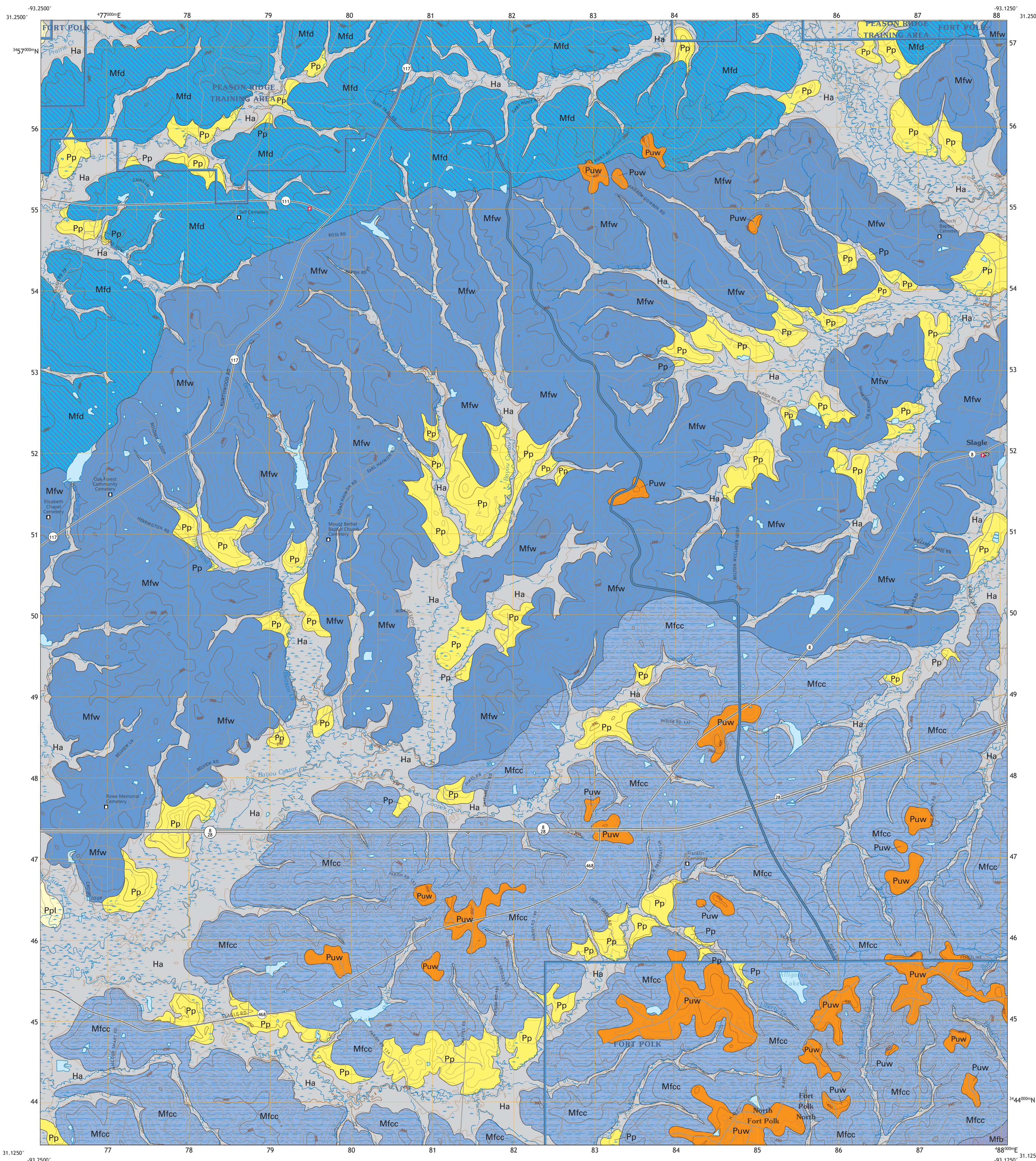


Description of Map Units



- QUATERNARY SYSTEM**
- HOLOCENE**
- Ha** **Alluvium—undifferentiated**—deposits of small upland streams; unconsolidated alluvial deposits of minor streams and creeks filling valleys incised into older deposits, with textures varying from gravelly sand to sandy mud.
- PLEISTOCENE**
- PRAIRIE ALLOGROUP**
- Pp** **Prairie Allogroup, undifferentiated**—diverse depositional sequence of deposits of the Mississippi River, its tributaries, and coastal plain streams; includes terraced fluvial meander belt, backslope, and braided stream, colluvial, estuarine, deltaic, and marine units deposited during the Wisconsin to Sangamon interval of the late Pleistocene. Multiple levels along alluvial valleys and coast-parallel trends are grouped into two principal temporal phases. The Prairie Allogroup is undifferentiated where fluvial terrace remnants flank headward portions of stream courses.
 - Ppl** **Upper Prairie Allogroup**—Younger of Prairie Allogroup temporal phases, consisting of alluvial deposits of ancestral late Pleistocene streams. Grayish-white to reddish-white and light red very fine to medium sand to silt, with clay, to sandy mud, in places including beds of gravelly sand and sandy gravel of chert and vein quartz. Weathers to yellow, orange, and/or brownish-tan hues.
- TERTIARY SYSTEM**
- PLIOCENE**
- UPLAND ALLOGROUP**
- Puw** **Willis Formation, undifferentiated**—deeply dissected alluvial sediments deposited by Pliocene streams in west-central Louisiana. The unit is unconformably underlain by Tertiary formations of Miocene to Eocene age, and is bounded downdip by the Lissie surface.
- MIOCENE**
- FLEMING GROUP**
- Mfb** **Blounts Creek Formation, Fleming Group**—relatively nondescript series of grayish clayey and silty very fine to fine sands, silty and very fine to fine sandy clays, and clayey silts. The principal sedimentary structures comprise rare lamination and low-angle cross lamination. Characteristics of the surface Blounts Creek accord generally with fluvial deposition interpreted as characteristic of an upper deltaic plain setting.
 - Mfcc** **Castor Creek Formation, Fleming Group**—silty to very fine sandy, grayish clay, with reddish mottles in places. Comprises calcareous clay, with scattered irregular calcareous nodules up to several centimeters long, at numerous localities. May weather to black soil. Local vertebrate fossil finds at Fort Polk in west-central Louisiana all occur in a coarse-sand- and conglomerate-rich sequence that represents a concentration and reworking of these calcareous nodules. Subsurface-to-surface electric-log correlation indicates that this sequence lies very near, if not coincident with, the uppermost portion of the Castor Creek. Fisk interpreted the Castor Creek as reflecting more brackish-water-influenced deposition than for the superjacent Blounts Creek and the subjacent Williamson Creek. Based on overall texture and internal features and the occurrence of the Potamidites matsoni fauna. The coarser-grained vertebrate-fossil-bearing sequence as indicating fluvial deposition with episodes of repetitive paleosol formation on a flood plain surface.
 - Mfw** **Williamson Creek Formation, Fleming Group**—very fine to very coarse sand, averaging very fine to medium overall, with overall poor sorting. Overall grain size appears coarser than in other Fleming subunits, with sands containing much more of the coarser size fractions and a larger proportion of quartz granules in places. Granules are extremely abundant locally and consist almost exclusively of quartz, in places comprising sandy granule conglomerate. Internal features include medium-scale trough cross beds in coarser, granule-rich sand and sandy granule conglomerate, with bedding sets fining upward in places. Characteristics of the surface Williamson Creek accord generally with continental, fluvial-dominated deposition.
 - Mfd** **Dough Hills Formation, Fleming Group**—clay, sand and sandstone, and silt and siltstone, in varying proportions. Includes calcareous clay, containing characteristic calcareous nodules, and may include in places anomalous localized concentrations of fine-grained calcareous rock. According to Hinds (1999), calcareous clay occurs more in the western portion of the outcrop belt, and noncalcareous clay in the eastern part. May weather to black soil. Sand and sandstone are poorly sorted, range in grain size from very fine to very coarse, and contain sparse quartz granules at a number of localities. Overall texture and internal features were interpreted by Fisk (1940) and Hinds (1999) as reflecting more brackish-water-influenced deposition than for the superjacent Williamson Creek and the subjacent Carnahan Bayou.
- Open Water, Inundated Area, Wetland**
- Streams**
- Contact**—includes inferred contacts.
- Topographic Contours**
- Department of Defence Boundary**

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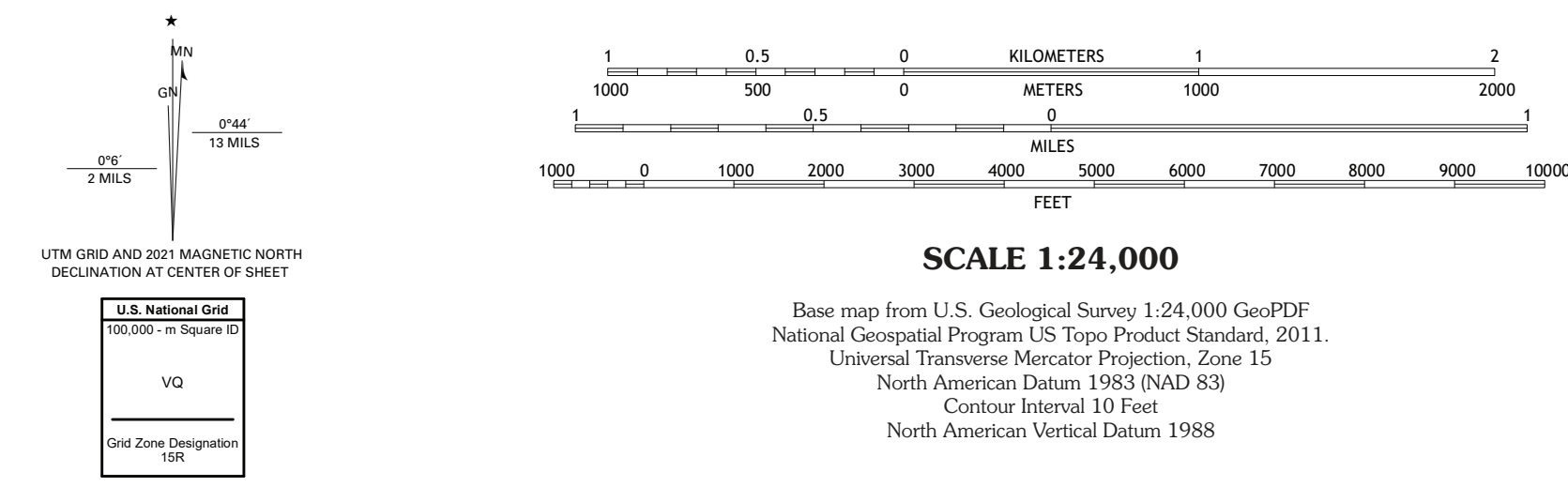
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GIS Compilation: Peele, R.H. et. al.

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ROAD CLASSIFICATION	
Expressway	Local Connector
Secondary Hwy	Local Road
Ramp	4WD
Interstate Route	US Route
	State Route

Adjacent Quadrangles: Doyen Creek, Leesville, New Llano, Slagle, Fort Polk, North Fort Polk, Bird Creek, Simpson North, Simpson South.

Base Map: United States Geological Survey, 2020
 Boundaries: LaDOTD, 2007
 Contours: National Elevation Dataset, 2008 - 2011
 Hydrography: National Hydrography Dataset, 2002 - 2017
 Names: GNIS, 1980 - 2017
 Roads: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017
 Wetlands: FWS National Wetlands Inventory 2021

**Geologic Map of the Slagle 7.5 minute quadrangle
Vernon Parish, Louisiana**

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