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The upper 60 feet (18.3 meters) of the top of the Sawamine Limestone ranges from approximately 60 feet (18.3 meters) above MSL (Sink Creek, cross section D-P7) to 145 feet (44.2 meters) below MSL (W-1553; cross section D-D7), and the unit attains a thickness of at least 115 feet (35.3 meters; W-15509; cross section C-C7).

Lower Mississippian sediments have been referred numerous times since the name "Tampa" was applied by Johnson (1888). Pratt (1957) described the Tampa sediment as Tampa sandstone, which he considered to be equivalent to the Ocala limestone. The term "Tampa Formation" has been used in the literature of the region (Fig. 1). Scott, et al., (2001) impudently claimed that the Tampa Formation is not a geological formation because it is not adhered to by these authors. The Chattanooga Formation and its unconformably overlies the Marianna Limestone, and is unconformably overlain by the Alumn Bluff Group, is predominantly a brownish-gray, moderately indurated, sandy packstone to grainstone. The Chattanooga Formation is encountered in wells at the study area. In the Middle Member Early Alumn Bluff Group, cross section W-15509, (cross section A-A7) to approximately 65 feet (1.5 meters) below MSL, in W-17605, cross section C-C7, attains a maximum thickness of 160 feet (48.8 meters) below MSL, in W-15513 (cross section D-D7). The Middle Member Early Alumn Bluff Group, cross section W-15513, (cross section D-D7) throughout much of the study area. Lithologically, it ranges from clayey sands and gravels, to stiff, greenish, micaceous clays with variable admixtures of silt, sand, and shell. It is fossiliferous, especially in the lower part. The Chattanooga Formation overlies either the Ocala Limestone or the Marianna Limestone, while in the southern portion of the study area it unconformably overlies the Chattanooga Formation (see Fig. 1). The Middle Member Early Alumn Bluff Group, cross section W-15513, (cross section D-D7) as high as 190 feet (57.9 meters) below MSL. The unit attains a maximum thickness of 125 feet (38.1 meters) in W-15508 (cross section A-A7).

The Upper Member Early Alumn Bluff Group, which consists of sands and gravels with varying amounts of clay, unconformably overlies the Alumn Bluff Group throughout much of the study area. The elevation of the top of the Grönelle Formation ranges from a high of 100 feet (30.5 meters) above MSL in the southeastern portion of the study area, to 65 feet (19.8 meters) above MSL in the southeastern portion of the study area. The unit is variable in thickness, ranging from just a few feet in the western portion of the study area, where it may be as little as 10 feet (3.0 meters) thick, to 70 feet (21.3 meters) thick in the northern portion of the study area.

Unindifferentiated resting upon Evacene Ocala Limestone (Trice, Engstrom Limestone, Marianna Limestone, or Chattanooga Limestone), the Alumn Bluff Group unconformably overlies the northern and eastern portion of the study area. This residuum generally consists of reddish brown sandy silts and clayey sands with inclusions of weathered variolite boulders and interbedded thin layers of clayey silts and shales (Huddleston, 1933). These carbonate boulders and smaller weathered limestone "flint" that occur incidentally along roads, ditches and fields are often collected, making them popular items for collectors. They are composed of the same material as the Ocala Limestone, Marianna Limestone, or the Chattanooga Formation are intermittently present in the Alumn Bluff Group. The Alumn Bluff Group contains the most recent remnant portions of Ocala Limestone, Marianna Limestone, or Chattanooga Formation deposited near general location. Much of the majority of this section is likely derived from local sources.

NOTES:

This map was created using FDEP datasets and data obtained from the Florida Geological Survey. It was completed August 31, 2003, by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Geology, Bureau of Geological Engineering and Geological Investigations Section. The presentation of the geologic information shown is not intended to replace site-specific or purpose-specific investigations. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection does not warrant the accuracy of the characteristics and descriptions any responsibility or liability for inappropriate change of scale or interpretations or decisions based thereon. For more information please contact:

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