

EXPLANATION

CATEGORIES

GROUP I.

Dominantly clay and mud, low permeability, high water-holding capacity, high compressibility, high to very high shrink-swell potential, poor drainage, level to depressed relief, low shear strength, high plasticity
Geologic units include interdistributary muds, barrier-strandplain swales, abandoned channel-fill muds, overbank fluvial muds, mud-filled coastal lakes and tidal creeks

GROUP II.

Dominantly sand, high to very high permeability, low water-holding capacity, low compressibility, low shrink-swell potential, good drainage, low ridge and depressed relief, high shear strength, low plasticity
Geologic units include Modern barrier island sands (beach, foredunes, stabilized eolian blowouts, vegetated barrier flats, washover channels), and Pleistocene barrier-strandplain sands

GROUP III.

Dominantly clayey sand and silt, moderate permeability and drainage, moderate water-holding capacity, low to moderate compressibility and shrink-swell potential, level relief with local mounds and ridges, high shear strength
Geologic units include meanderbelt sands, alluvium, levee, crevasse splay, Pleistocene fluvial, distributary, strandplain sheet sands and delta-front sands, delta-front facies may be covered by loess

GROUP IV.

Coastal marsh, fresh to brackish, very low permeability, high water-holding capacity, very poor drainage, depressed relief, low shear strength, high plasticity, high organic content, subject to salt-water flooding
Geologic units include fresh to brackish marsh, marsh-filled tidal creeks, and marsh-covered levees

GROUP V.

Inland swamp and marsh, permanently high water table, very low permeability, high water-holding capacity, very poor drainage, very poor load-bearing strength, high organic content, subject to frequent flooding
Geologic units include swamp, fresh-water marsh, marsh-filled abandoned channel and course, ephemeral in Port Bay and Laguna Larga areas, locally thin mud may veneer sand substrate

GROUP VI.

Wind-tidal flat and salt marsh, sand with minor amounts of mud and algal mat laminations, subject to frequent tidal and wind-tidal inundation, eolian transport of sand on back side of Modern barrier island, properties on the Modern barrier similar to Group II, and properties on the bay margin similar to Group IV
Geologic units include wind-tidal flats, salt marsh, and washover distributary channel and distal fan facies

GROUP VII.

Made land and spoil, properties highly variable, mixed mud, silt, sand, and shell, reworked spoil commonly sandy and shelly with moderate sorting similar to Group III
Geologic units include subaerial spoil heaps or mounds, subaerial reworked spoil, subaqueous spoil, made land

GROUP VIII.

Transitional wind-tidal flat and stream floodplain, brief periods of tidal inundation alternating with longer sustained periods of wind deflation and occasional flooding by stream runoff, properties similar to Group II, essentially an area of wind destruction of eolian sand sheet

GROUP IX.

Clay-sand dunes and dune complexes, active and inactive, sparsely and heavily vegetated respectively, see Geologic map to differentiate dunes, mixed sand, silt, and clay with variable properties similar to Group III, older vegetated dune complexes have higher sand and caliche content, currently active dunes high in clay content
Geologic units include inactive, brush-covered clay-sand dune complex, active, grass-covered clay-sand dunes

GROUP XI.

Active dunes, sand, friable, very high permeability, low water-holding capacity, low compressibility, low shrink-swell potential, good drainage, high shear strength, low plasticity, unstable due to migration, local relief up to 30 feet
Geologic units include Modern barrier back-island dune field, fore-island blowout dune, and coppice dune and sandflats

GROUP XII.

Loess sheet, silt and fine sand, thin and locally discontinuous, overlying fluvial sand and mud, locally sandy near underlying Pleistocene channel bodies, loess variable thickness, moderate to very high permeability, low to moderate water-holding capacity, low compressibility, low shrink-swell potential, good to fair drainage, high shear strength, low plasticity, shallow water table, flat to hummocky or ridge-like topography, underlying non-eolian sediments resemble Groups I and III, engineering plans should involve consideration of depth of silt and sand and nature of subjacent Pleistocene sediment
Geologic unit, loess sheet overlying fluvial facies

Refer to tables in text for land-use evaluation for engineering, solid-waste disposal, and other functional categories based on physical properties and other parameters



Pit or quarry, commonly in fluvial deposits



Sludge pit or miscellaneous waste-disposal site, may be abandoned



Sewage-disposal site, liquid effluent, normally treated



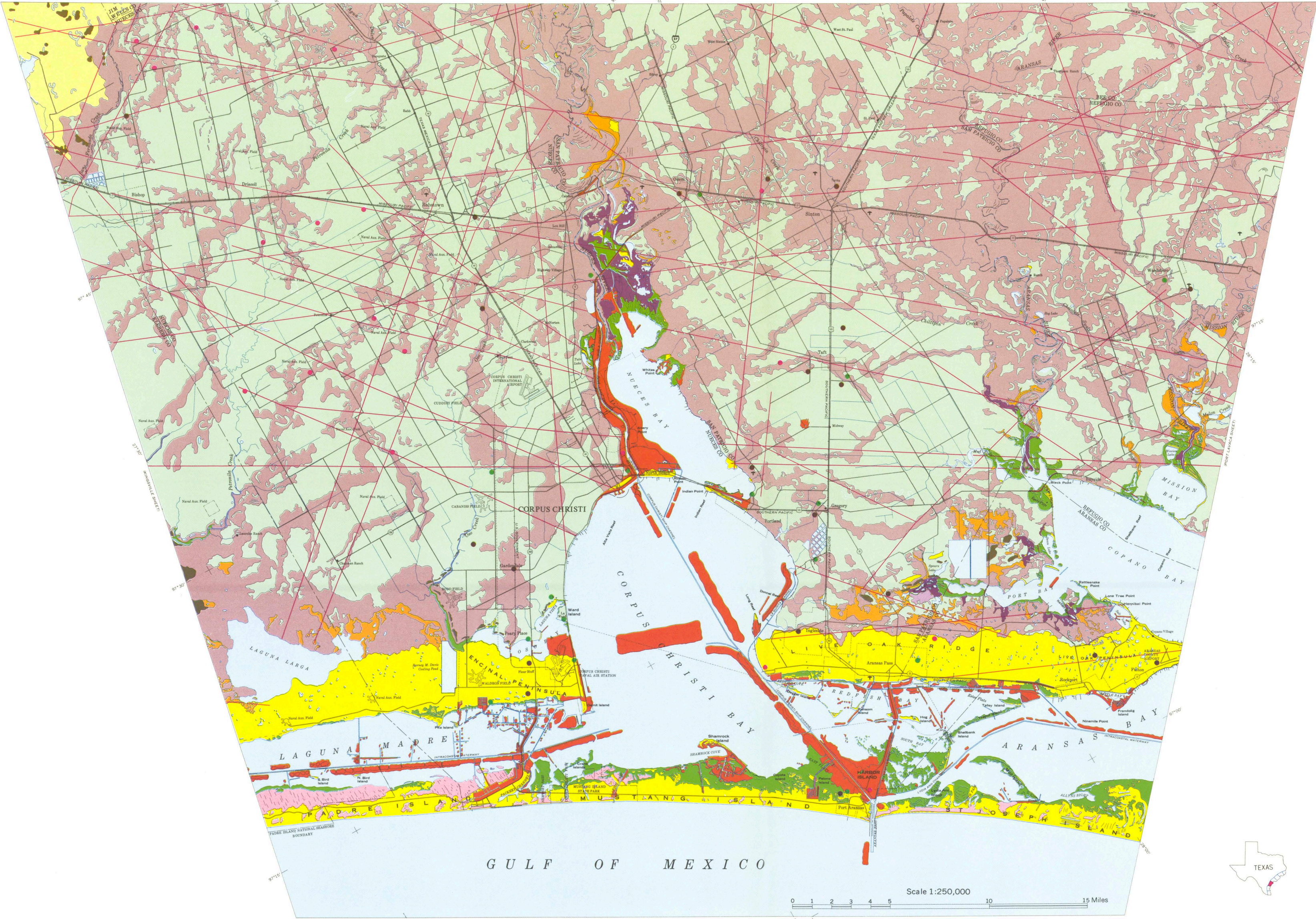
Solid-waste disposal site, sanitary landfills, and open dumps



Active or potentially active fault, based on lineament or grain displayed on aerial photographs, some faults from published sources

Sources of data given in text

NOTE: GROUP X is not present in this area



Mapping and cartography by Bureau of Economic Geology
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Sources of data and credit for contributions to maps given in text

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PHYSICAL PROPERTIES