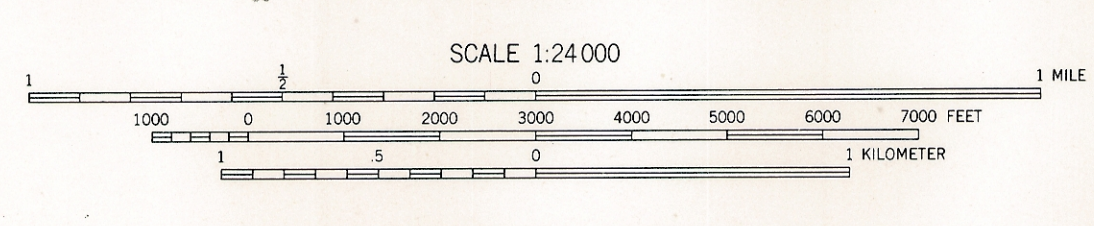
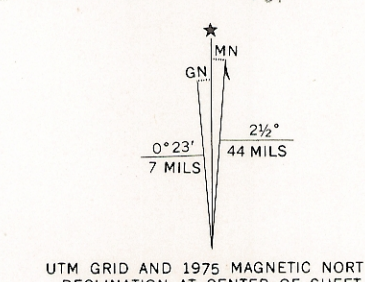


SYSTEM AND SERIES	FORMATION	LITHOLOGY	THICKNESS IN FEET	DESCRIPTION
QUATERNARY	Holocene	Alluvium	0-15	Alluvium
		Terrace deposits	15	Sand, very-pale-orange to light-brown, gravelly, slightly clayey. Gravel is composed of chert and sandstone pebbles; sand is composed of quartz and chert grains. The alluvial deposits are relatively thin surficial layers occurring in the flood plains of the Tennessee River, Little Bear Creek and Spring Creek.
MISSISSIPPIAN	Chesterian	Hartselle Sandstone	140±	Terrace deposits Sand, clayey, gravelly, dark-red-brown. Gravel is composed of chert and sandstone pebbles and sand is composed of quartz and chert grains. The terraces occur in areas adjacent to the Tennessee River.
			Mh	Hartselle Sandstone Sandstone, quartzose, light-gray to brownish-gray, fine- to medium-grained, massive to thin-bedded, partly calcareous and argillaceous; locally interbedded with dark-gray shale.
		Pride Mountain Formation	140-250	Mpm Pride Mountain Formation Shale, olive-gray and medium-dark-gray, fissile, thin-bedded to thinly laminated, partly calcareous, locally fossiliferous. Contains interbeds of limestone, argillaceous, light- to medium-gray, oolitic to finely crystalline, medium-bedded, locally very fossiliferous, sandstone, argillaceous, calcareous, brownish-gray to olive-gray and light- to dark-gray, fine-grained, thinly laminated to massive, locally cross-laminated, micaceous and siltstone, sandy, light-gray to dark-gray, thin-bedded. The base of the formation is marked by limestone beds containing <i>Inflatia inflata</i> (McCleshey).
Valmeyeran	Tuscumbia Limestone	200±	Mt Tuscumbia Limestone ¹ Limestone, oolitic, light-bluish-gray, fine- to medium-grained, generally cross-bedded; characterized by abundant light-colored bedded and nodular chert. Chert is generally concentrated in thin layers that alternate with noncherty layers. The chert-bearing layers are not persistent laterally and do not produce widespread stratigraphic markers; however, the chert can be used to distinguish the Tuscumbia Limestone from the basal limestone of the overlying Pride Mountain Formation. Most of the outcrop area of the limestone has been deeply weathered to a cherty, grayish-tan to dark-yellowish-orange clay residuum.	

¹The type locality for the Tuscumbia Limestone is in and around the city of Tuscumbia, in the northwestern part of this quadrangle. The term was first used by E. A. Smith in 1894 (Geological Map of Alabama, Alabama Geological Survey, Map 3) for limestones that previously had been referred to as the St. Louis and Warsaw Limestones. This includes all the limestone beds between the Fort Payne Chert and the basal limestone of the Pride Mountain Formation.

- Geologic contact, dashed where approximate
- Slump area
- Active quarry
- Abandoned quarry
- Sample locality
- Oil and gas test (oil show)
- Clay
- Limestone
- Sandstone
- Shale
- Map numbers refer to descriptions in Geology and Mineral Resources report

Base topographic map by USGS-TVA, 1971
Geologic map cartography and printing by TVA
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
Zone 16, shown in blue
Field and compilation sheets are on open file
at Tuscaloosa, Alabama



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
DASHED LINES REPRESENT HALF-INTERVAL CONTOURS
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL



Geology and mineral resources mapped in 1971-72
Editing by J. S. Tolson and R. J. Floyd

GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE TUSCUMBIA QUADRANGLE, ALABAMA

By
Michael W. Szabo
1975