



GEOLOGIC MAP
of the
TERRY QUADRANGLE

Hinds and Copiah Counties,
Mississippi

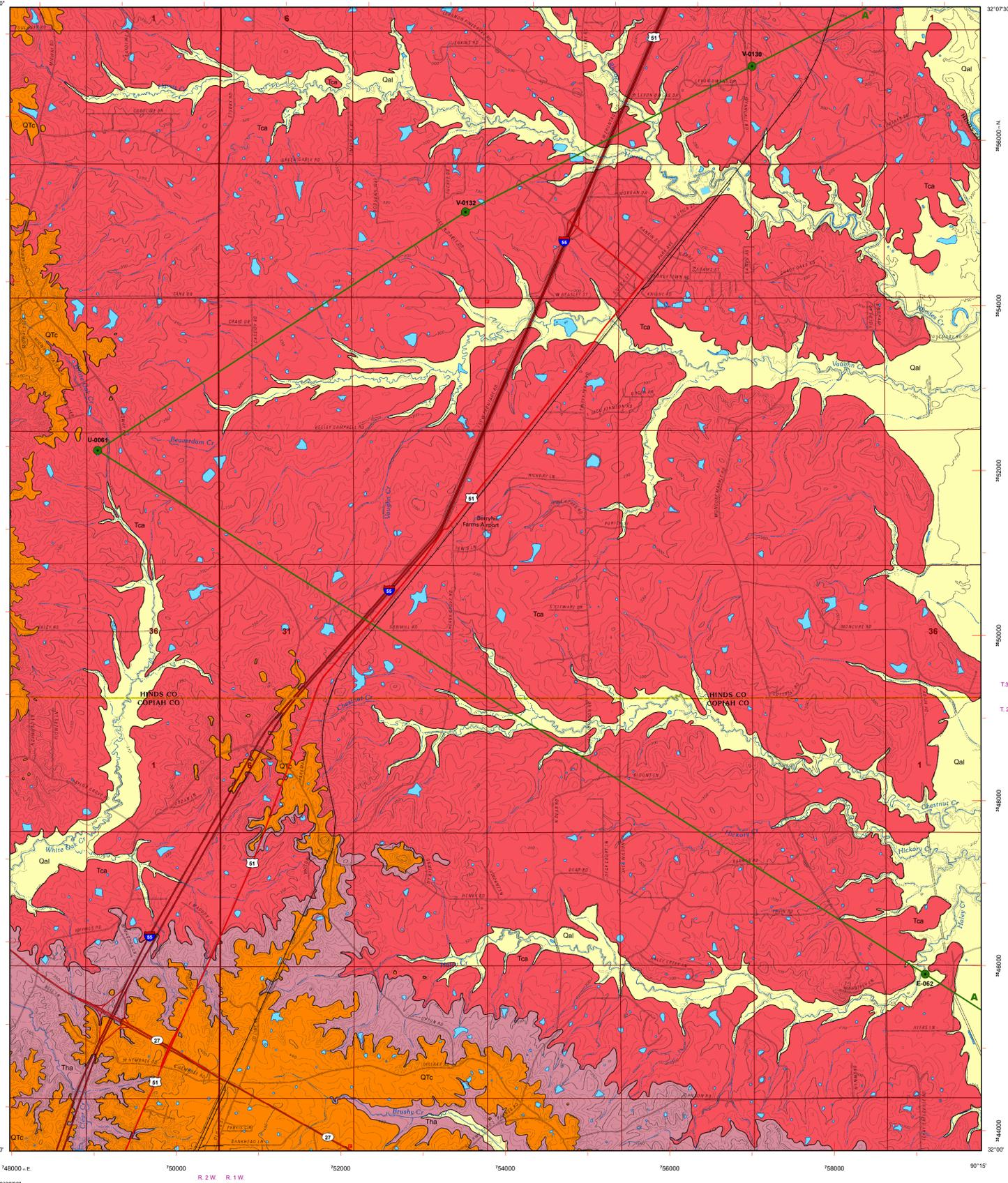
Geology by James E. Starnes, RPG



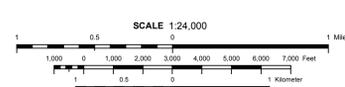
2013

DESCRIPTION OF MAP UNITS

Geologic Unit	Color	Description
QUATERNARY		
HOLOCENE		
ALLUVIUM (Qal)	Yellow	Flood plain sands, silts, gravels, and clays.
PLIO-PLISTOCENE		
CITRONELLE FORMATION (Qtc)	Orange	Sand, yellow, orange, purple, red, pink, fine- to coarse-grained, predominantly quartzose, cross-bedded to massive; graveliferous, pea to cobble size, predominantly chert with lesser amounts of vein quartz, metaquartzite, agate, and sandstone; clay, pink to white, generally occurring as discontinuous lenses and as rip-up clasts, clasts. Conglomeratic ironstone ledges are common in the graveliferous sands at the base of the formation. The base of the Citronelle Formation is unconformable and occurs around 400 feet in elevation.
TERTIARY		
MIOCENE		
HATTIESBURG FORMATION (Tha)	Reddish-brown	Sand, gray, pale yellow to white, often indurated at surface, fine- to coarse-grained, cross-bedded to massive with rare laminar pea gravels, often indurated to orthoquartzitic at surface, predominantly quartzose with lesser amounts of chert, quartzite, and mica, silicified wood common. Clay, green, gray, brown, weathers white to brown, silty to sandy, locally lignitic, white opal nodules common.
OLIGOCENE - MIOCENE		
CATAHOULA FORMATION (Tca)	Red	Sand, gray, pale yellow to white, fine to coarse-grained, cross-bedded to massive with rare laminar pea gravels, often indurated to orthoquartzitic at surface, predominantly quartzose with lesser amounts of chert, metaquartzite, and mica, silicified wood common. Clay, green, gray, brown, weathers white to brown, silty to sandy, can contain common opal and barite nodules, lignite common in basal clays.
V-0130	Green dot	Drill-hole locality and identification number



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Geology field checked in 2012 using the 1971, U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle, Universal Transverse Mercator projection, 1927 North American datum, contour interval 10 feet. Universal Transverse Mercator projection, 1983 North American datum, GRS80 spheroid, 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator 1983 datum grid ticks, zone 15, shown in red, January 2013, magnetic north declination in quadrangle center is 0°23' west of true north, changing by 0°7' west per year.

Sources: The base map is derived from the Digital 2012 LISTOPO, contour Mylar, separate of the USGS 1971 topographic quadrangle; railroad features from the Federal Railroad Administration (FRA), 2002 edition, 1:100,000 scale; Public Land Survey System from Mississippi Automated Resource Information System (MARIS), 1:24,000 scale. 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 #G12AC20232.

Structural Cross-Section of the Terry 7.5-Minute Geologic Quadrangle

