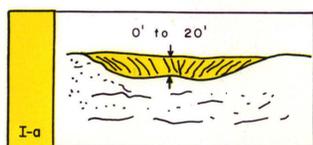
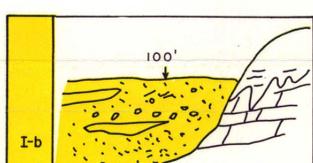


EXPLANATION OF MAP UNITS

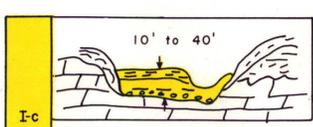
A L L U V I U M



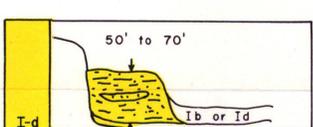
Swamp - Silts and clays with a high percentage of organic material; compressible; high water content; water table generally near surface; subject to flooding.



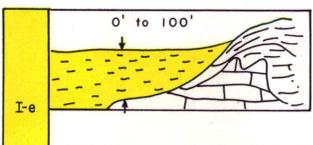
Thick Alluvium - Stratified sands, silts and clays with gravel and/or clay lenses; high water table; subject to flooding.



Thin Alluvium - Stratified sands, silts and clays deposited in tributary stream valley; varying thickness; generally silt or clay over sand and/or gravels; subject to flooding.

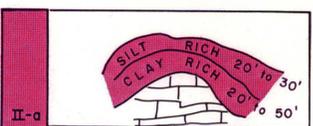


Alluvial Terraces - Stratified sands, silts and clays; above level of present floodplain.

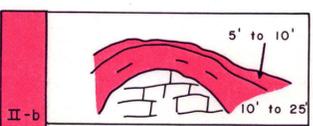


Lake Deposits (lacustrine) - Stratified silts and clays; compressible; high water content; some organic material.

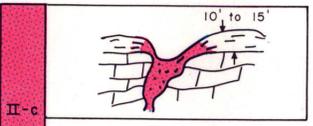
C A R B O N A T E B E D R O C K  
(E X T E N S I V E L Y W E A T H E R E D)



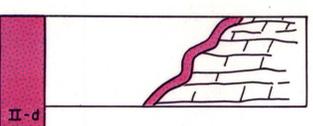
Loess - Loess deposited over carbonate bedrock; two layers: upper layer (silt-rich) will stand on 30° slopes and lower layer (clay-rich); natural moisture near liquid limit at interface of loess layers.



Loess - Loess deposited over carbonate bedrock; two layers: shallow silt-rich layer over thick clay-rich loess; high water content at interface of loess layers.



Karst (sink area) - Loess deposited over carbonate bedrock; solution enlargement of joints or cavern collapse expressed as depressions on surface; internal drainage directly to groundwater system.



Bedrock - Steep slopes (greater than 60° above horizontal); bedrock at or near surface; thin soil zone has tendency to creep down slope.

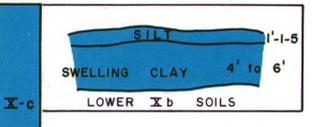
C Y C L I C D E P O S I T S  
(P R E D O M I N A N T L Y S H A L E)



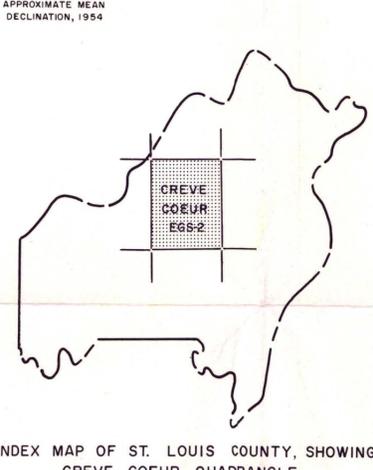
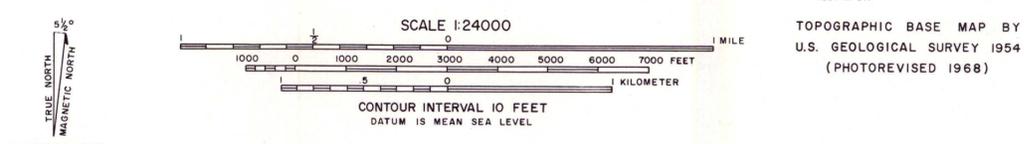
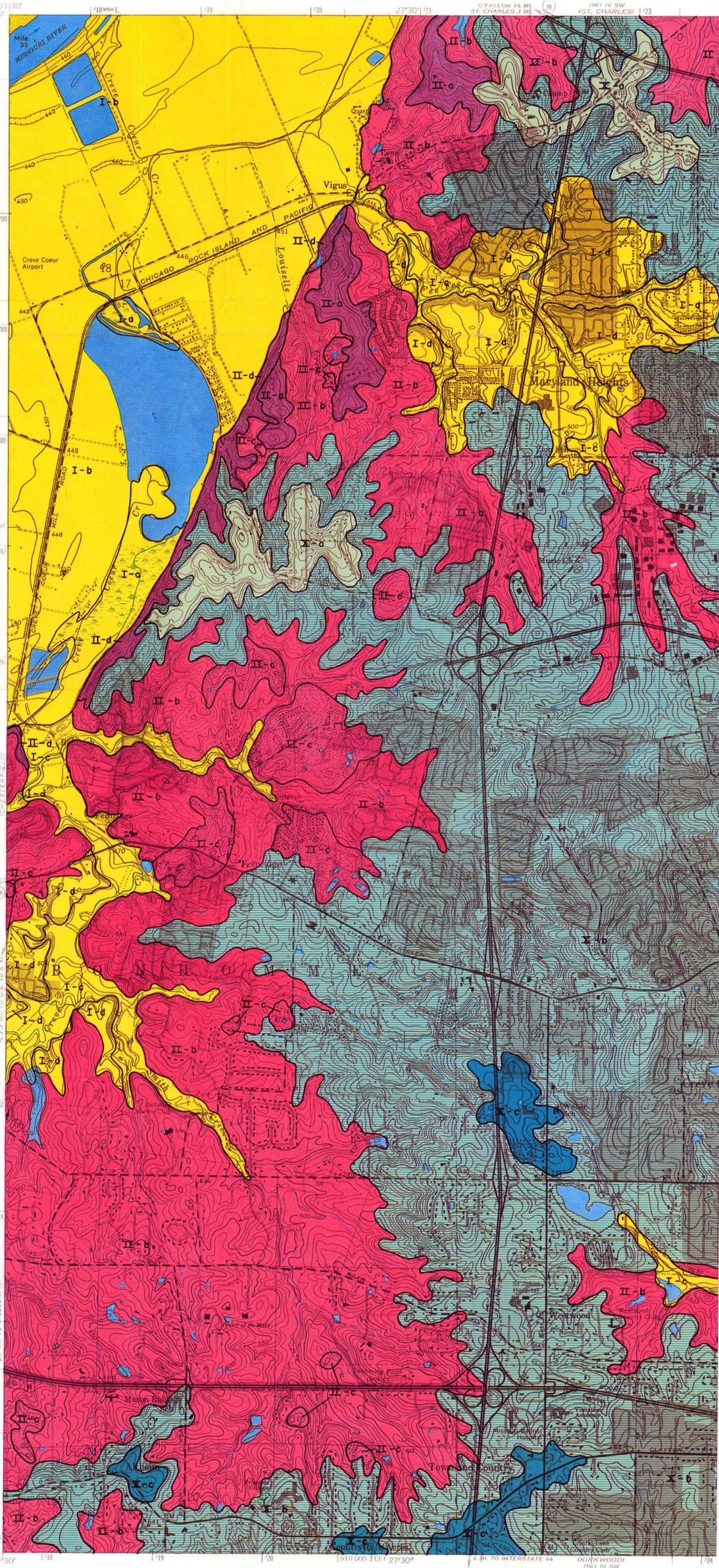
Loess - Loess deposited over bedrock (predominantly shale); two layers: upper layer (silt-rich) and lower layer (clay-rich); problems similar to subunit IIa, potential slide plane at interface of loess and shale.



Loess - Loess deposited over bedrock (predominantly shale); two layers: shallow silt-rich layer over thick clay-rich layer; problems similar to subunit IIb, potential slide plane at interface of loess and shale.



Loess - Loess deposited over bedrock (predominantly shale); swelling clays encountered at shallow depth.



EXPLANATION AND MAP SHOWING UNITIZED METHOD OF INDICATING SEQUENCE

Reprinted from part of the map and explanation (pl. 1) in Engineering geology of the Creve Coeur quadrangle, Missouri, by Rockaway and Lutzen (1970).