

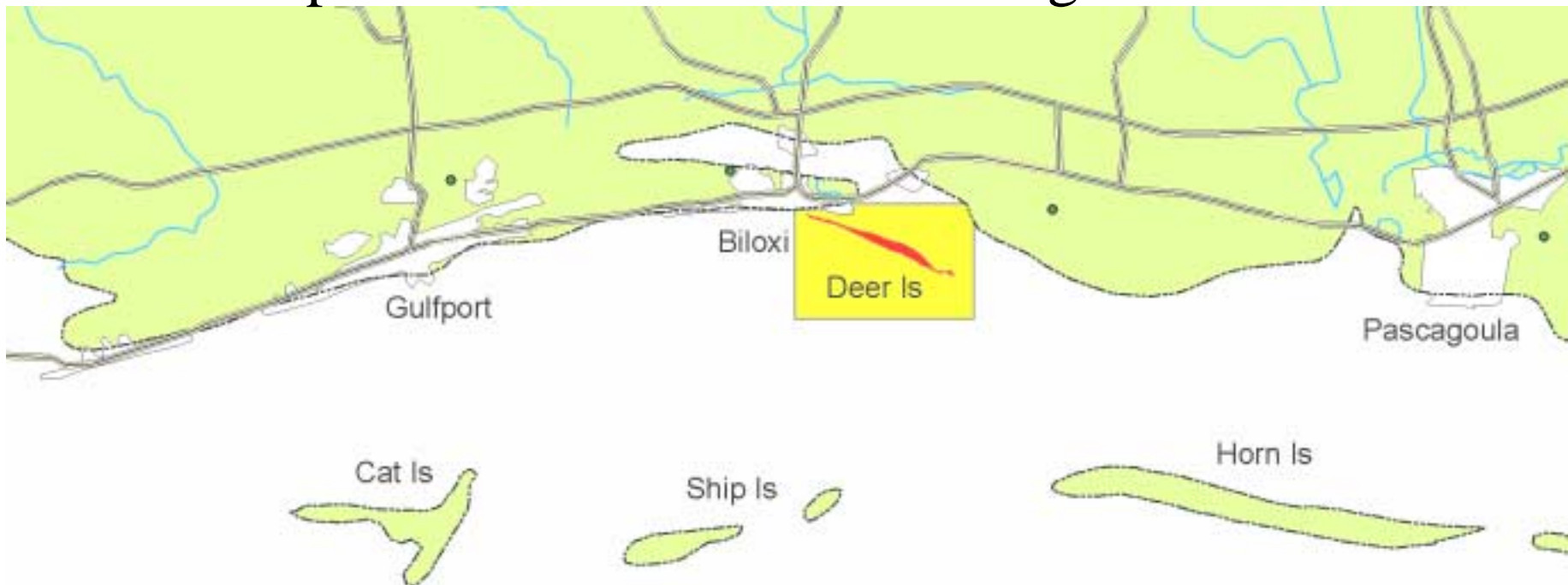


DEER ISLAND, COASTAL
MISSISSIPPI - A
GEOLOGICAL AND
HISTORICAL STORY

Keil Schmid and Ervin Otvos

Introduction

- Located off Biloxi, MS
- Not a barrier island
- Long history of human habitation and land use
- Over 300 acres of erosion in 150 years
- Now part of Coastal Preserves Program

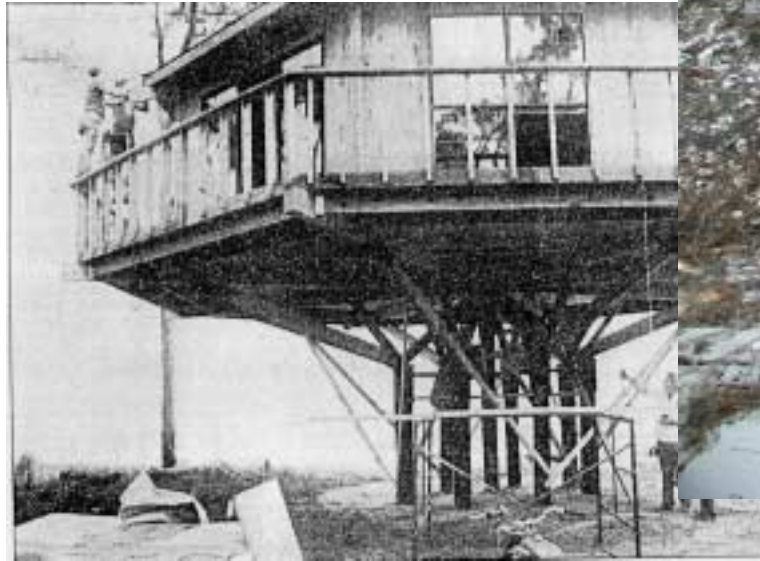


Objectives

- Establish surface and subsurface geology
- Sea-level definitions by Pleistocene and Holocene units
- Establishing geological and geomorphological controls on erosion

Island History

- Indian Occupation – Paleo Indian to Mississippian Periods
- European Occupation in 1717
- Farming and Fishing in 18th and 19th Centuries
- Amusement Park in 1915
- Development and Recreation Facilities Planned; Some Built and Later Destroyed by Storms

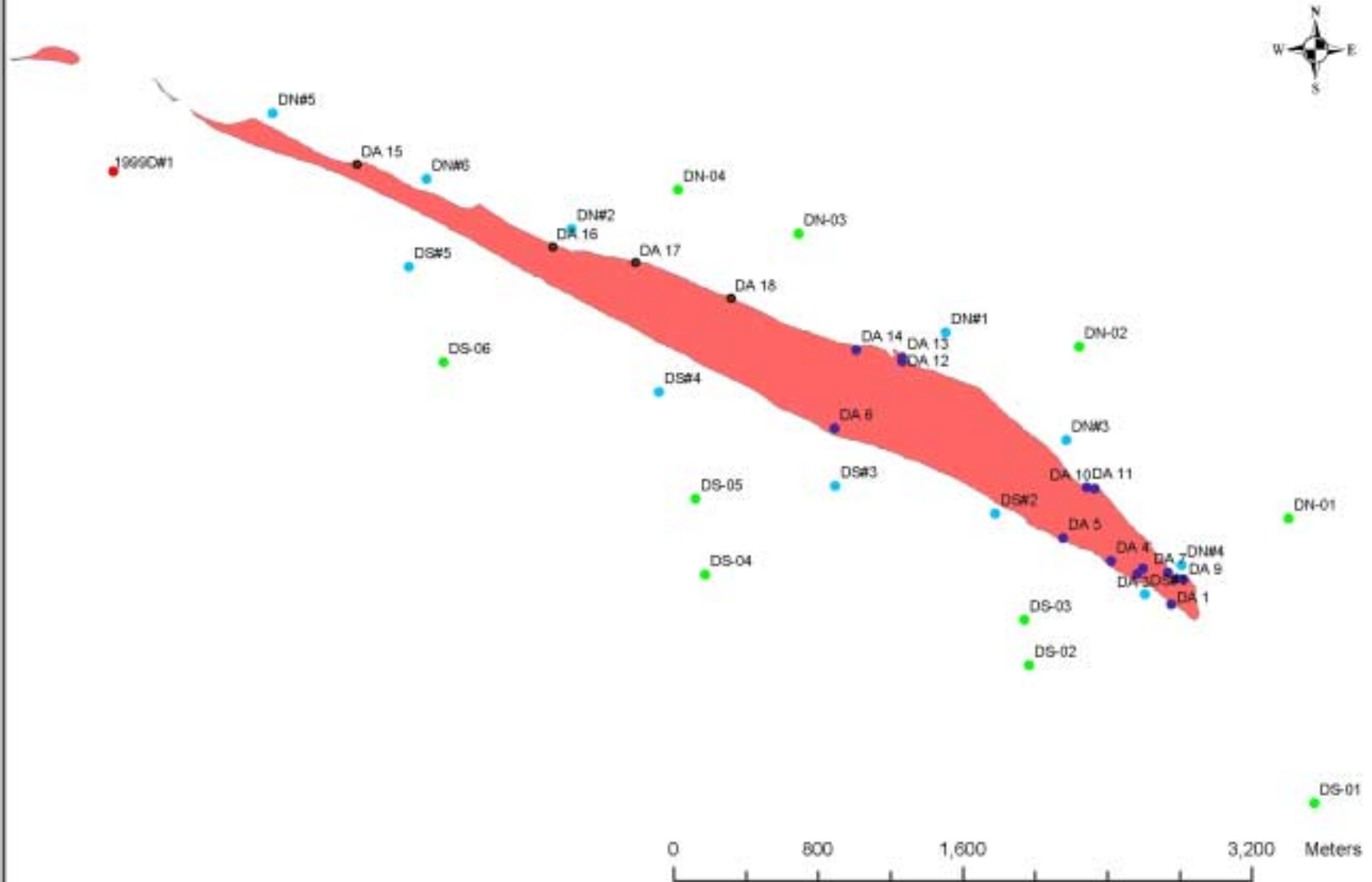


Methods

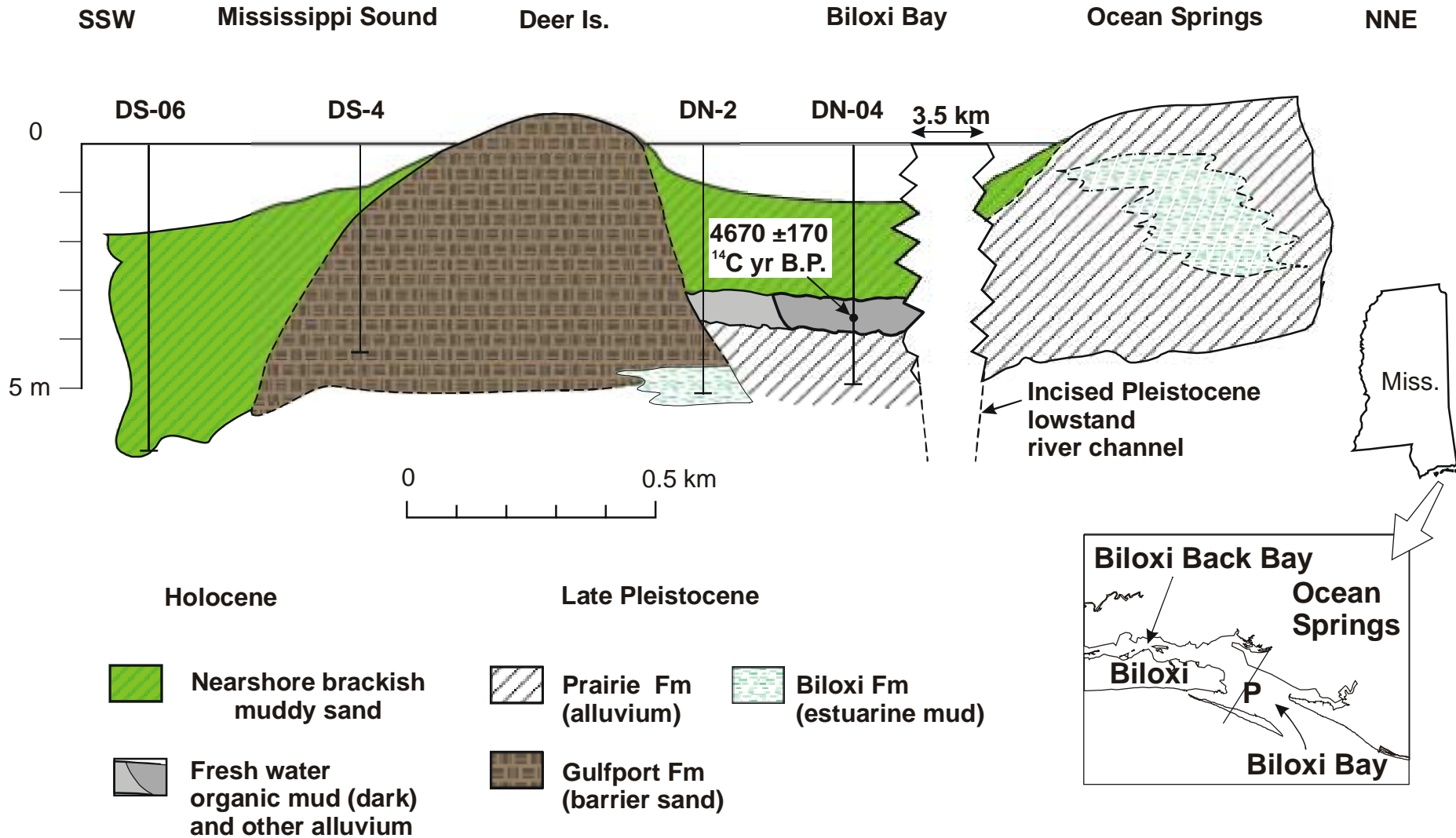
- GPS Shoreline Surveys
- Vibracores (offshore)
- Hand Augers (onshore)
- Sediment Texture & Micropaleo
- GIS analysis



Core Locations



Geology – Western Profile



Island Lithology

Holocene Brackish Mud



Holocene M. Sand

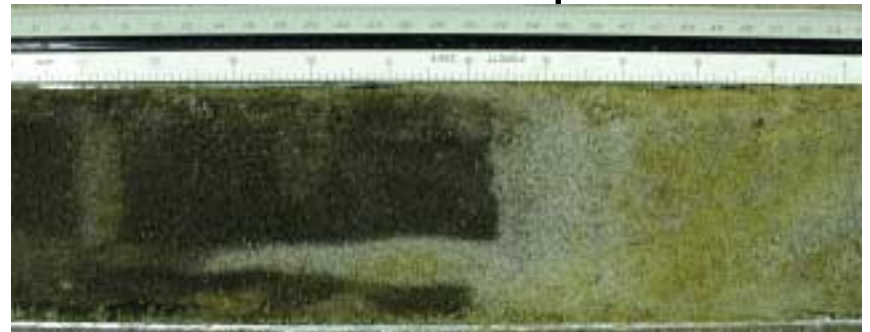


Pleistocene
Prairie Fm (?)

Holocene Fresh Water
Swamp 4670 yr BP



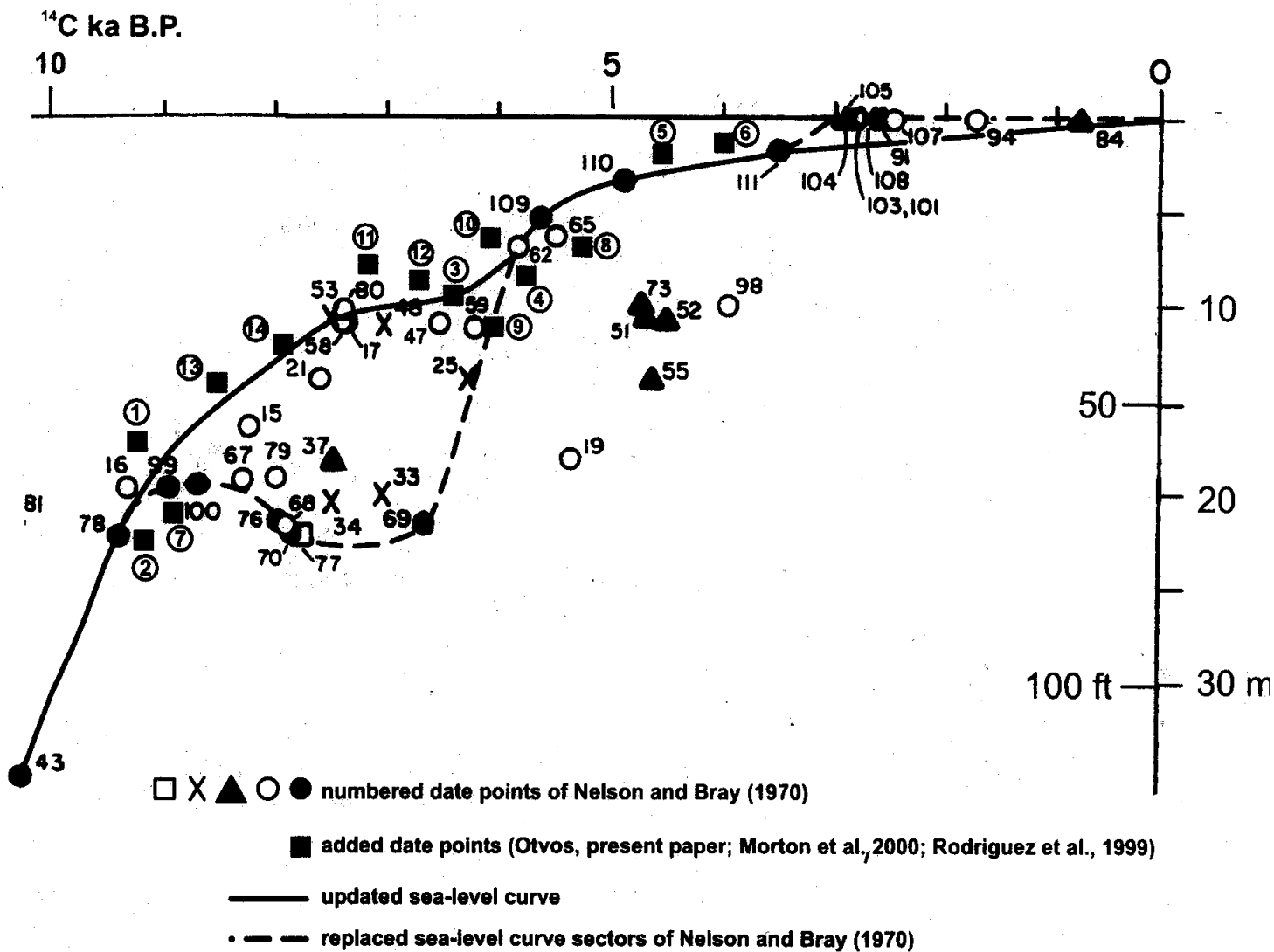
Pleistocene Gulfport Fm



Pleistocene Biloxi Fm



Sea Level

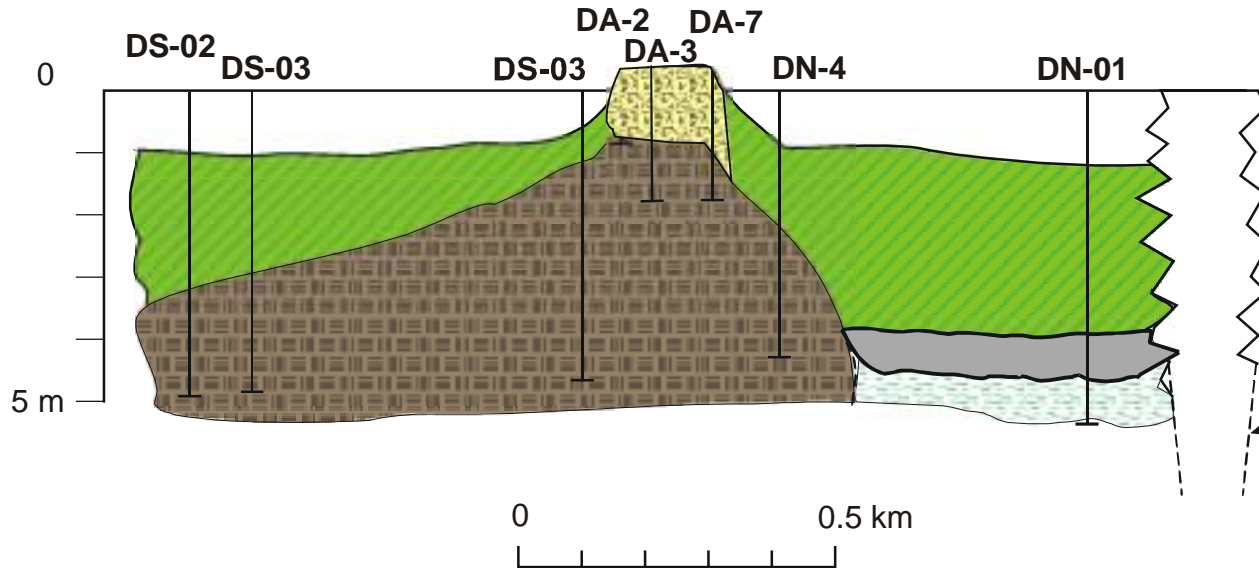


Shorelines: Western Island

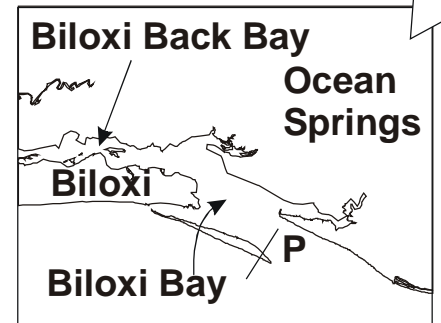


Geology – Eastern Profile

SSW Mississippi Sound Deer Is. Biloxi Bay



Incised Pleistocene lowstand river channel



Holocene

Late Pleistocene

- | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|----------------------------|---|---------------------------|
|  | Brackish nearshore muddy sand |  | Prairie Fm (alluvium) |  | Biloxi Fm (estuarine mud) |
|  | Brackish organic sand and mud |  | Gulfport Fm (barrier sand) | | |
|  | Fresh water organic mud (dark) and other alluvium | | | | |

Shorelines: Eastern Island



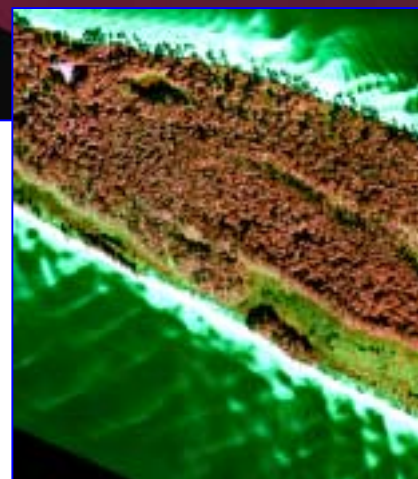
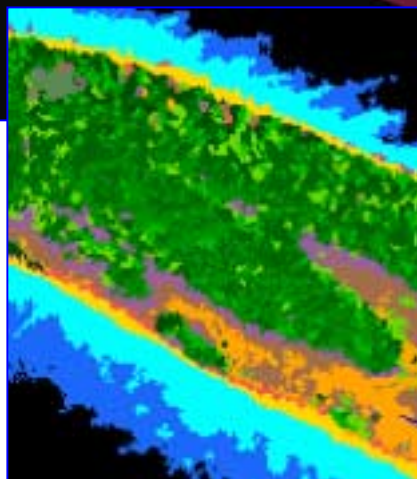


Deer Island Habitats from 4-Meter ATLAS Imagery

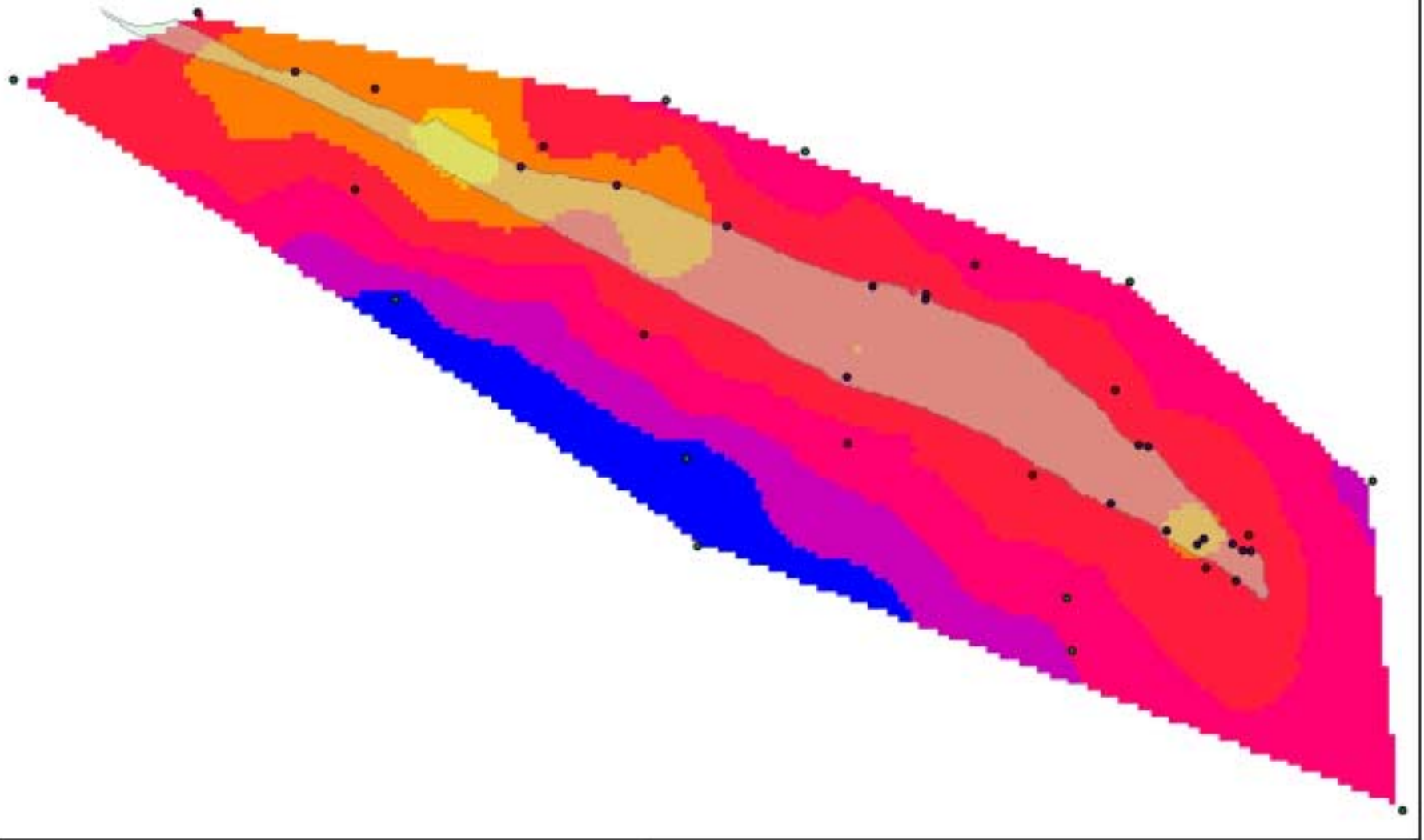
Habitat Map From 4 Meter
ATLAS Multispectral Data
Acquired December 5, 1997

Location of Subset
Shown Below

Row	Class_Names	Color
1	Water	Dark Blue
2	Bayou/ Canals/ Pond	Blue
3	Subtidal Shoal	Light Blue
4	Nearshore Intertidal	Cyan
5	Bayou Mudflats	Light Blue
6	Beach	Yellow
7	Dune Vegetation	Red
8	Salt Flat	Dark Red
9	Tidal/ Intermediate Marsh	Green
10	Intermediate Marsh	Light Green
11	High Marsh	Olive Green
12	High Marsh/ Dune Vegetation	Olive Green
13	Scrub/ High Marsh	Brown
14	Low Scrub	Orange
15	High Scrub	Purple
16	Low Mixed Hardwood/Pine Forest	Light Green
17	High Pine Forest - Sunny	Dark Green
18	High Pine Forest - Less Sunny	Dark Green
19	Low Pine Forest - Sunny	Dark Green
20	Low Pine Forest in Deep Shadows	Dark Green




Pleistocene Surface Elevation



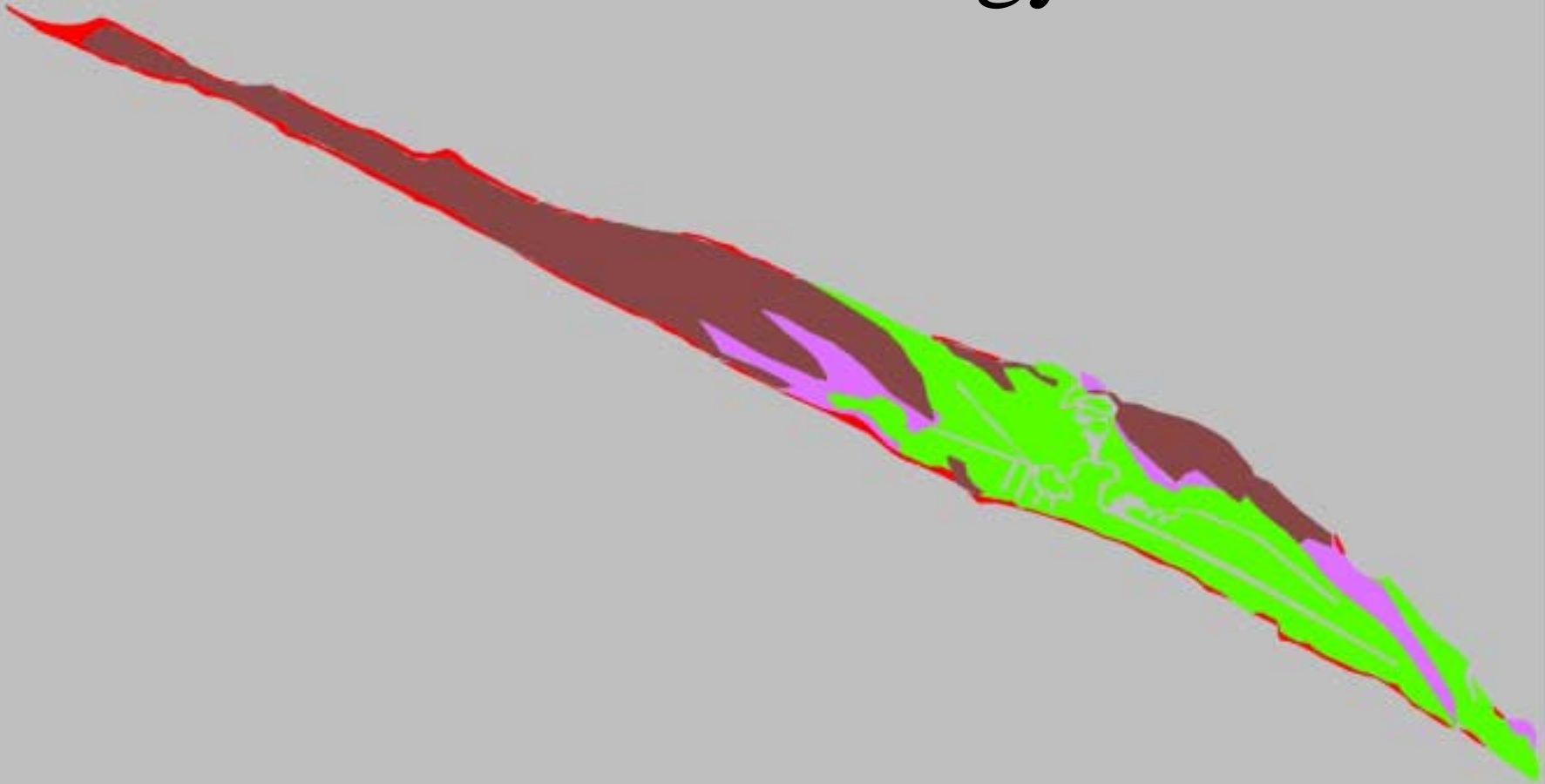
Pleistocene Elevation




0 250 500 1,000 Meters





Surface Geology




Surface Geology

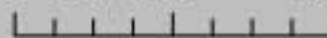
 Pleistocene

 Holocene - reworked Pleistocene

 Holocene - beach

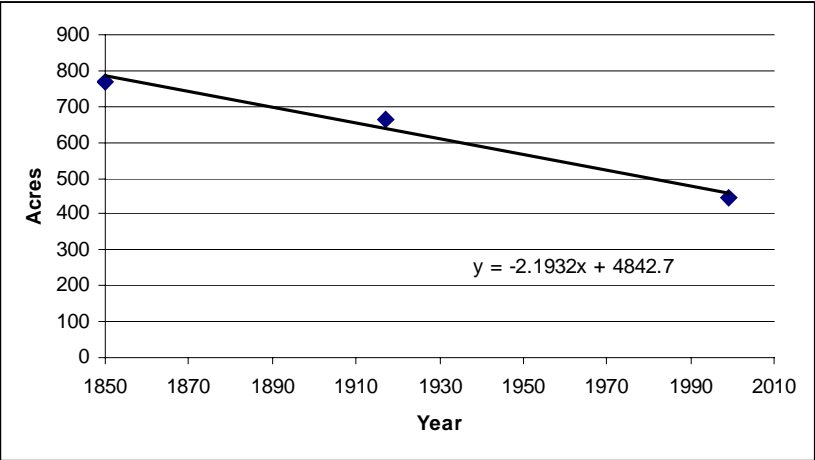
 Holocene - brackish mdy. sand

0 250 500 1,000 Meters



Shorelines

Accretion



Average area change = -2 acres/year



Conclusions

- Island wrapped around Pleistocene Gulfport Fm barrier ridge complex. Its surface dips toward S.E.
- Island flanked on east by incised late Pleistocene Biloxi River valley, drowned and partially filled during mid-late Holocene transgression
- Sea-level stood at ca. -1 to -1.5 m at approximately 4.7 ka BP
- 2 acres/yr island area lost to erosion; a 34% land loss since 1852. Island length reduced from 8.0 km to 6.5 km.
- Erosion most prominent in the southeast where Holocene muddy sands and marsh deposits form the shoreline