</b> Sand, flood plain sands, silts, and gravels.
	PLEISTOCENE	Qt	<b>LOESS</b> Silt, buff to tan, pale yellow, red, or gray, sandy to clayey, quartzose, feldspathic. Unweathered loess is typically calcareous with dolomite and calcite; however, the upper portion of the loess is highly weathered, leached, noncalcareous, very clayey, and has been referred to as a brown or yellow loam. Loess is an eolian deposit derived from glacial outwash. Loess deposits blanket the pre-loess topography of the quadrangle area, with greater quantities developed along ridge crests than in valleys, creating substantial local variation in thickness. The thickness in the quadrangle is estimated at 7 to 15 feet. In places, weathered loess contains secondary deposits of small calcareous concretions (caliche, loess dolls). The basal few feet of loess grade into the sands and gravels of the underlying Pre-Loess Terrace Deposits.
TERTIARY		Eocene CLAIBORNE GROUP	Tcm
	Tk		<b>COOK MOUNTAIN FORMATION</b> Clay, olive gray to brownish gray, weathers light gray to white, carbonaceous to lignitic, dense or interlaminated with very fine-grained sand and silt, gray to light olive gray or dark yellowish brown, slightly glauconitic. The thickness is variable from a few feet to 60 feet due to incision by the overlying Cockfield Formation. This argillaceous interval is the confining layer above the widely utilized Memphis Sand Aquifer. Approximate structural contours (20 foot interval) are shown for the base of the Cook Mountain Formation. <hr style="border: 1px solid red; width: 100px; margin-left: 0;"/> 240 ft.
		Tk	<b>KOSCIUSKO FORMATION</b> Sand, gray to light olive gray, weathers reddish orange to pale yellowish brown, very fine- to very coarse-grained, quartzose, micaceous; interbedded to interlaminated with silt and clay, light olive gray to brownish gray, carbonaceous to lignitic. Basal position is typically sandy. Unconformity at base. The thickness is estimated to be 300 feet; however, only the upper 200 feet or so are exposed in the quadrangle. Constitutes the upper portion of the Memphis Sand Aquifer.

**References Cited**  
Brown, C. S., 1907, The lignite of Mississippi. Mississippi State Geological Survey, Bulletin 3, p. 18-19.  
Fisk, H. M., et al., 1949, Geological investigation of gravel deposits in the lower Mississippi Valley and adjacent uplands. Mississippi River Commission, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Waterways Experiment Station, Tech. Memoir 5-275, 58 p.  
Priddy, R. K., 1942, Tallahatchie County mineral resources. Mississippi State Geological Survey, Bulletin 50, p. 42-45.  
Saucier, R. T., 1994, Geomorphology and Quaternary geologic history of the lower Mississippi Valley. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Waterways Experiment Station, v. 1, p. 169-170, 214-218.

Geology field checked in 2003 using the 1982 U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle, 1927 North American datum, contour interval 10 feet.  
Mississippi Transverse Mercator projection, 1983 North American datum, GR580 spheroid, 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 16; 1983 datum shown in red, 1927 datum shown in blue.  
Sources: Road and water features, USGS Digital Line Graph data, 1:100,000 scale. Public Land Survey System, Mississippi Automated Resource Information System (MARIS), 1:24,000 scale.  
Geographic Information System by Daniel W. Morse.  
This map was produced by the Mississippi Office of Geology in cooperation with the U.S. Geological Survey, National Geologic Mapping Program, under STATEMAP grant #02HQAG0053.



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