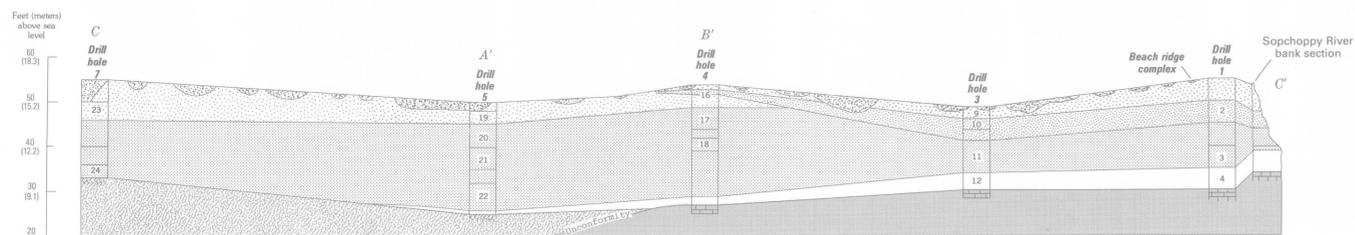
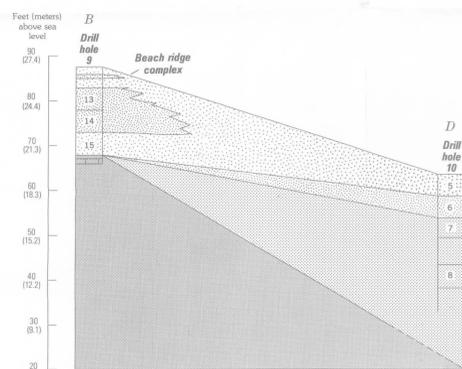
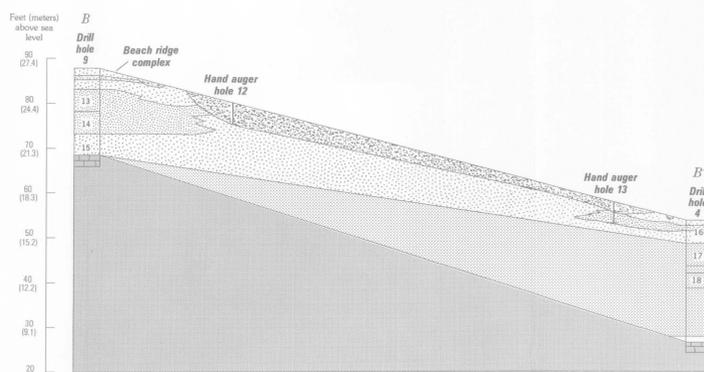
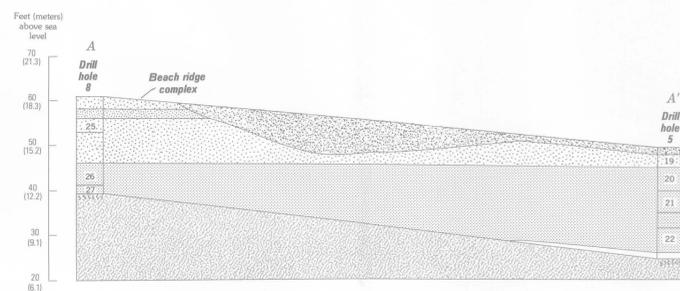




SURFICIAL GEOLOGIC MAP AND SECTIONS

Base from U.S. Geological Survey, Bradwell Bay, Sanborn, and Smith Creek, 1944, 1:24,000, and Aron, 1940, 1:62,500

Geology mapped in 1973, assisted by P. J. Garci



EXPLANATION

Age	Unit equivalents (sections)	Geologic map units	Description
Holocene	e	[Pattern]	Peat fibrous, 1-4 ft (0.3-1.2m) thick
		[Pattern]	Peat, humus, 1/2-1 ft (0.15-0.3m) thick
		[Pattern]	Muck and sand
Pleistocene and Pliocene	d	[Pattern]	Beach and nearshore sand
		[Pattern]	Tidal marsh, lagoon, and estuary sand, silt, clay, peat, and muck
Miocene	c b a	[Pattern]	Limestone, St. Marks Formation
		[Symbol]	

Symbols

- Power drill hole
- Hand auger hole
- × Probe site
- Measured section (table 2)
- Approximate boundaries of the Wilderness and Study Areas



EXPLANATION

[Pattern]	Pine-palmetto flatwoods; sandy plain with slope 0-4 percent. Frequent fires prevent peat accumulation
[Pattern]	Bay swamp; trees are good source of peat
[Pattern]	Tit swamp; shrubs are poor source of peat
—	Approximate boundaries of the Wilderness and Study Areas

PEAT-FORMING MAP

Base from U.S. Geological Survey, Bradwell Bay, Sanborn, and Smith Creek, 1944, 1:24,000, and Aron, 1940, 1:62,500



INDEX MAP OF FLORIDA
0 50 100 MILES
0 50 100 KILOMETERS

EXPLANATION

Symbol	Units	Kind of deposit	Environment of deposition	Identifying features
[Pattern]	e	Peat, muck, and sand	Freshwater swamp	Peat composed of moss and other plants growing in modern freshwater swamp. Deposit situated on floor of freshwater swamp
[Pattern]	d	Sand	Beach and near shore shelf or lagoon	Mostly medium to fine grained angular to subangular quartz sand forming an undulating ground surface, and basins containing freshwater swamps; rests on or interfingers with tidal marsh sediments
[Pattern]	c	Peat and muck	Tidal marsh	Peat and muck with fragments of grasses such as <i>Spartina</i> and roots and rhizomes of other tidal marsh plants mixed with sand, silt, and clay. Color black or dark reddish brown. Deposit overlain by marine sediments containing quartz grains similar to grains within peat and muck
[Pattern]	b	Sand, silt, and clay	Lagoon and estuary	Much medium to fine, angular to subangular, quartz sand and silt indicating quiet water; marine shells of animals living in protected waters. Materials derived by stream erosion from older sediments such as pebbles and coarse sand grains, phosphate nodules and phosphatic shell fragments, crossbedded sand. Fragments of water transported wood, and shells of mollusks from freshwater swamps
[Pattern]	a	Sand, silt, and clay	Estuary and lagoon following weathering of old land surface	Sediments as above associated with noncalcareous greasy clay containing quartz grains similar to those in the bedrock below; soil C horizon containing secondary lime enrichment
[Pattern]	Jackson Bluff Formation	Marl	Marine	Marl composed of many shells with clay and quartz grains. <i>Concortella</i> , a genus of marine gastropods, and <i>Pecten</i> , a genus of marine pelecypods
[Pattern]	St. Marks Formation	Limestone	Marine	Finely granular, earthy to creamy appearing, somewhat dolomitic limestone with rounded to subrounded quartz grains and silt. Few fossils except for <i>Ostrrea</i> and <i>Pecten</i> , two genera of marine pelecypods
[Symbol]	14			Numbers in symbol pattern on drill hole logs indicate locations of sieved samples. See histograms in figure 5

SURFICIAL GEOLOGIC MAP AND SECTIONS AND PEAT-FORMING ENVIRONMENT MAP,
BRADWELL BAY WILDERNESS AND SOPCHOPPY RIVER STUDY AREA,
WAKULLA COUNTY, FLORIDA

1976

SCALE 1:48 000

