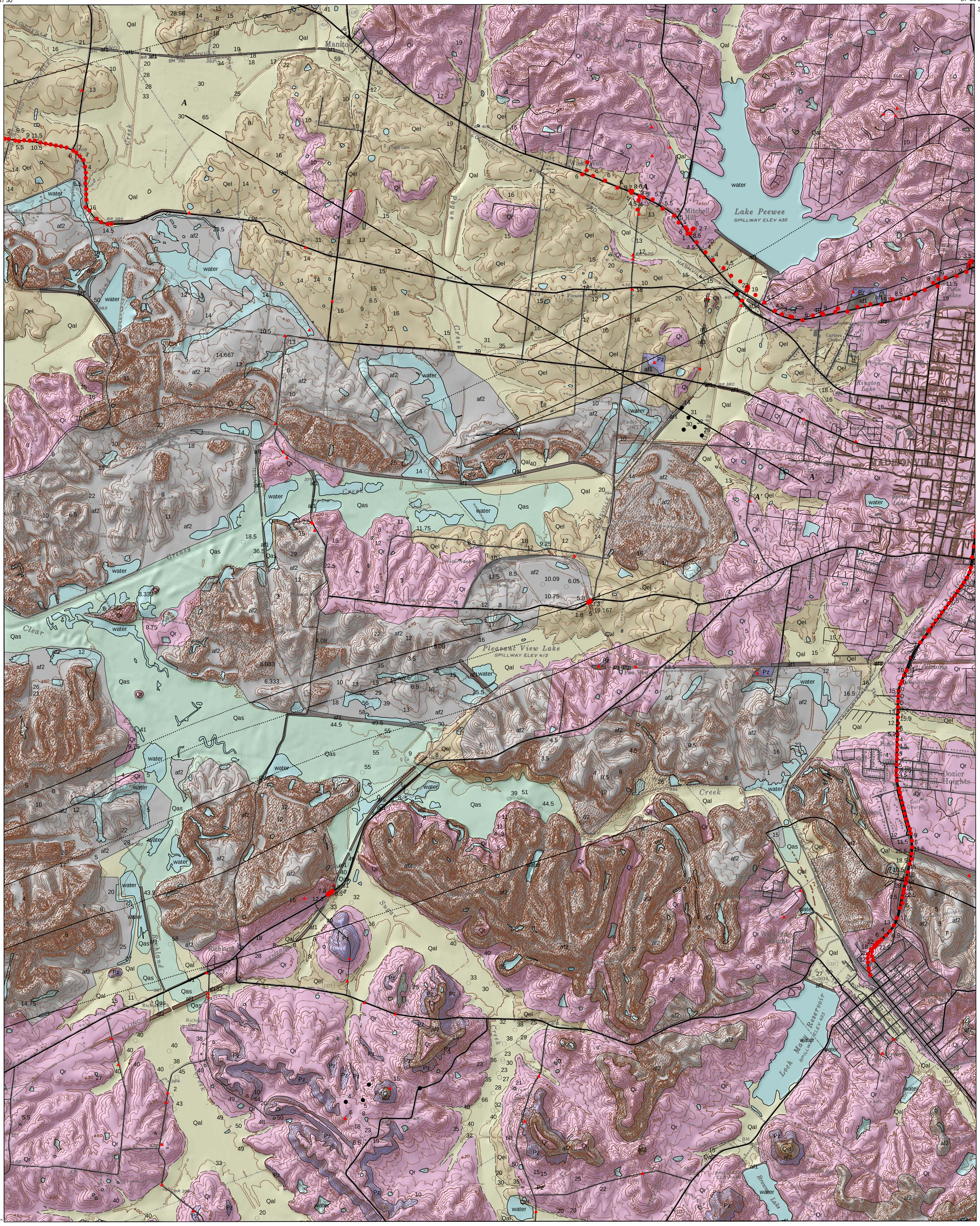
KENTUCKY GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
James C. Cobb, State Geologist and Director
University of Kentucky, Lexington

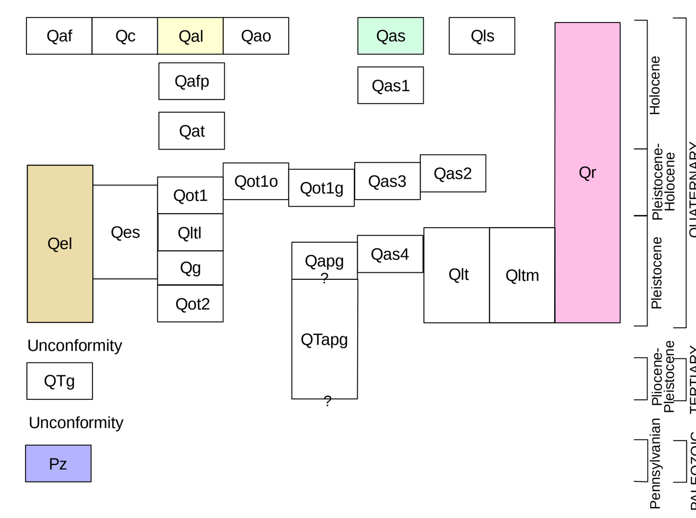
DRAFT GEOLOGIC QUADRANGLE
MADISONVILLE WEST QUADRANGLE, KY.
Series XII, 2012
GQ-346
Version 1.0
Contract Report 50

87°37'30"
37°22'30"



87°30'00"
37°22'30"
37°15'00"
87°37'30"
37°15'00"
87°30'00"

CORRELATION OF MAP UNITS



CORRELATION OF MAP UNITS chart and DESCRIPTION OF MAP UNITS
Includes map units from adjacent quadrangles. Only map units within this quadrangle are shown with color fill.

DESCRIPTION OF MAP UNITS

Qal — Alluvium, modern (Pleistocene - Holocene)
Silty clay and sandy silt with some sand and sparse gravel; thickness 10 to 50 feet (3 to 15 m); found along creeks and in floodplains of smaller tributaries; contact with adjacent units varies from sharp to poorly defined; locally inferred on the basis of topographic expression. Some streams in the mapped area have been rerouted for land-use purposes; locally, some Qal dredged from these streams has been extensively redistributed across adjacent fields and is unmappable.

Qao — Alluvium, natural levee deposits (Holocene)
Sand and silty sand; deposited in levee ridges or overwash deposits on floodplains of major rivers (Qafp) and on the Ohio River low outwash terraces (Qot1); grades into adjacent floodplain deposits; typically sandier than adjacent floodplain deposits.

Qas — Alluvium, active modern floodplain sloughs (Holocene)
Organic, black and gray clayey silt, silty clay, and clay; found within low lying areas; poorly drained; areas that retain water year-round form bogs and cypress swamps.

Qaf — Alluvium, alluvial fans (Holocene)
Silt, sand, and gravel; thickness uncertain; forms fan-shaped alluvial-colluvial aprons at mouths of small valleys; deposited by floods and debris flows from small tributary valleys developed in loess-mantled uplands; extent of unit mapped by topographic expression.

Qc — Colluvium (Holocene)
Silt, sand, clay, and rock fragments; unsorted; which has been transported downslope under the influence of gravity; primarily mantles steep slopes.

Qafp — Alluvium, river floodplains (Holocene)
Sand, silt, fine gravel, and clay; surface mantled by silty clay and sandy silt; surface forms the lowest well-developed terrace along major rivers; 30 to 45 feet (10 to 15 m) thick; overlies older unconsolidated deposits or bedrock; contact is sharp, drawn at scarp of next higher terrace; estimated to range in age up to 6,500 years.

Qas1 — Alluvium, abandoned Green River meander (Holocene)
Organic-rich, black and gray clayey silt, silty clay, and clay; deposited within recently abandoned meander of Green River; can retain standing water for months; areas that retain water year-round form bogs and cypress swamps.

Qat — Alluvium, low terrace (Holocene)
Silt, sand, and clay deposited by rivers; forms terrace above adjacent floodplain (Qafp); contact with adjacent units varies from sharp to poorly defined; locally inferred on the basis of topographic expression; distinguished by topographic expression from lower floodplain (Qafp), but found below Ohio River low outwash terrace (Qot1) and lacustrine terrace (Qlt).

Qas2 — Alluvium, abandoned Green River channel (Pleistocene - Holocene)
Clayey silt, silty sand, and silty clay; 30 to 45 feet (10 to 15 m) thick; forms arcuate, low-lying trough; represents an abandoned channel of Green River as it migrated across the low terrace (Qot1g); overlies older outwash deposits (Qot2); contact sharp, identified by surface topography; floods frequently.

Qoto1o — Alluvium, reworked outwash, Ohio River scrollwork terrace (Pleistocene – Holocene)
Fine to coarse sand and gravel, with local lenses of silt and clay; gravel includes chert, quartzite, sandstone, siltstone, igneous and metamorphic rocks, limestone, and coal; lithologically similar to adjacent outwash terraces; surface mantled with alluvial silty sand and sandy silt; 30 to 45 feet (10 to 15 m) thick; surface forms well-developed, swell-and-swale topography on Ohio River low terrace; reworked during postglacial adjustment of the Ohio River; overlies older outwash deposits (Qot2); contact is approximate, inferred from surface topography.

Qas3 — Alluvium, abandoned Green River channel (Pleistocene - Holocene)
Silty sand, clayey silt, and silty clay; 30 to 45 feet (10 to 15 m) thick; forms sinuous, low-lying trough (Katie Meadow Slough); represents an abandoned channel of Green River as it migrated across the low terrace (Qot1g); overlies older outwash deposits (Qot2); contact sharp, identified by surface topography; floods frequently.

Qot1g — Alluvium, reworked outwash, Green River scrollwork terrace (Pleistocene – Holocene)
Fine to coarse sand and gravel, with local lenses of silt and clay; gravel includes chert, quartzite, sandstone, siltstone, limestone, and coal; lithologically similar to adjacent outwash terraces; surface mantled with alluvial silty sand and sandy silt; 30 to 45 feet (10 to 15 m) thick; surface forms well-developed, swell-and-swale topography on Ohio River low terrace; deposited as point bar deposits by meandering postglacial Green River; overlies older outwash deposits (Qot2); contact is approximate, inferred from surface topography.

Qot1 — Alluvium, outwash, low terrace (Pleistocene - Holocene)
Fine to coarse sand and gravel, with local lenses of silt and clay; gravel includes chert, quartzite, sandstone, siltstone, igneous and metamorphic rocks, limestone, and coal; lithologically similar to high outwash terrace (Qot2); surface mantled with alluvial silty sand and sandy silt; 30 to 45 feet (10 to 15 m) thick; surface forms well-developed, low-relief terrace along Ohio River valley; deposited as glacial outwash reworked by late glacial or post-glacial Ohio River; overlies older outwash deposits (Qot2); contact is sharp, drawn at scarp of next higher terrace or upland; floods occasionally.

Qot2 — Alluvium, outwash, high terrace (Pleistocene)
Fine to coarse sand and gravel, with local lenses of silt and clay; gravel includes chert, quartzite, sandstone, siltstone, igneous and metamorphic rocks, limestone, and coal; lithologically similar to adjacent outwash terraces; surface mantled with eolian and alluvial silty sand and sandy silt; up to 170 feet (52 m) thick; surface forms well-developed, dissected terrace along Ohio River valley; deposited as glacial outwash; represents maximum valley filling by glacial outwash valley train deposits; overlies bedrock (Pz) or older alluvial deposits (not differentiated); contact is sharp, drawn at scarp of adjacent terrace or upland; age estimated to be 120,000 to 22,000 years old; most of terrace surface is above historic flood zone.

Qel — Loess (Pleistocene-Holocene)
Silt, clayey silt, and fine sand deposited by wind; typically thin; unit is patchy but generally thicker in flat or depressions (up to 4 feet); mapped as residium where less than 3 ft (0.9 m) thick in uplands; estimated to range in age from 22,500 to 10,000 years old; locally includes thin layers of loess at base inferred to be older than 30,000 years.

Qes — Sand dunes (Pleistocene – Holocene)
Very fine to fine sand; locally contains lenses of clayey silt; thickness uncertain, base not observed; deposited by wind in long, linear ridges; mantled by loess up to 15 ft (5 m) thick.

Qg — Shoreline Gravels (Pleistocene)
Gravel and medium to course sand; pebbles include light grey to brown, patina chert, quartz, and silicified fossils; unit is reworked Upland Gravel (QTg); forms low relief bars and spits extending from, and occasionally connecting upland areas.

Qltl — Lake levee (Pleistocene)
Silt, clayey silt, and fine sand deposited by water and wind. Formed where moving water entered quieter conditions and deposited layered mixed sediments across the mouth of tributaries forming low ridges. Sand dunes (Qes) occur on many while loess (Qel) generally blankets these ridges indicating that formation is contemporaneous with lacustrine deposition and terminated prior to final loess deposition

Qas4 — Alluvium, abandoned Green River channel (Pleistocene)
Clayey silt, silty clay, and silty sand; 30 to 45 feet (10 to 15 m) thick; forms sinuous, low-lying trough inset into Green River paleovalley (Qapg); represents an abandoned channel of Green River as it migrated across the high terrace (Qot2); overlies older outwash (Qot2); contact sharp, identified by surface topography; floods occasionally.

Qapg — Alluvium, Green River paleovalley (Pleistocene)
Silty sand, clayey silt and silty clay with minor chert gravel; 30 to 45 feet (10 to 15 m) thick; includes Beds at Hubert Court of Ray (1965); forms broad, linear trough inset into and overlying deposits of adjacent high outwash terrace (Qot2) and lacustrine terrace (Qlt); represents abandoned Pleistocene paleovalley of the Green River; contact is sharp, drawn at scarp of adjacent high outwash or lacustrine terrace; wood from about 40 feet deep has been radiocarbon dated to 23,150 ± 500 ypb (Ray, 1965).

Qltm — Upland marginal lacustrine deposits (Pleistocene)
Clayey silt, silt, and fine sand; thickness uncertain; surface forms moderate slope and benched upland areas bordering lacustrine deposits (Qlt); represents complex transition between lacustrine deposits and loess mantling upland; deposits include loess, loess-derived slopewash, colluvium, lacustrine silt and clay, and lacustrine shoreline deposits; contacts gradational and approximate, mapped on the basis of topographic expression.

Qlt — Slackwater deposits, lacustrine terrace, Undifferentiated (Pleistocene)
Clayey silt and silty clay; 5 to 65 feet (1.5 to 20 m) thick, thicker in tributary valleys; overlying complex deposits of sand, silt, clay and minor gravel; mantled by loess and alluvium; unit deposited in lacustrine and slackwater environments associated with alluviation of the Ohio River valley by glacial outwash and resulting impoundment of the Green River and tributary valleys; underlying material is of apparent mixed fluvial and fluvio-lacustrine origin; contact with eolian and upland units (Qel, Qes, Qltm) is approximate, inferred by surface topography; estimated to range in age from 190,000 to 126,00 at depth and 23,000 to 13,000 years old.

QTapg — Alluvium, Abandoned Green River channel (Pliocene-Pleistocene)
Gravel, sand, and clay facies present up to 100 feet thick (30 m) in the Paleovalley of the Green River. Subsurface unit only.

QTg — Upland gravel (Pliocene-Pleistocene)
Gravel and medium to coarse sand; pebbles include brown, patina chert, quartz, and silicified fossils; locally cemented by iron oxide; thickness uncertain; unit found on uplands, covered by loess and poorly exposed; comparable to the Luce Gravel of Ray (1965).

Qr — Residuum, Undifferentiated (Pleistocene)
Heavily weathered Pennsylvanian siltstone, shale, and sandstone bedrock; usually 1-5 ft thick (0.3 – 1.5m); often difficult to differentiate from loess except for very small scattered rock granules located within a mixing zone.

Pz — Bedrock and residuum (Paleozoic)
Consolidated shale, sandstone, coal, and overlaid by poorly sorted regolith, comprising the core of the uplands in the study area; occurs mostly as highwalls, roadcuts, and construction cut sites most places is heavily weathered and included in Residuum unit (Qr)

Qls — Landslide (Modern)
Landslides develop due to over-steepened slopes on hillsides and road-cuts and where man-made lakes have raised the water table.

af1 — Artificial fill, engineered fill (Modern)
Compacted material used as fill for the construction of roads, railroads, buildings, floodwalls, and other engineered structures. Present in all areas of development: mapped only where fill significantly changes the elevation.

af2 — Artificial fill, mine spoil (Modern)
Disturbed bedrock and regolith produced from mining operations.

af3 — Artificial fill, other (Modern)
Chaotic, unconsolidated fill material; includes material dredged from creeks to form artificial levees. Mapped only where fill is distinct.

nw — New water (Modern)
Areas of former land which have been removed by active erosion or dredging since the completion of original topographic mapping.

EXPLANATION

Contact
Approximate Contact
Fault
Concealed fault

23 KGS database, number indicates depth to bedrock likely including residuum in feet
23 KGS drilling, number indicates depth to bedrock in feet
23 KYTC drilling, number indicates depth to bedrock likely including residuum in feet
Landform observation and soil probe
Landform observation

GEOLOGIC SUMMARY

GEOLOGIC SETTING

The regional project area is located in the lower Green River Valley and middle Tradewater River Valley. The landscape of the map area is characterized by very low to high-relief bedrock uplands separated by flat valleys. Although the area is south of the Pleistocene glacial limit, the Ohio River, of which the Green and Tradewater Rivers are tributaries, served as a major outlet for glacial meltwater and entrained sediment during glacial stages. Rapid accumulation of glacial outwash in the valleys and along the mouths of tributaries led to impoundment and extensive deposition of slackwater and lacustrine sediment in many of the tributary valleys. This lacustrine deposit has a complex and gradational lateral transition with loess mantling adjacent uplands. The loess was primarily derived from windblown sediment sourced from the valley-bottom outwash and slackwater deposits. Most of the loess within this map area may have been sourced from the Green River Valley due to the narrowness of the Ohio River Valley to the Northwest. This narrowness would have minimize the Ohio River Valley as a source area. The uplands are underlain by faulted Pennsylvanian coal-bearing strata steeply dipping North to Northwest.

GEOTECHNICAL BEHAVIOR

The Quaternary deposits identified in the map area exhibit a wide range of grain size and geotechnical behaviors. Grain size distribution is one of the primary factors affecting the behavior of soils for geotechnical, hydrogeologic, a nd agricultural applications. The grain size distribution of unconsolidated sediments is dominantly controlled by the conditions under which the material was deposited. Low energy environments allow the deposition of fine -grained materials. High energy deposits limit deposition to only coarser grained materials. Eolian processes produce very well sorted (poorly graded) materials. Fluvial processes produce moderate sorting; colluvial processes produce poorly sorted deposits.

HAZARDS

Flooding is a nearly annual occurrence along the Tradewater River. Floods in the late winter or early spring commonly inundate low-lying areas in the floodplain. Larger floods occur roughly every 5 to 10 years and cover parts of the alluvial deposits (Qal). The maximum flood of record in the valley was in 1937, flooding river towns throughout the valley. The impact of flooding is reflected in land-use patterns through the area. Older homes and businesses have survived on the higher parts of the slackwater\lactstrine (Qlt). The floodplain and lower parts of the slackwater lake\lacustrine deposits (Qlt) are dominantly left to woodlands or used for row-crop agriculture. Most livestock husbandry in the alluvial valleys has been abandoned and is now restricted to upland areas above the 10- to 20-year flood zone. The low-relief slackwater\lacustrine terrace is tiled and ditched and locally very poorly drained.

The silt soils that dominate the loess-mantled uplands are highly erodible. Great care must be taken during agricultural operations not to mobilize and lose this valuable resource.

The map area is proximal to the Wabash Valley Seismic Zone, and is within the Rough Creek Fault Zone. Small to moderate earthquakes have been felt in the area relatively frequently. The significant thicknesses of unconsolidated sediment (locally as much as 150 feet in the regional map area) raise concerns about ground motion amplification of seismic waves and potential liquefaction. The variations in lithology and thickness between materials in different map units will likely cause different responses of these materials to seismic shaking.

DISCLAIMER

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This map was generated using new field mapping and compilation of unpublished and previously published data and was funded in part by the U.S. Geological Survey National Cooperative Mapping Program under the STATEMAP Program authorized by the National Geologic Mapping Act of 1992, Grant No. 12HQPA0003, and by the Kentucky Geological Survey.

Field mapping was completed by Scott Waninger from July 2011 to June 2012,.

Subsurface information was compiled from data on file at the Kentucky Geological Survey as well as data contributed by the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet and the U.S. Geological Survey and soil coring and auguring conducted for this project.

REFERENCES

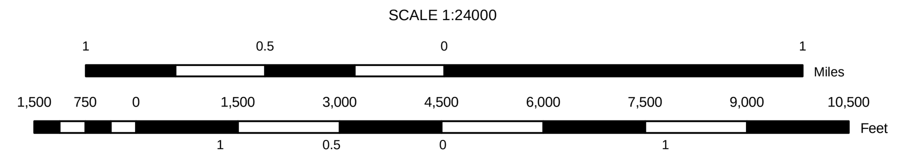
Franklin, G. J., 1969, Geologic map of the Nebo quadrangle, Webster and Hopkins Counties, Kentucky: U.S. Geologic Survey Geologic Quadrangle Map GQ-777_10
Franklin, G. J., 1967, Geologic map of the Coiltown quadrangle, Hopkins County, Kentucky: U.S. Geologic Survey Geologic Quadrangle Map GQ-629_10
Franklin, G. J., 1965, Geologic map of the Hanson quadrangle, Kentucky: U.S. Geologic Survey Geologic Quadrangle Map GQ-365_10
Glenn, L.C., 1912, A Geological Reconnaissance of the Tradewater River Region with Special Reference to the Coal Beds (Embracing Parts of Union, Webster, Hopkins, Crittenden, Caldwell and Christian Counties); Kentucky Geological Survey, series3, Bulletin 17
Kehn, T.M., 1966, Geologic map of the Dawson Springs quadrangle, western Kentucky: U.S. Geologic Survey Geologic Quadrangle Map GQ-573_10
Kehn, T.M., 1964, Geologic map of the Slaughters quadrangle, Kentucky: U.S. Geologic Survey Geologic Quadrangle Map GQ-360_10
Kehn, T.M., 1963, Geologic map of the Madisonville East quadrangle, Kentucky: U.S. Geologic Survey Geologic Quadrangle Map GQ-252_10
Lyon, S.S., 1856, Topographical Geological Report of the Progress of the Survey of Kentucky, Through Hopkins, Crittenden, Caldwell, Greenup and Carter Counties. Made During the Years 1856 and 1857; Kentucky Geological Survey, Vol. 2 no. 3 p. 303-376
Palmer, J.E., 1968, Geologic map of the Nortonville quadrangle, Hopkins and Christian Counties, Kentucky: U.S. Geologic Survey Geologic Quadrangle Map GQ-762_10
Palmer, J.E., 1967, Geologic map of the Saint Charles quadrangle, Hopkins and Christian Counties, Kentucky: U.S. Geologic Survey Geologic Quadrangle Map GQ-674_10
Toth, K.S., 2005, Spatial database of the Madisonville West quadrangle, Kentucky: Kentucky Geological Survey, ser. 12, Digitally Vectorized Geologic Quadrangle Data DVGQ-346_12. Adapted from Kehn, T.M., 1964, Geologic map of the Madisonville West quadrangle, Kentucky: U.S. Geologic Survey Geologic Quadrangle Map GQ-346

Universal Transverse Mercator projection, zone 16, North American Datum of 1927

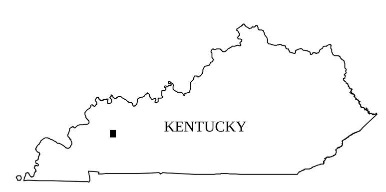
Topographic base and cultural features are Kentucky Raster Graphics (KRG) from Kymartian.ky.gov/krgmaps/KRG of Madisonville West

Declination
3° 08' W

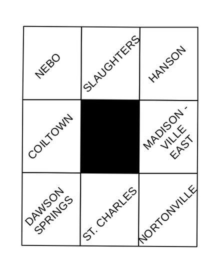
SCALE 1:24000



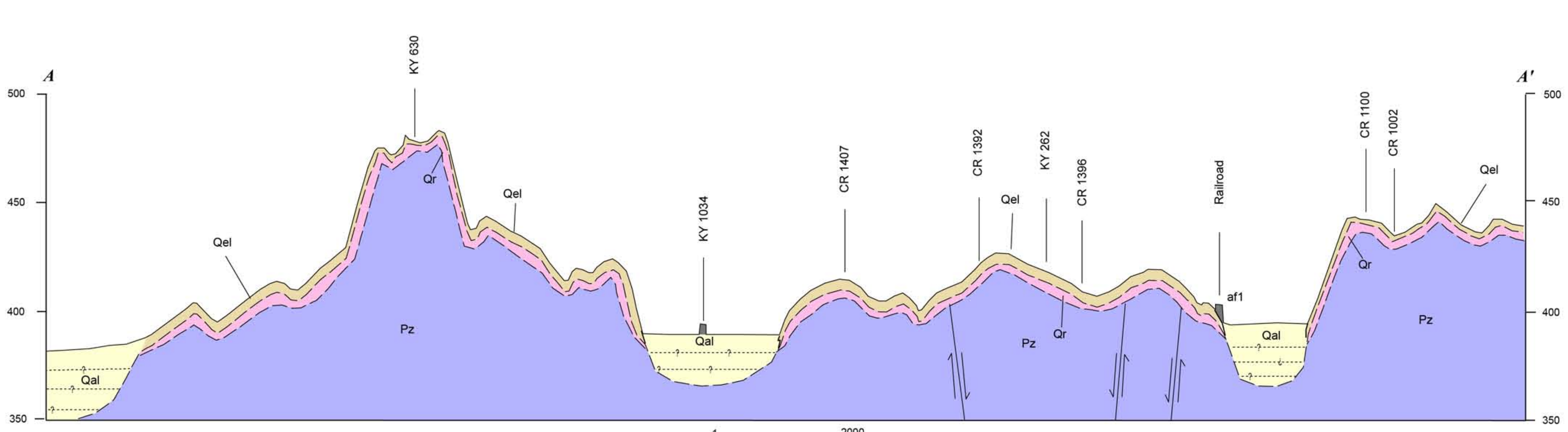
CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET



QUADRANGLE LOCATION



7.5-MIN QUADRANGLE INDEX



VERTICAL EXAGGERATION X 50

The Loess(Qel) and Residuum (Qr) have a gradual contact or mixing zone. Loess is thicker in the gradual slopes and in depressions and may be mixed with alluvium (Qal). Loess and Resiiduum have been removed from Greasy Creek as seen in cores.
Multiple episodes of errosion and deposition of locally derived alluvial sediment has occured. The upper 6 to 10 ft (1.5 to 3 m) of alluvial sediment appear to be more loessal derived sediment redeposited by water.
Ages for the lower Alluvium (Qal) are not available at this time, but may predate Loess (Qel) deposition. The upper Alluvium (Qal) may represent the main period of loess deposition, or the subsequent erosion from the upland areas.
This has likely occured in Pogue and Pond Creek valleys as well.

SURFICIAL GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE MADISONVILLE WEST 7.5–MINUTE QUADRANGLE, WESTERN KENTUCKY

By Scott Waninger

2012