

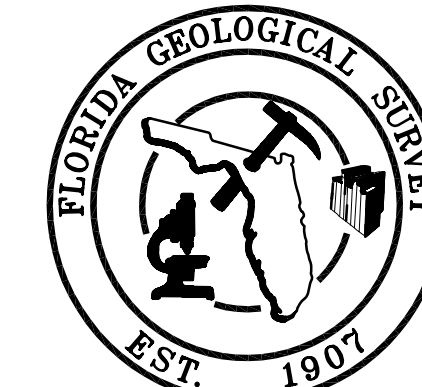
GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE NORTHERN PORTION OF THE U.S.G.S. 1:100,000 SCALE CRESTVIEW QUADRANGLE, NORTHWESTERN FLORIDA

OPEN FILE MAP SERIES NO. 89

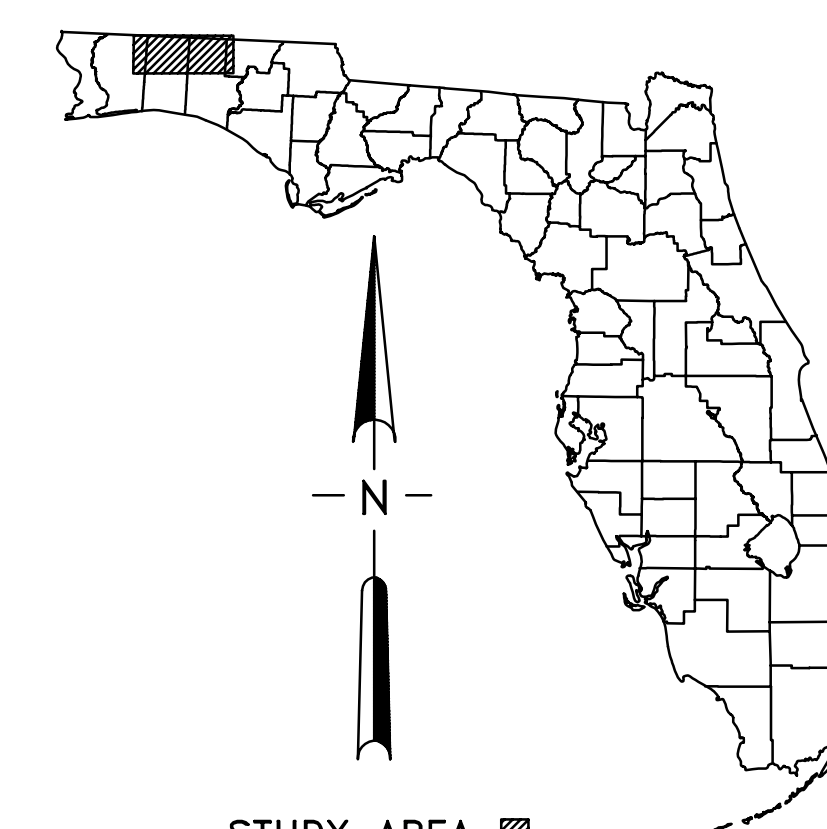
SURFICIAL AND BEDROCK GEOLOGY OF THE
NORTHERN PORTION OF THE U.S.G.S. 1:100,000
SCALE CRESTVIEW QUADRANGLE, NORTHWESTERN FLORIDA

BY

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2000



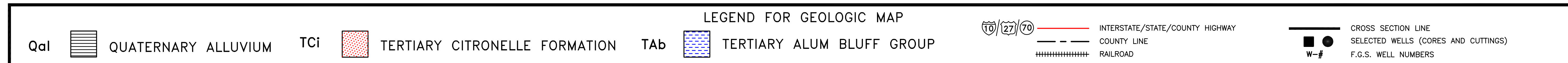
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STATE GEOLOGIST AND CHIEF



STUDY AREA

0 0.5 1 2 3 4 MILES
0 0.5 1 2 3 4 KILOMETERS
SCALE

COOPERATIVELY FUNDED BY THE FLORIDA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND THE
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, NATIONAL COOPERATIVE GEOLOGIC MAPPING
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SURFICIAL SEDIMENTS MAP OF THE NORTHERN PORTION OF THE U.S.G.S. 1:100,000 SCALE CRESTVIEW QUADRANGLE, NORTHWESTERN FLORIDA



Surficial sediments and soils of the northern portion of the U.S.G.S. 1:100,000 scale Crestview quadrangle are comprised primarily of four lithologic components: quartz sand, loam, muck, and clay. Combinations of these components constitute the four sediment units represented on this map. Data utilized in creating this map was derived from a variety of sources, including United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Surveys, field observations, cone and soil cuttings, surface samples, and hand-dug samples. Sediment types shown on this map represent soil from within the upper two meters (6.6 feet) of land surface. Between 25 and 70 different soil types are recognized, depending on the county, by the United States Department of Agriculture (Overing et al., 1995; Overing and Watts, 1989; Sullivan et al., 1975; Weeks et al., 1980). In these soil surveys, soil types were categorized based on factors such as slope, moisture content, texture, distribution of organic matter, acidity and other physical properties. In order to organize these soil types into meaningful lithologic units, soil types were grouped based on shared characteristics. Therefore, the reader is urged to consult the soil surveys for more detailed information about soils in the map area. Sand/loam is a unit of quartz sand and loam in which the sand concentration is greater than 52 percent. It is the most common unit in the study area. The sand/loam unit is generally associated with higher elevations within the study area. Loam, which is defined as "soil material that is 7 to 27 percent clay particles, 28 to 50 percent silt particles, and less than 52 percent sand particles" (Overing and Watts, 1989, p.130), is generally associated with drainage features and basins. There are large areas of loam within Walton and Santa Rosa Counties, as well as along the Yellow River basin within Okaloosa County. Quartz sand occurs throughout the study area, and generally increases in prevalence toward the south. Each sediment type shown on this map contains at least some quartz sand in some places. The unit mapped as sand may contain minor percentages of material and clay. Muck, which is slowly decaying organic material containing varying amounts of sand and silt, is most common in Okaloosa and Walton Counties. It has a more restricted areal extent than the previously mentioned lithologic constituents, and is generally confined to swampy regions and drainage basins.

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