EXPLANATION

This map shows areas of approximate regional development of sand blow intensity in the St. Francis Basin. Boundaries were determined by using old aerial photographs (vintage 1938–41), modern aerial photographs, field observations, and other data as shown on plate 1; sand blow maps by Fuller (1912); the soil survey map of Mississippi County, Ark. (Hall and others, 1916); and the soil survey map of Craighead County, Ark. (Deeter and others, 1917). At many places the boundaries are approximate; at other places it is impossible to delineate boundaries. Areas with dense forest cover are designated by the letter F on the map.

Sand blow intensities

- VH — Generally very high intensity with more than 25 percent of the ground surface covered with vented sand
- H — Generally high intensity with between 10 and 25 percent of the ground surface covered with vented sand
- M — Generally moderate intensity with between 5 and 10 percent of the ground surface covered with vented sand
- L — Generally low intensity with between 1 and 5 percent of the ground surface covered with vented sand

Epicenters for the 1811–12 earthquakes (from Nuttli, 1979)

- ● December 16, 1811
- ▲ January 23, 1812
- ■ February 7, 1812

Major geologic and geographic features in the late Quaternary alluvium (from Saucier, 1964)

- Meander-belt deposits laid down since 1811–12
- Holocene point-bar deposits
- Obion River point-bar deposits
- Obion River terrace deposits
- Pleistocene/Holocene braided-stream deposits
- Backswamp deposits
- Low scarp—Teeth point in direction of topographically low side

Inferred faults beneath alluvium

- Boundary of zone with many small faults
- Discrete faults
- Joints through loess

Base from U.S. Geological Survey, 1:250,000
Blytheville 1970; Dyersburg 1970; Memphis 1978;
Paducah 1969; Poplar Bluff 1978

SCALE 1:500 000

10 0 10 20 30 MILES

10 0 10 20 30 40 KILOMETERS

APPROXIMATE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF SAND BLOW INTENSITY, ST. FRANCIS BASIN