



EXPLANATION
 PLATE 1 -- POTENTIAL SOURCES OF SAND AND GRAVEL AGGREGATE
 This map is at a scale of 1:5,000,000, or one inch equals approximately 79 miles. At this scale it is impossible to show the distribution of natural aggregates in detail. Instead, these maps are intended to provide an overview; i.e., they show the relative abundance of natural aggregates, and the major areas where natural aggregate is likely to occur. These maps are not to be used for prospecting or for site investigations. For more detailed information, the reader should see the sources of data, or should contact State geological surveys or State highway departments.

MAJOR AREAS OF POTENTIAL SAND AND GRAVEL AGGREGATE

I
 Areas mapped commonly contain mixtures of sand and gravel where gravel makes up approximately 25 percent or more of the mixture. Areas that are predominantly sand may be included in the mapped areas; however, areas of potential sources of sand (without gravel) have not been mapped. For cartographic purposes, some areas have been greatly exaggerated in size. Marine sand and gravel deposits, located on the continental shelves, are shown where gravel makes up approximately 25 percent or more of the mixture.

GENERAL GEOGRAPHIC REGIONS
 In addition to showing major areas of potential sand and gravel aggregate, plate 1 has been divided into five geographic regions. The origin and occurrence of sand and gravel deposits reflect the geologic history and physiography of that region. Therefore, the mode of distribution of sand and gravel is similar throughout each region, and fairly distinct from other regions.

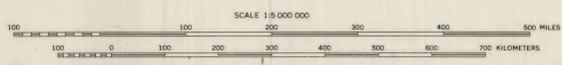
II
 Major regions covered with glacial materials. Does not include areas covered with deposits from small alpine glaciers in California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. Potential sand and gravel aggregate occurs primarily as glaciofluvial deposits or as alluvial deposits along modern rivers and streams. Numerous smaller deposits of potential sand and gravel aggregate, in addition to those mapped, occur throughout much of the area, particularly in New England and in the northwestern States. Some areas lack significant deposits of sand and gravel, particularly the northwestern areas of extensive glacial lake deposits and the Missouri plateau.

III
 Major regions of large alluvial valleys. Potential sources of sand and gravel aggregate occur primarily as alluvial fan deposits where mountain streams enter valleys, or as terraces or beaches along the valley margins. Numerous significant areas of potential sand and gravel aggregate occur throughout the area. Sand and gravel aggregate generally is abundant.

IV
 Coastal plain provinces. Major deposits of potential sand and gravel aggregate are generally limited to those areas shown on the map. Sand and gravel aggregate is most common in terraces near the Fall Line and in alluvium of streams or rivers issuing from the Piedmont. Much of the region lacks significant deposits of sand and gravel aggregate.

V
 Regions of the Midwest covered with soft sedimentary rocks. Major deposits of potential sources of sand and gravel aggregate are generally limited to those areas shown on the map. Large deposits of sand and gravel aggregate are commonly restricted to terraces on the mountain flanks, or to channel and terrace deposits of major rivers and streams. Alluvial gravels become progressively more scarce downstream from the mountains. Much of the region lacks significant deposits of sand and gravel aggregate.

VI
 Regions of bedrock or residual materials resulting from the weathering of bedrock in place. Major sources of potential sand and gravel aggregate generally limited to those areas shown on the map. Large deposits of sand and gravel aggregate commonly restricted to channel and terrace deposits along rivers and streams. Much of the region lacks significant deposits of sand and gravel aggregate.



POTENTIAL SOURCES OF SAND AND GRAVEL

By
William H. Langer and Donna L. Belval
1983