GEOLOGIC MAP OF SEMINOLE COUNTY OKLAHOMA

by
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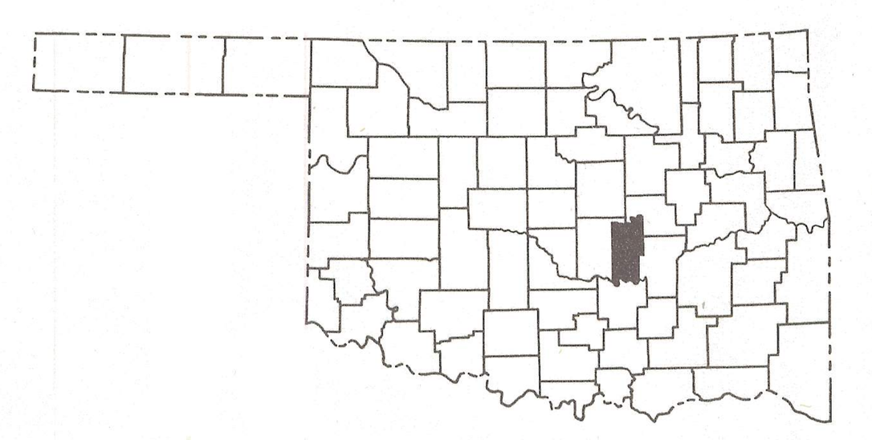
1956

Scale $\frac{1}{63,360}$

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 Miles



INDEX MAP OF OKLAHOMA SHOWING LOCATION OF SEMINOLE COUNTY

EXPLANATION

QUATERNARY — Pleistocene and Recent

Qal
ALLUVIUM
(Sand, silt, and clay on flood plains of present streams)

Qt
TERRACE DEPOSITS
(Gravel, sand, silt, and clay)

PERMIAN

Pkn, Pknj, Pkng
KONAWA FORMATION
(Shales, sandstones, and both light and dark chert conglomerates. In the northern part of the county, the Grayhorse "Prague" limestone (Pkng) and the Jarvis Church multicolored chert conglomerate (Pknj) are indicated by line symbols. Thickness, in both Seminole and Pottawatomie counties: about 800 feet).

PENNSYLVANIAN SYSTEM — Virgil series

Pvn
VANOSS FORMATION
(Shales and sandstones, and, in the southern part of the county, limy arkosic sandstones and conglomerates. Thickness, 140-550 feet, thickening southward).

Pad, Padc, Pads
ADA FORMATION
(Variegated shales, siltstones, and sandstones. Distinctive members are the Snomac limestone, Pads, in the central part of the county, and unnamed limestone conglomerates, Padc, in the southern part of the county. Thickness: 150-250 feet, thickening southward).

Pontotoc group (Konawa, Vanoss and Ada formations)

Pvm, Pvm-1, Pvm-2, Pvm-3, Pvm-4, Pvm-5, Pvm-6, Pvm-7, Pvm-8, Pvm-9, Pvm-11, Pvm-12
VAMOOSA FORMATION
(Shales, sandstones, and chert conglomerates. The bases of prominent mapping beds are indicated by line symbols Pvm-1 through Pvm-12 (Pvm-10 not shown). Upper units truncated by unconformity at base of Ada formation; medial unconformity at base of Pvm-8. Thickness: 600 feet at the North Canadian River, decreasing by truncation to 125 at the Canadian River and to extinction north of the city of Ada).

PENNSYLVANIAN SYSTEM — Missouri series

Phi
HILLTOP FORMATION
(Dark blue-gray shales, buff siltstones, and buff fine sandstones; many thin limestones near the base. Includes representatives of the Barnsdall, Chanute and possibly Dewey formations of northern Oklahoma. Thickness: zero to 200 feet, thickening northward).

Pbc
BELLE CITY FORMATION
(Upper and lower limestones, separated by a dark shale. Thickness: maximum, about 30 feet, thinning northward to zero in section 7, T. 9 N., R. 8 E.).

Pnb, Pnb-1, Pnb-2, Pnb-3, Pnb-4, Pnb-5, Pnb-6, Pnb-7, Pnb-8
NELLIE BLY FORMATION
(Shales, sandstones, and chert conglomerates; and, in the southern part of the county, limestones and limestone conglomerates. The bases of prominent mapping beds are indicated by line symbols Pnb-1 through Pnb-8. Thickness: 300-400 feet).

Pcf, Pcf-1, Pcf-2, Pcfd
COFFEYVILLE FORMATION
(Dark-colored shales containing two persistent sandstones, the bases of which are mapped as Pcf-1 and Pcf-2. DeNay limestone member (Pcfd) marks base of formation in south, but disappears northward by gradation into shale. Thickness: 150-200 feet).

Francis formation (Nellie Bly and Coffeyville formations)

Psl, Psl-1, Psl-2, Psl-3
SEMINOLE FORMATION
(Shales, sandstones, and lenses of chert conglomerates. The bases of the three prominent sandstone ledges are mapped as Psl-1, Psl-2 and Psl-3. Thickness: about 170 feet).

PENNSYLVANIAN SYSTEM — Des Moines series

Phd, Phds, Phdh
HOLDENVILLE FORMATION
(Shales containing lenses of sandstone and chert conglomerate. Distinctive members are the Sasakwa limestone (Phds) and the Homer limestone (Phdh). Thickness: about 250 feet).

Pwk
WEWOKA FORMATION
(Shales alternating with sandstones and chert conglomerates. The base of the formation is not exposed in the map area. Thickness: about 700 feet).

U / D — Fault. Dashed where inferred; U, Upthrown side; D, Downthrown side

Paved road

Improved road

270 — U.S. highway

3 — State highway

Abandoned railroad

School

Church