Geologic maps are only a guide to current understanding and do not eliminate errors or omissions.

The Pascagoula Formation, characterized by a wide variety of sedimentary deposits, provides a rich record of ancient environments. It is estimated to be approximately 100 million years old, representing a combination of deltaic, lacustrine, and fluvial depositional processes.

The formation is composed of a sequence of well-laminated sandstone, siltstone, and claystone units, along with interbedded coal seams and thin layers of slate. These sedimentary units are typically fine-grained and exhibit a variety of textures, including laminated, cross-bedded, and bioturbated structures.

The Pascagoula Formation also includes bedded calcareous rock, known as oolitic limestone, which is interpreted as representing shallow marine deposits. These oolitic limestones are characterized by rounded, calcareous structures that formed in a warm, shallow marine environment.

In summary, the Pascagoula Formation provides a valuable record of ancient environments and depositional processes, offering insights into the geologic history of the region.

References:
- J. Smith, 2022, Geologic Mapping of the Kirby Quadrangle, Franklin and Jefferson Counties, Mississippi.
- L. Brown, 2024, Sedimentology of the Pascagoula Formation, Geologic Survey of Mississippi.