

EXPLANATION

PLEISTOCENE SYSTEMS

- FLUVIAL-DELTAIC SYSTEM**
- Distributary and fluvial sands and silts, including levee and crevasse splay deposits
  - Interdistributary mud, including bay and floodbasin deposits
  - Delta front mud and sand, may be reworked, veneered by thin marsh-lacustrine mud or loess, locally calcified
  - Delta front mud and sand, may be reworked, lacustrine mud or loess veneer removed by erosion, locally calcified
  - Marsh, fresh-water and poorly drained depressions, mud and sand substrate, distribution varies with climatic cycle (Modern)
  - Abandoned channel and course, mud-filled (Pleistocene and Holocene-Modern)
  - Coastal lake or pond, mud-filled (Pleistocene and Holocene-Modern)
  - Clay-sand dunes, accretionary, active, locally sparse grass wind-tidal flat or playa source common (Modern)
  - Clay-sand dune complexes, inactive, grass or brush-covered (Holocene and Modern)
  - Loess sheet, thin, stippled where discontinuous, silty, overlies calcified Pleistocene fluvial sand (Holocene-Modern), brush and grass covered
  - Loess sheet, thin, discontinuous, silty, overlies Pleistocene deltaic mud and calcified sand (Modern), brush and grass covered
- BARRIER-STRANDPLAIN SYSTEM**
- Barrier-strandplain sand, grass-covered, local sparse scrub
  - Marsh, fresh-water and poorly drained swales, mud and sand substrate, distribution varies with climatic cycle (Modern)

MODERN-HOLOCENE SYSTEMS

- FLUVIAL SYSTEM**
- Small ephemeral stream, alluvium or erosion sand, silt, mud, commonly barren, sparse vegetation inland, headward-eroding
  - Wind-tidal flat, sand and mud, firm, occurs locally in lower stream valley, transitional between bay and stream
- BARRIER AND OFFSHORE SYSTEMS**
- Shell mud and sand with shell, mottled
  - Shoreface, sand and muddy sand, burrowed
  - Beach, sand and shell
  - Fore-island dune ridge, sand
  - Sandflats and/or coppice sand-dune fields, wind-shadow dunes common, active
  - Barrier flat, sand and shell, grass-covered, local ponds and marsh
  - Barrier flat, sand and shell, very sparse grass
  - Stabilized blowout dune complex, sand, grass-covered, hummocky, ramp-like
  - Wind deflation trough and storm runnel on barrier flat, sand, some seasonal fresh-water marsh and grass, algal mats
  - Washover channel, sand, active
  - Washover fan, sand, subaerial, unvegetated, active
  - Back-island dune field and fore-island blowout dune, sand, longitudinal dune types common, active
  - Back-island sandflats with small migrating dunes, unvegetated

MARSH SYSTEM

- Marsh, fresh-water and poorly drained depressions, distribution varies with climatic cycle

BAY-ESTUARY-LAGOON SYSTEM

- Bay or lagoon-margin sand or shell berms, accretionary, subaerial, relict depositional grain, vegetated
- Bay or lagoon-margin sand, locally with shell and mud, subaqueous sheet or bar, occasionally subaerial near Rincon de San Jose
- Bay-margin oolites and quartz sand, sparse grass locally

- Bay-margin quartz sand and calcite-coated grains, sparse grass locally, Pleistocene locally exposed
- Sand shoal with some oolites, slight bathymetric relief
- Grass flat, muddy sand with shell, hypersaline
- Bay and lagoon sand, muddy, locally sparse grass, Pleistocene locally exposed in Baffin Bay
- Bay and lagoon mud, mottled, some mixed shell
- Bay mud, laminated, rare shell below 6 feet, some sand and shell with locally exposed Pleistocene above 6 feet
- Serpulid reefs and related shell-rich sand and beach rock, known reefs shown by solid circles
- Wind-tidal flat, sand, loose, rarely flooded
- Wind-tidal flat, sand and mud, firm
- Wind-tidal flat, sand and mud, extensive algal mats, alternately emergent-submerged
- Wind-tidal flat, mud and sand, algal-bound mud, gyrfiferous, firm
- Wind-tidal flat, mud and sand, extensive algal mats, depressed relief, wet and soft
- Eolian accretionary bars and ridges, sand and clay, on wind-tidal flat (rincons, poteros)
- Marginal residual sand apron on windward side of rincons and poteros, wind deflation lag deposit
- Transitional zone, wind-tidal flat to eolian sand sheet, wind deflation, concentrated clay dunes, sand

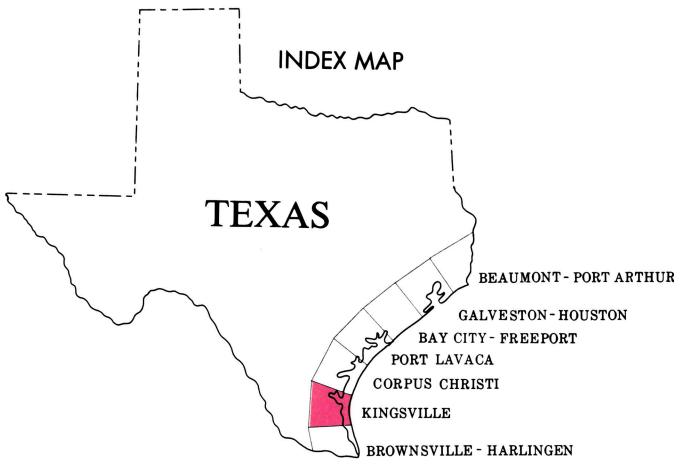
EOLIAN SYSTEM

- Active dune complex, sand, commonly banner dunes, locally barchan dunes
- Active dune blowout areas, sand local depressed relief, eolian grain prominent, hummocky, locally fresh-water marsh in wet seasons
- Sand sheet with strong relict grain of base-leveled dunes, sparse grass
- Sand and loess (silt) sheet with no relict grain, sparse grass
- Moderately stabilized dunes, sand and loess (silt) sheet brush-covered
- Well-stabilized dune sands, dense live-oak mottes and scrub
- Sand and loess (silt) sheet deflation area, active, grass, high water table, occasionally flooded, poorly drained
- Clay-sand dunes, accretionary, active, locally sparse grass, wind-tidal flat or playa source common
- Clay-sand dune complexes, inactive, grass or brush-covered (Holocene and Modern), local sediment source
- Loess sheet, thin, stippled where discontinuous, silty, overlies calcified Pleistocene fluvial sand (Holocene and Modern), brush and grass covered
- Loess sheet, thin, discontinuous, silty, overlies Pleistocene deltaic mud and calcified sand (Holocene and Modern), brush and grass covered

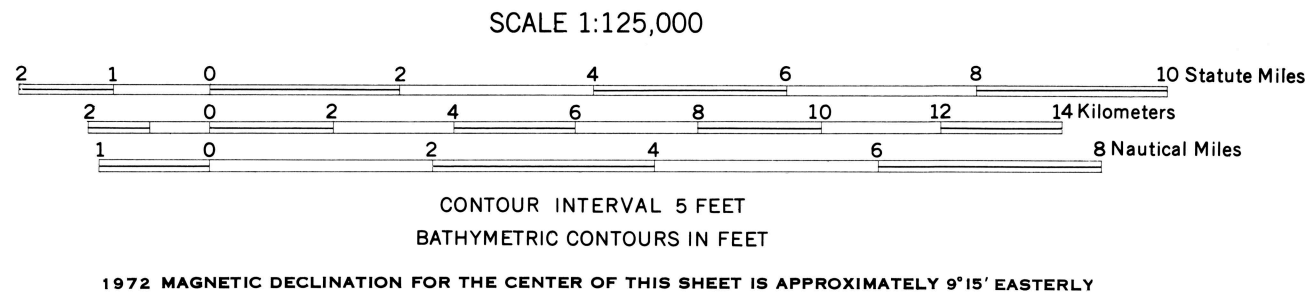
OTHER MAP UNITS

- Barchan dune orientation in banner dune complexes
- Longitudinal dune orientation in back-island dune field
- Beach ridges, accretionary, relict (barrier-strandplain)
- Wind accretion ridges, rincons and poteros
- Serpulid reefs, approximate distribution, others unmapped
- Spoil heap or mound, subaerial
- Reworked spoil, subaerial
- Spoil, subaqueous
- Made land

\* Facies or environments present within more than one system.  
Sources of data, date of topographic mapping and aerial photography utilized in mapping, and other pertinent information given in text.



Mapping and cartography by Bureau of Economic Geology  
Geology mapped on aerial mosaics, Edgar Tobin Aerial Surveys  
Base adapted from U.S.G.S. topographic maps  
Sources of data and credit for contributions to maps given in text



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