



EXPLANATION

- Lower shoreface and shelf, under normal conditions a decrease in wave and current energy occurs below 8 feet, burrowing by marine organisms common, some longshore and onshore sand transport in shallow areas especially during storms, deposition of some fine suspended sediment
- Normal surf or breaker zone, high wave energy area, shifting subaqueous bars, zone extends to depth of about 8 feet, longshore and onshore transport of sand common
- Area of moderate erosion or scour to slight deposition, natural tidal channels shift laterally by cut and fill
- Areas of rapid deposition, predominantly tidal delta accretion and aggradation or prodelta progradation
- Site of active or potential hurricane washover channel
- Shoreline, erosional, eolian processes active along Gulf side of barriers
- Shoreline, depositional, accretion, eolian processes active along Gulf side of barriers
- Shoreline in depositional-erosional equilibrium, eolian processes active along Gulf side of barriers
- Shoreline stabilized by seawall, dredging, or other man-made structures
- Area of slow to moderate deposition within bays, predominantly suspension in deeper bay, accretion in some marginal areas
- Area of active reworking and redistribution of subaqueous spoil by waves and currents
- Oyster reef deposition, predominantly vertical growth with some lateral growth, mapped reefs not necessarily all live communities
- Area of wind-tidal flooding, commonly generated by persistent north (winter) or southeast (summer) winds, alternating submergence and emergence, local areas of wind-driven sand transport during exposure, algal mat development during submergence
- Eolian sand dunes, barrier-island blowout dunes and small back-island dunes on St. Joseph Island, areas of active eolian sand transport and deposition
- Inland lake, area of wave erosion and deposition, beach ridge accretion along southern margin and erosion and recession along north and northeast shore, resulting from waves generated by north (winter) and southeast (summer) winds, processes may be presently inactive, ephemeral, some areas artificially drained
- Area inundated by marine water, Hurricane Carla storm surge tide
- 7.6 Hurricane Carla recording tide gage, high watermark elevation, datum mean sea level
- 7.2 Hurricane Carla recording site, still high watermark elevation, datum mean sea level
- 7.5 Hurricane Carla storm surge and river flooding debris or drift line elevation, datum mean sea level
- Area inundated by marine water, Hurricane Beulah storm surge tide
- Area inundated by river flooding and rainfall runoff, Hurricane Beulah rainfall and aftermath storms, local ponding in depressions
- 5.1 Hurricane Beulah recording tide or river gage, high watermark elevation, datum mean sea level
- 4.1 Hurricane Beulah recording site, still high watermark elevation, datum mean sea level
- 5.1 Hurricane Beulah storm surge and river flooding debris or drift line elevation, datum mean sea level

Sources of data given in text

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

BUREAU OF ECONOMIC GEOLOGY 1974
Copyright © Bureau of Economic Geology

ACTIVE PROCESSES

Percentage frequency of surface wind direction, 1941-1945 and 1953-1956
Victoria Foster Air Force Base

