

MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
 OFFICE OF GEOLOGY
 OPEN-FILE REPORT 235
GEOLOGIC MAP
 of the
TIE PLANT QUADRANGLE
 Grenada, Carroll, and Montgomery
 Counties, Mississippi

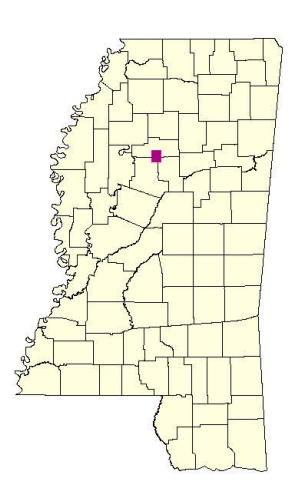


Geology by David E. Thompson, RPG

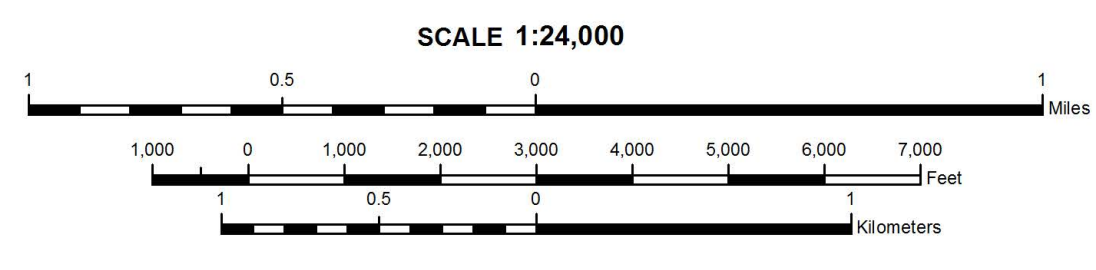
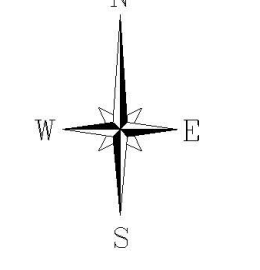
2010

DESCRIPTION OF MAP UNITS

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------|--|
| QUATERNARY | Qal | ALLUVIUM
Sand, flood plain sands, silts, and gravels. |
| | Tbc | LOESS
Silt, buff to tan, pale yellow, red, or gray, sandy to clayey, quartzose, feldspathic. Unweathered loess is typically calcareous with dolomite and calcite; however, loess in this quadrangle is highly weathered, leached/iron-calcareous, 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 local variation in thickness. The thickness in the quadrangle is estimated at 5 to 7 feet. In places, weathered loess contains secondary deposits of small calcareous concretions (caliche, loess dolls). |
| TERTIARY
Eocene
CLAIBORNE GROUP | Tk | KOSCIUSKO FORMATION
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; especially argillaceous in upper third of the formation. Locally, the basal Kosciusko contains layers of quartzitic, siliceous siltstone and sandstone as thick as 5 feet, often occurring as large boulders along hill tops and slopes. Unconformity at base. The thickness is estimated to be 300 feet; however, only the lower 100 feet or so are exposed in the quadrangle. Constitutes the Sparta Aquifer. |
| | Tzn-Tz | ZILPHA and WINONA FORMATIONS
Zilpha - Clay, gray to brownish black, carbonaceous to lignitic, weathers light gray to reddish pink to white, massive and homogeneous or interbedded to interlaminated with silt and sand, gray to light olive gray, quartzose, micaceous, carbonaceous, locally glauconitic; concretionary siderite and limonite; near surface exposures may exhibit jointing with selenite or limonite infilling. The thickness is variable from a few feet to 60 feet.
Winona - Sand, gray to green, weathers very light gray to reddish orange or dark red, fine- to coarse-grained, quartzose, micaceous, typically glauconitic to very glauconitic, carbonaceous, silty; locally fossiliferous with thin marine shell beds and prints. Surface exposures commonly weather to distinctive contorted, concretionary, limonitic sandstone and sandy ironstone; concretionary siderite, especially near top. Approximately 60 feet thick.
The total thickness of the Zilpha/Winona interval is approximately 120 feet; however, the unit thins to 60 feet or so locally due to apparent overlap by Kosciusko sand. |
| | Tt | TALLAHATTA FORMATION
Basic City Member
Sand, gray to very light gray, weathers pale yellowish orange to reddish orange, very fine- to medium-grained, unconsolidated, massive to cross-bedded, quartzose, micaceous, carbonaceous, pyritic; also greenish yellow to buff, fine-grained, semi-consolidated, siliceous, glauconitic, and silty; interbedded to interlaminated with clay, silt, claystone, and quartzitic siltstone and sandstone, olive gray to brownish gray, weathers yellowish gray to very light gray or white, carbonaceous with leaf and plant impressions; facoidal structures are common, near surface exposures may exhibit jointing with limonite infilling; claystones typically weather to lightweight and brittle rock with a subconchoidal fracture. Unconsolidated sands in the upper 30 to 60 feet are equivalent to the Neshoba Sand interval. The total thickness is approximately 220 feet; however, only the upper 140 feet or so are exposed in the northeastern portion of the quadrangle. |
| | ● H-30 | Drill-hole locality and identification number |



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Geology field checked in 2010 using the Provisional Edition 1983, U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle, 1983 North American datum, contour interval 5 and 20 feet, 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 16; 1983 datum shown in red; January 2010, magnetic north declination in quadrangle center is 0°32' west of true north.
 Sources: The base map is derived from a Digital Raster Graphic of the USGS topographic quadrangle map. Declination, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).
 Geographic Information System by Daniel W. Morse. MDEQ does not warrant the accuracy or completeness of the source data. Geologic maps are only a guide to current understanding and do not eliminate the need for detailed investigations of specific sites for specific purposes.
 This map was produced by the Mississippi Office of Geology in cooperation with the United States Geological Survey, National Geologic Mapping Program, under STATEMAP grant #G09AC00173.

Structural Cross-Section of the Tie Plant 7.5-Minute Geologic Quadrangle

