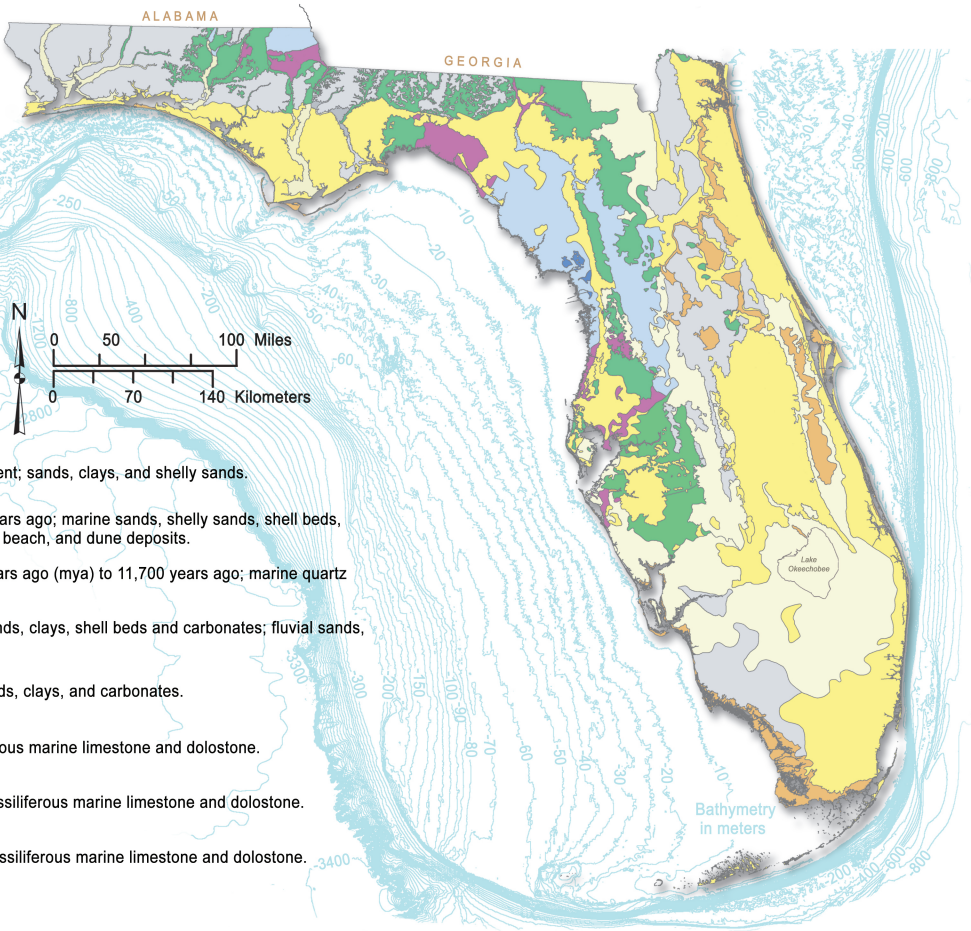
Geologic Map of Florida



Explanation

- Holocene - 11,700 years ago to present; sands, clays, and shelly sands.
- Pleistocene - 2.6 million to 11,700 years ago; marine sands, shelly sands, shell beds, and limestones including reefal, and beach, and dune deposits.
- Pliocene-Pleistocene - 5.3 million years ago (mya) to 11,700 years ago; marine quartz sands, shelly sands, and shell beds.
- Pliocene - 5.3 to 2.6 mya; marine sands, clays, shell beds and carbonates; fluvial sands, clays, and gravel.
- Miocene - 23 to 5.3 mya; marine sands, clays, and carbonates.
- Oligocene - 33.9 to 23 mya; fossiliferous marine limestone and dolostone.
- Upper Eocene - 37.8 to 33.9 mya; fossiliferous marine limestone and dolostone.
- Middle Eocene - 47.8 to 37.8 mya; fossiliferous marine limestone and dolostone.

The emergent portion of Florida and its Gulf and Atlantic continental shelves are situated on a broad topographic high named the Florida Platform. The surface and shallow subsurface is composed entirely of sedimentary rocks - limestone, dolostone, sand, clay, and shell beds, originally deposited in or near a marine environment. A thick section of carbonate rocks underlying the state contains its aquifer systems and gives rise to many springs and lakes. Florida produces most of the nation's phosphate and has large reserves of high-quality limestone, sand, peat, fuller's earth, and heavy minerals.

Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Florida Geological Survey, https://floridadep.gov/FGS

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