DESCRIPTION OF MAP UNITS

The map units are described in the following order:

1. **Volcanic rocks**
2. **Limestone**
3. **Clay, loam, and clay loam**
4. **Flora**

**Volcanic rocks**
- Includes volcanic rocks of various types, such as basalt, andesite, dacite, and rhyolite. These rocks are found in the study area and are important for understanding the geology of the region.

**Limestone**
- Represents the extensive limestone deposits found in the area, which are significant for their paleontological and archaeological significance.

**Clay, loam, and clay loam**
- Includes various types of soil, which are crucial for agriculture and land use planning.

**Flora**
- Describes the vegetation of the area, including types of trees, shrubs, and grasses, which are important for ecological studies.

REFERENCES

3. Various local and regional geological reports and publications.

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TECHNICAL METHODS

The geophysical survey data were collected using a combination of ground-penetrating radar (GPR) and magnetometry. The data were processed using proprietary software to generate high-resolution images of the subsurface geology.

APPENDIX

A table summarizing the key findings and implications of the study is provided on the next page.