

R294
710.745

MAP 2

SURFACE GEOLOGY
of the
MISSISSIPPI DELTA FRONT

SCALE 1" = 10,000 ft.
0 10 20 (10') feet
0 1 2 3 4 5 statute miles



LEGEND

Axis of gully

Fault; present in near-surface beds only

Fault, at or near surface, but also displaces deeper beds; dashed where inferred

slump fault; dashed where buried

Gas seep or possible gas vents

Mud pile

Mud volcano

Diapir, probably shale

Diapir, probably salt

Terraced sediments, probably layered mud flows; generally smooth surface; no detectable bedding sometimes acoustically transparent, sometimes opaque.

Mud flows marked by hummocky surface, billowy subbottom reflectors where "visible", acoustically transparent to opaque.

Acoustically transparent layer at surface.

Nose, or outer edge of terrace; probably terminus of individual mud flow. Average slope 3°

Nose, or terrace edge marked by strong slumping or faulting on slopes up to 2.75°

Area of acoustically impenetrable sediments which permits no deep reflection returns. Thought to be caused by abnormally high gas and/or water content.

A "window" in acoustically impenetrable material showing well stratified parallel beds; tails on boxes indicate approximate extent along ship track.

Opposite of "window"; a local loss of subbottom reflectors

Zone of truncated, steeply dipping beds; jumbled structure in southwestern zone related to uplift by diapir; crescentic fault bounding central zone may be buried trace of older shelf edge, steepened by slumping.

The intermittent, stratified unit at surface underlain by acoustically impenetrable material

Illustration key

U. S. Geological Survey
GCM FILE MAP
This map is preliminary and has not been edited for conformity with Geological Survey standards or nomenclature.