

EXPLANATION

Areas of principal lignite occurrences at depths less than 200 feet.

GEOMORPHIC UNITS

BOTTOMLAND UNITS

P1 FLOODPLAIN. Alluvium of mixed clay, sand, and gravel, commonly fines upward; clay and clay loam soils; slopes less than 2 percent; high- to moderate-frequency flooding, recharge, ponding; water-tolerant hardwoods; cropland, pastureland, aquifer.

P2 UNDIFFERENTIATED ALLUVIUM-COLLUVIUM. Alluvium and colluvium along minor tributaries, gradational from sand and silt alluvium to colluvium; sandy loam and silt loam soils; slopes less than 5 percent; low- to high-frequency flooding; oak-elm-hickory-boxelder association; pastureland.

RIVER TERRACE UNITS

A3 SANDY MUD TERRACE. Alluvium of mixed clay, sand, and gravel, commonly fines upward, sandy mud dominant at surface; sandy loam and fine sandy loam soils; slopes less than 2 percent; recharge, sheetwash; oak forest; pastureland, cropland, minor aquifer, gravel pits.

MISCELLANEOUS GEOMORPHIC UNITS

G1 DENSELY DISSECTED TERRAIN. Intermixed sand and mud; soils variable; slopes from 10 to 25 percent; oak forest and pine forest; erosion, gulying; rangeland.

G2 NATURAL PONDS. Natural closed depressions where ground surface intersects water table, commonly within sand hills or on terraces; soils determined by local substrate; slopes less than 2 percent; ponding; water-tolerant grasses; rangeland.

SUBSTRATE UNITS

SAND UNITS

H1 SAND HILLS. Friable to loose sands, locally iron-cemented; sand and fine sand soils; slopes from 3 to 10 percent (rarely up to 20 percent), expressed as steep, rounded hills; recharge area for major aquifers; oak-pine forest; aquifer, rangeland, pastureland.

H2 LOW-ROLLING SANDS. Friable to loose sands; sand and fine sand soils; slopes less than 3 percent; recharge; oak-pine forest; aquifer, rangeland, pastureland.

SAND AND MUD UNITS

J1 LOW-RELIEF, SANDY MUD - OAK FOREST. Interbedded sand and mud and sandy mud; sandy loam and loamy sand soils; slopes less than 3 percent; gulying, recharge; oak, transitional to oak-pine; pasture, aquifer.

J2 MODERATE-RELIEF, SANDY MUD - OAK FOREST. Interbedded sand and mud and sandy mud; sandy loam and loamy sand soils; slopes from 3 to 8 percent; gulying, recharge; oak, transitional to oak-pine; pastureland, aquifer.

J5 LOW-RELIEF, SANDY MUD - PRAIRIE. Interbedded mud and sand and sandy mud; fine sandy loam and clay loam soils; slopes less than 3 percent; minor gulying, sheetwash, minor recharge; prairie grasses and mesquite; cropland, minor aquifer.

J6 MODERATE-RELIEF, SANDY MUD - PRAIRIE. Interbedded mud and sand and sandy mud; fine sandy loam and clay loam soils; slopes from 3 to 6 percent; minor gulying, sheetwash, minor recharge; prairie grasses and mesquite; cropland, pastureland, minor aquifer.

MISCELLANEOUS SUBSTRATE UNITS

L1 HIGH-RELIEF, IRON-CEMENTED UPLANDS. Iron-cemented sand and mud forming resistant escarpments; soils dominantly gravel lithology; slopes from 8 to 25 percent; mass wasting; mixed oak-pine forest; rangeland, quarried for road metal.

L2 ROLLING IRONSTONE AND SAND. Interbedded sand and iron-cemented sand and mud; gravel and sand soils; slopes less than 8 percent; runoff, minor recharge; oak-pine forest; rangeland, quarried for road metal.

MAN-MADE UNIT

M1 SURFACE-MINED/RECLAIMED LAND. Land disturbed by mining for lignite (M1), or clay, sand, gravel, or ironstone (M2); soils, slopes, vegetation, and land use dependent on reclamation; black overprint for reclaimed land.

OVERLAYS

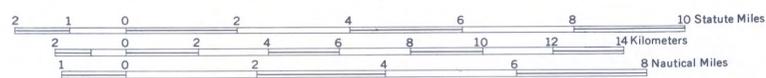
FLOOD-PRONE LAND. Lands upstream of reservoirs below spillway elevation but not regularly inundated; can modify any other unit.

LOW TERRACE. Terraces less than 10 feet above floodplain elevation; inundated during low-frequency high-magnitude floods; modifies river terrace units only.

OLD MINING AREA (underground)

EAST TEXAS LIGNITE BELT ENVIRONMENTAL GEOLOGY SHEET 6

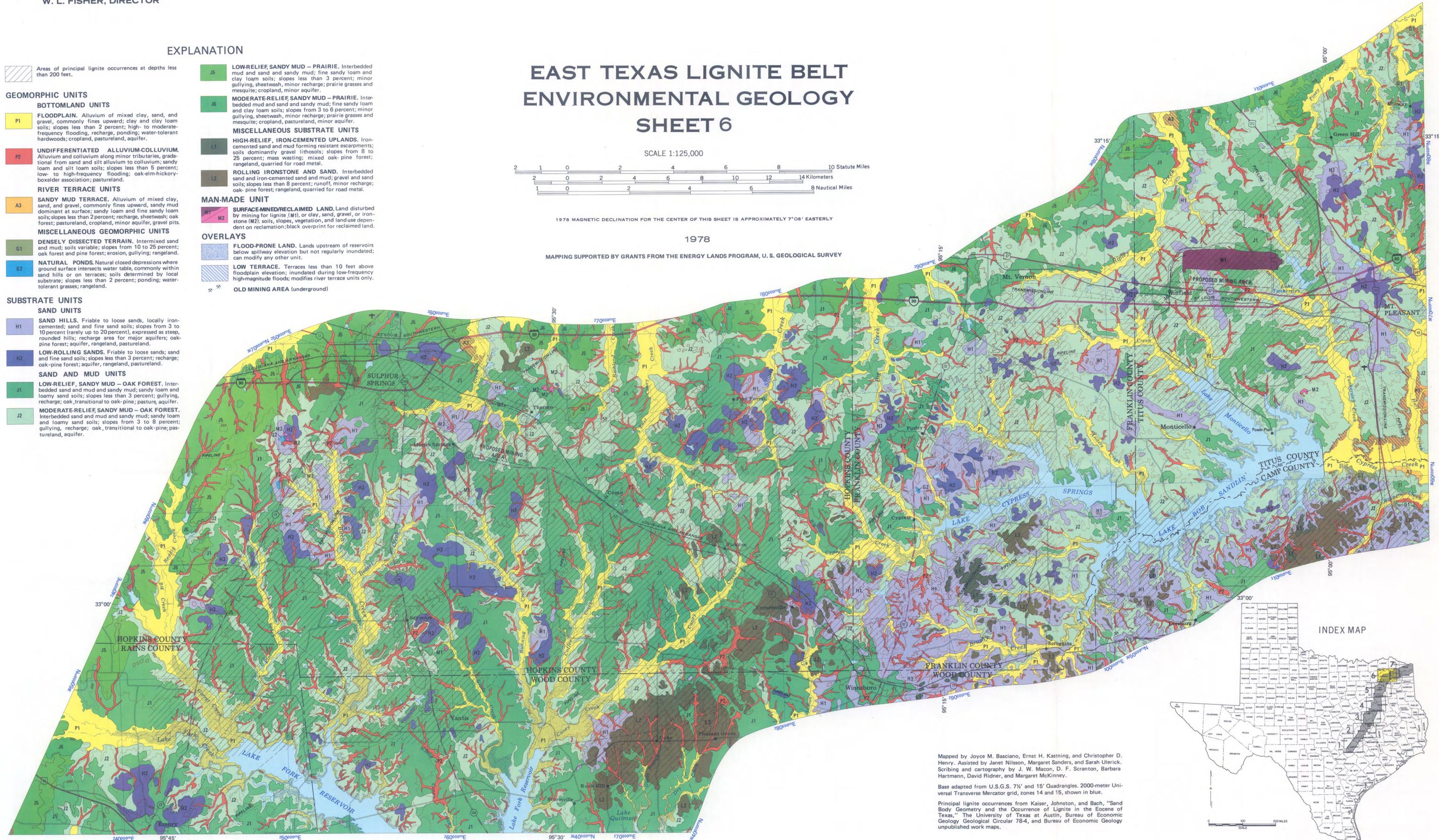
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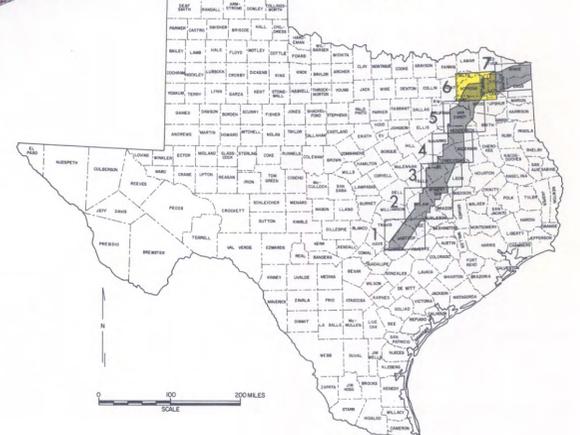
1978 MAGNETIC DECLINATION FOR THE CENTER OF THIS SHEET IS APPROXIMATELY 7°08' EASTERLY

1978

MAPPING SUPPORTED BY GRANTS FROM THE ENERGY LANDS PROGRAM, U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



INDEX MAP



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Base adapted from U.S.G.S. 7 1/2' and 15' Quadrangles. 2000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zones 14 and 15, shown in blue.

Principal lignite occurrences from Kaiser, Johnston, and Bach, "Sand Body Geometry and the Occurrence of Lignite in the Eocene of Texas," The University of Texas at Austin, Bureau of Economic Geology Geological Circular 78-4, and Bureau of Economic Geology unpublished work maps.