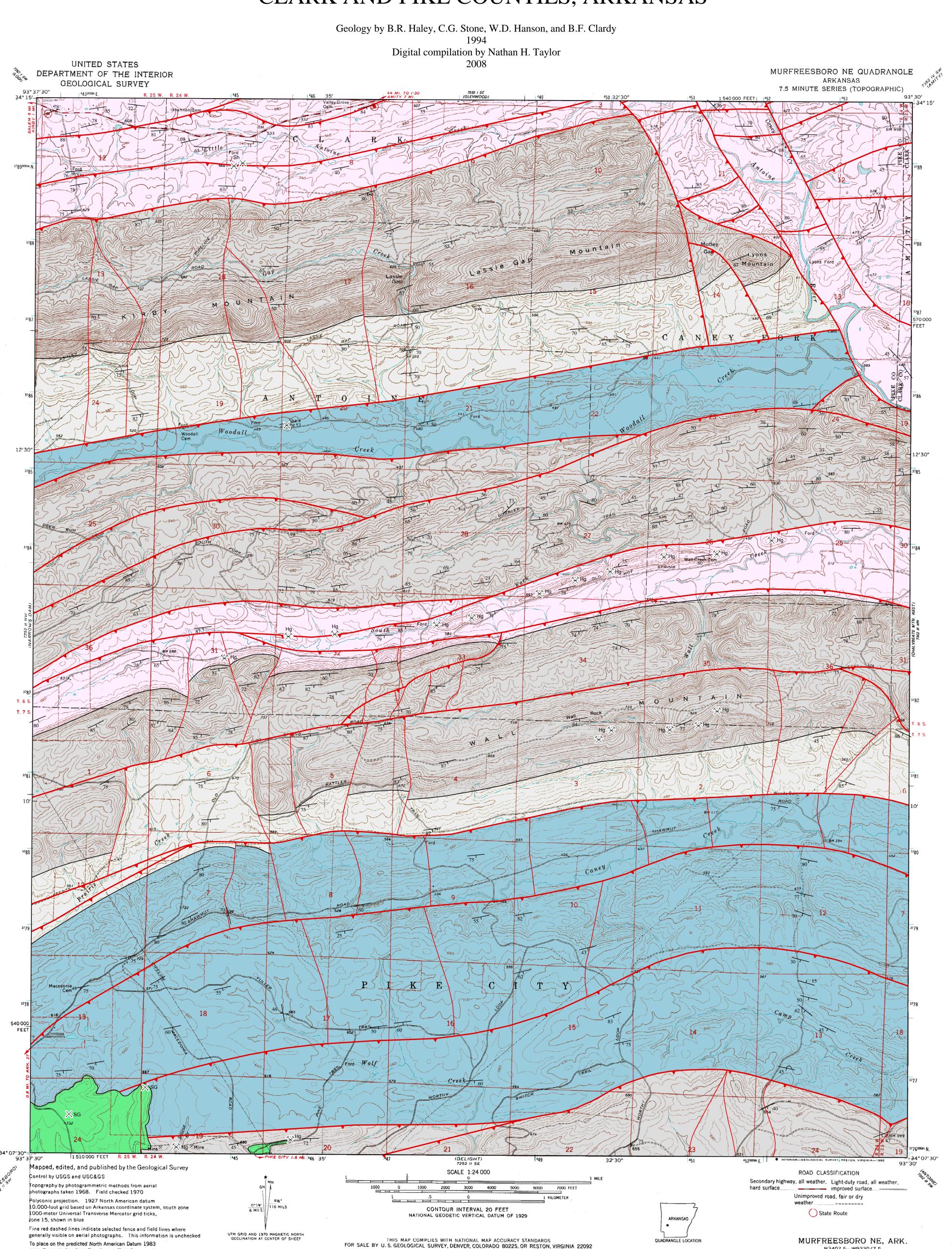


move the projection lines 8 meters south and

17 meters east as shown by dashed corner ticks

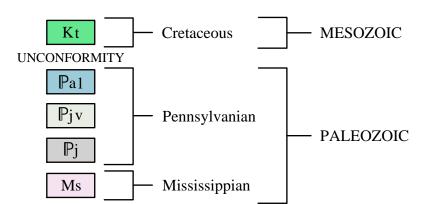
# GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE MURFREESBORO NE QUADRANGLE, CLARK AND PIKE COUNTIES, ARKANSAS



AND ARKANSAS GEOLOGICAL COMMISSION, LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72204

A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

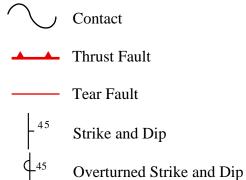
#### **Correlation of Map Units**



#### **Description of Map Units**

- Trinity Group (Lower Cretaceous) The Trinity is comprised of sand, gravel, clay, limestone, asphalt, and evaporate deposits. The upper part of the Trinity Group is mostly fine-grained, cross-bedded sand, usually weathered to reddish color. Marginal marine fossils are noted from the Trinity Group. Members exposed include the Pike Gravel and the Dierks Limestone Lentil. The Pike Gravel, the basal member of the Trinity Group, is a bedded gravel deposit approximately 60 feet thick. The base of the Trinity rests unconformably on a surface of upturned and eroded Paleozoic rocks.
- Atoka lower (Pennsylvanian) The lower Atoka is a sequence of marine, mostly tan to gray silty sandstones and grayish-black shales. Some rare calcareous beds and siliceous shales are known. This unit has the largest areal extent of any of the Paleozoic formations in the state.
- Johns Valley Formation (Pennsylvanian) The Johns Valley Formation consists of black shale with numerous intervals of brownish sandstone. Also, small amounts of gray-black siliceous shale and chert have been noted. Eratic masses are known to occur in the southern Ouachitas. The eratic masses consist of limestone, dolostone, cherts, and others. This unit was deposited in a deep marine environment.
- Jackfork Formation (Pennsylvanian) The Jackfork is thin- to massive-bedded, fine- to coarse-grained, brown, tan, or bluish-gray quartzitic sandstone with subordinate brown silty sandstones and gray-black shale. Minor conglomerates composed of quartz, chert, and metaquartzite occur notably in the southern exposures of the formation. The Jackfork rests conformably on the Stanley and was deposited in a deep marine environment.
- Stanley Formation (Mississippian) The Stanley is composed predominantly of grayish-black to brownishgray shale, with lesser amounts of thin- to massive-bedded, fine-grained, gray to brownish-gray feldspathic sandstone, dark green to black tuff and black chert. Weathered shale is olive-gray, and the sandstone is generally more porous and brown. The Stanley is Late Mississippian (Chesterian) as indicated by conodonts and plant fossils. The formation was deposited in a deep marine environment.

# **Symbols**



Mine/Quarry, abandoned × Pit

**Mineral Commodities** 

Hg Mercury

sg Sand & Gravel Sh Shale

# References

- Haley, B.R., and Stone, C.G., 1976, Geologic Worksheet of the Murfreesboro NE Quadrangle, Arkansas: Arkansas Geological Commission, Open-file Report, scale 1:24,000.
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- McFarland, J.D., 2004, Stratigraphic Summary of Arkansas: Arkansas Geological Commission Information Circular 36, 39p.
- Miser, H.D., and Purdue, A.H., 1929, Geology of the De Queen and Caddo Gap Quadrangles, Arkansas: U.S. Geological Survey, Bulletin 808, 195p, scale

# DISCLAIMER

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