

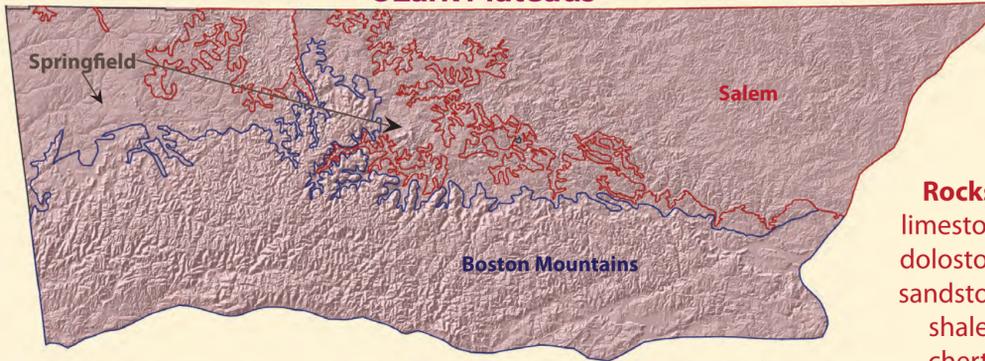
# Physiographic Provinces of Arkansas

A physiographic province is an area in which all parts are similar in geologic structure

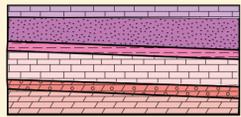


Arkansas is divided into two major regions separated by a fall line. The fall line is an imaginary line separating mostly consolidated rock of the Interior Highlands from mainly unconsolidated sediment of the Gulf Coastal Plain. The two major regions are sub-divided into five provinces based on their unique geological characteristics.

## Ozark Plateaus

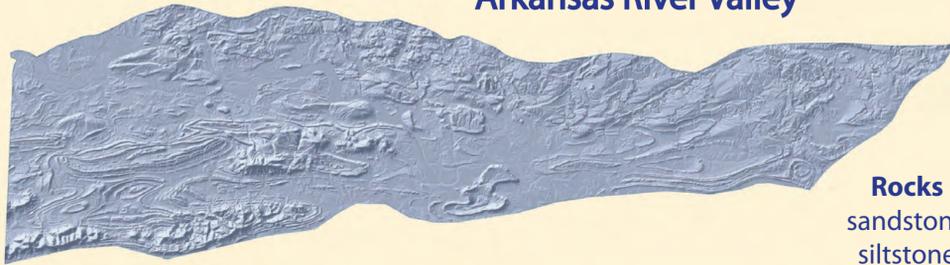


**Rocks**  
limestone  
dolostone  
sandstone  
shale  
chert

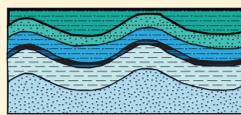


Fairly flat-lying rock formations.  
Subdivided into three sections: Salem, Springfield, and Boston Mountains Plateau Surfaces

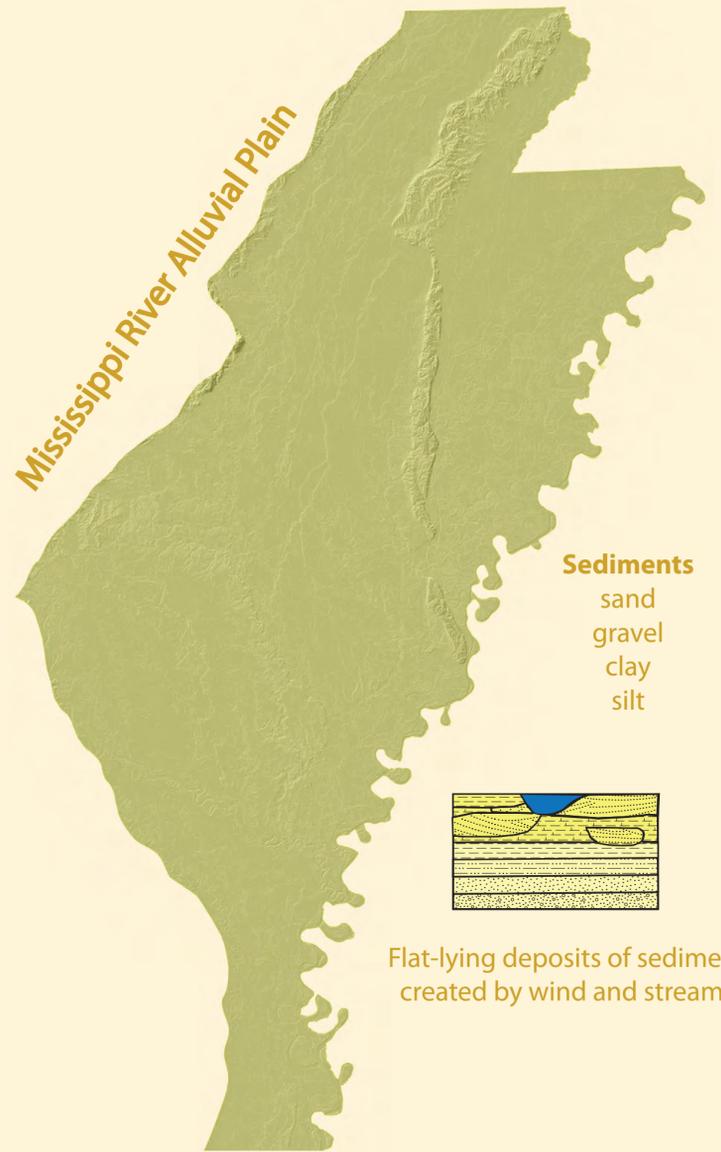
## Arkansas River Valley



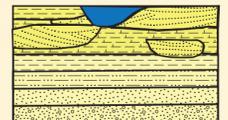
**Rocks**  
sandstone  
siltstone  
shale



Folded rock formations in broad anticlines and synclines.

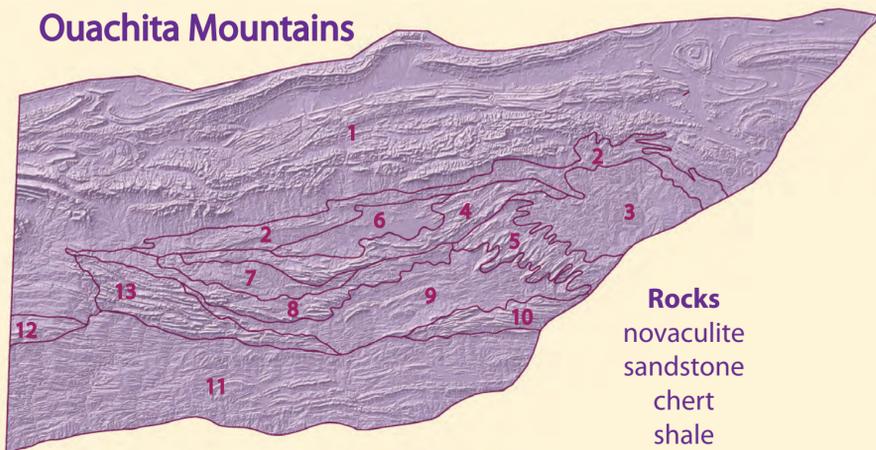


**Sediments**  
sand  
gravel  
clay  
silt



Flat-lying deposits of sediment created by wind and streams.

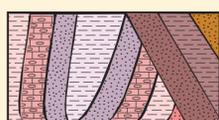
## Ouachita Mountains



**Rocks**  
novaculite  
sandstone  
chert  
shale

### Sections

- |                       |                    |                             |
|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Fourche Mountains  | 6. Ouachita Basin  | 10. Trap Mountains          |
| 2. Northern Mountains | 7. Caddo Basin     | 11. Athens Piedmont Plateau |
| 3. Saline Basin       | 8. Caddo Mountains | 12. Cross Mountains         |
| 4. Crystal Mountains  | 9. Mazarn Basin    | 13. Cossatot Mountains      |
| 5. Zig Zag Mountains  |                    |                             |



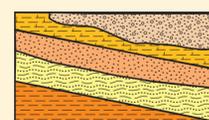
Tightly folded and faulted rock formations in steep anticlines and synclines.

## West Gulf Coastal Plain



**Sediments**  
sand  
gravel  
clay

**Rocks**  
marl  
clay  
chalk  
sandstone  
limestone



Fairly flat-lying rock formations and sediment deposited in terraces

