

MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
OFFICE OF GEOLOGY
OPEN-FILE REPORT 252

GEOLOGIC MAP of the LANHAM QUADRANGLE

Jones County Mississippi



Geology by James E. Starnes, RPG

2012

DESCRIPTION OF MAP UNITS

- QUATERNARY**
- HOLOCENE**
- ALLUVIUM**
- Qal** Flood plain sands, silts, gravels, and clays.
- PLIO-PLEISTOCENE**
- CITRONELLE FORMATION**
- Qtz** 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 may be boulder size. Conglomeratic ironstone ledges are common in the graveliferous sands at the base of the formation, which overlies the Hattiesburg Formations unconformably.
- TERTIARY**
- MIOCENE**
- HATTIESBURG FORMATION**
- Tha** Clay, green, gray, brown, weathers white to brown and contains opaline concretions in places, silty to sandy (silt commonly weather to mottled reddish-purple and gray, dense, ferruginous concretionary masses), locally lignitic; sand, gray, pale yellow to white, fine- to coarse-grained, cross-bedded to massive, containing pea gravel in basal portion, often indurated to sandstones and siltstones at the surface, predominantly quartzose with lesser amounts of chert, metaquartzite, mica, and heavy minerals, silicified and coalified wood common; gravel, well-rounded quartz (white, yellow, brown, pink, and clear), agate (gray, yellow, white, banded, quartz druse or chalcedony), and subangular to well-rounded chert (white, gray, black). Some chert clasts are oolitic, banded, or contain marine Paleozoic fossils such as crinoids, brachiopods, bryozoans, rugose and tabulate corals, and gastropods. The base of the Hattiesburg Formation is designated at the base of a sand unit of regional extent that occurs at the approximate horizon of the base of the Fleming Formation in Louisiana and the middle-Miocene Amos Sand in Alabama.

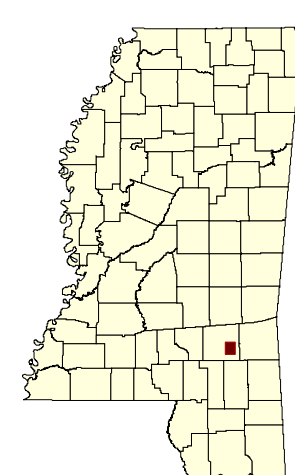
#166 Drill-hole locality and identification number

Geology field checked in 2012 using the 2000, U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle, 1983 North American datum, contour interval 10 feet. Universal Transverse Mercator projection, 1983 North American datum, GRS80 spheroid, 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 16, 1983 datum shown in red. January 2012, magnetic north declination in quadrangle center is -1°3' west of true north.

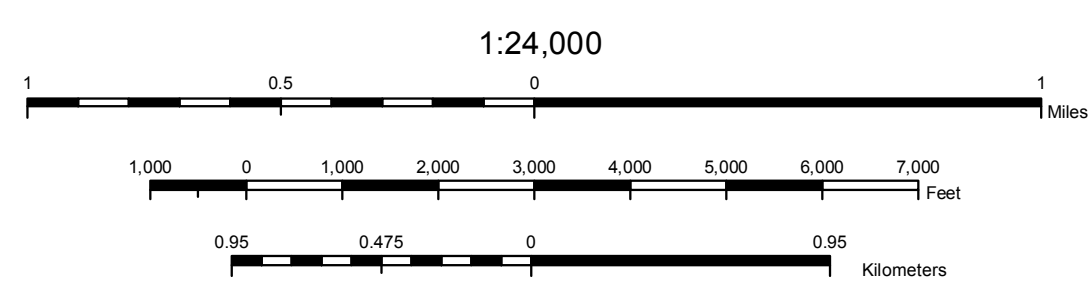
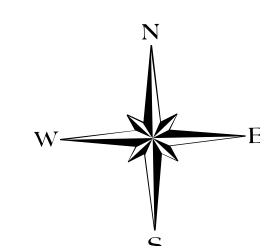
Sources: The base map is derived from the Digital 2012 USTOPO of the USGS topographic quadrangle map. Declination, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).

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 #G11AC20265.



GEOLOGIC MAP
LANHAM QUADRANGLE
Jones County, Mississippi



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

