

(200)
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no. 805

System	Series	Formation	Approximate thickness (feet)	Physical character	Hydrologic Comments
Quaternary	Recent and Pleistocene	(undifferentiated)	0-3000	Alternating sequences of gravel, sand, silt, and clay.	Permeable sands and gravels are sources of large quantities of water in principal stream valleys and along coast.
Tertiary	Pliocene and Miocene	(undifferentiated)	0-12,000	Deposits crop out in central Louisiana but become buried near coast. Sands and clays grading to thick marine shales coastward.	Some permeable sand and gravel beds are present. Basal beds contain salt water near coast.
	Oligocene	(undifferentiated)	0-500?	Lignitic sands, silts, and clays.	As a whole, rather impermeable.
	Eocene	Formations of Jackson group	0-500?	Fine sands, clays, and marls.	As a whole, rather impermeable.
		Formations of the Claiborne group	0-2500?	Clays, marls, and sands.	Cockfield formation and Sparta sand contain permeable beds. Intervening Cook Mountain and Cane River formations are chiefly impermeable clays. Sands of Sparta are important source of ground water in northern Louisiana. South of latitude 31°30' all of Eocene contains salty water.
	Eocene-Paleocene	Deposits of Wilcox group	100-2000+	Sands and clays, irregularly bedded. Deposits crop out in northwest Louisiana but are buried deeply to the south and east.	Several beds of sand are aquifers in northwest part of State, but water is salty elsewhere.
	Paleocene	Deposits of Midway group	200-500	Chiefly clays.	Porters Creek clay is widespread aquiclude in northern Louisiana.
Cretaceous and Jurassic	(undifferentiated)	(undifferentiated)	2500+	Chiefly clays, sands and some limestones and evaporites in North Louisiana. Probably shales and limestones predominate in deep subsurface toward the Gulf.	Some permeable sand beds, but all water is salty.

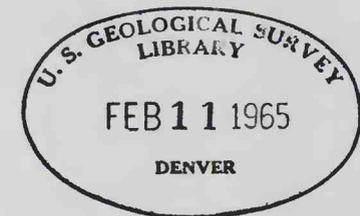


Table 15. GENERALIZED DESCRIPTION OF FORMATIONS AND THEIR HYDROLOGIC CHARACTERISTICS IN LOUISIANA

PLEASE REPLACE IN POCKET
IN BACK OF BOUND VOLUME