

Geologic Map of Ozark National Scenic Riverways

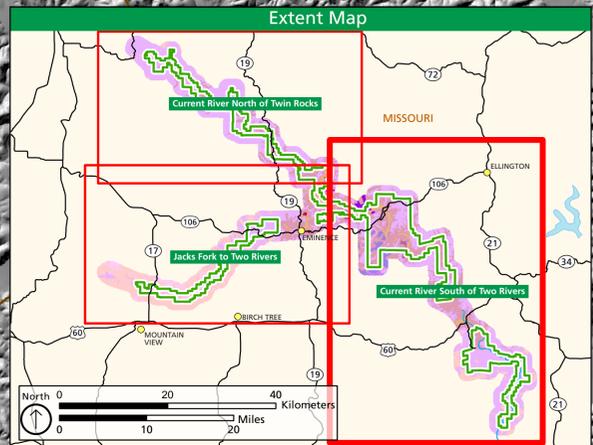
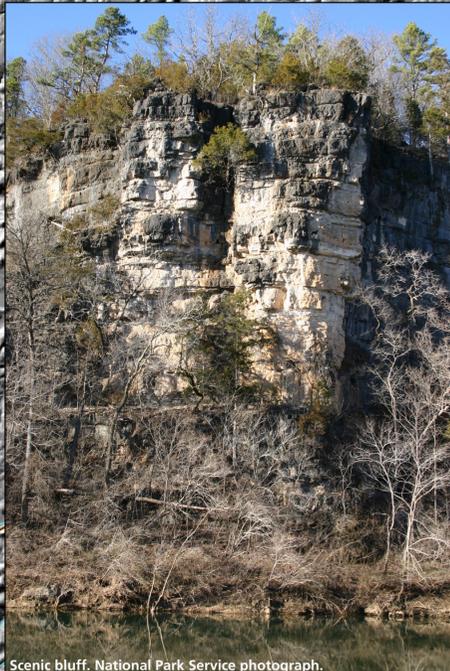
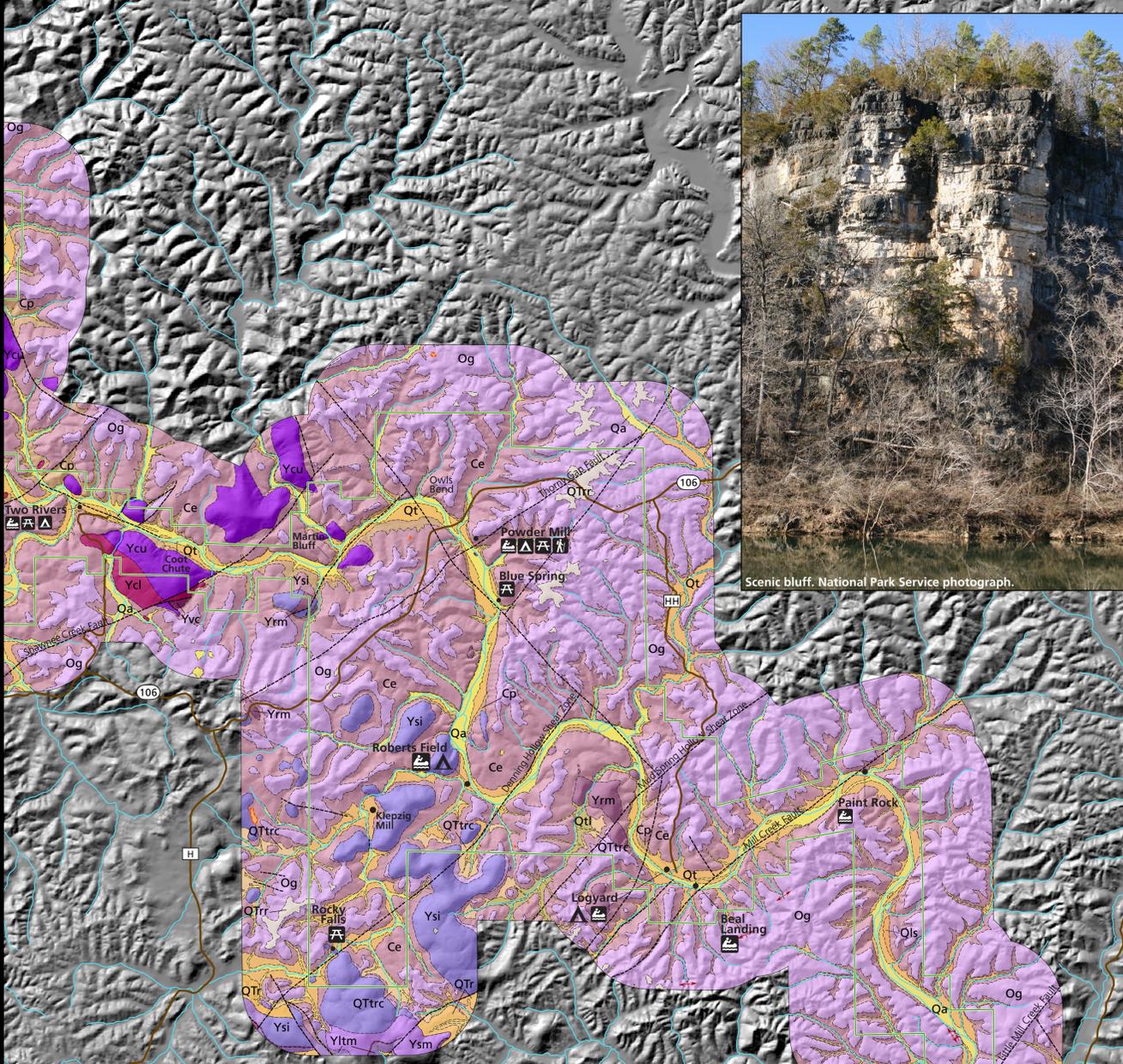
Missouri

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Geologic Resources Inventory
Natural Resource Stewardship and Science



Current River South of Two Rivers



This map was produced by Chase Winters and Georgia Hybels (Colorado State University) in September 2016. It is an overview of compiled geologic data prepared as part of the NPS Geologic Resources Inventory. This map is not a substitute for site-specific investigations.

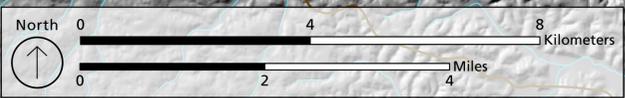
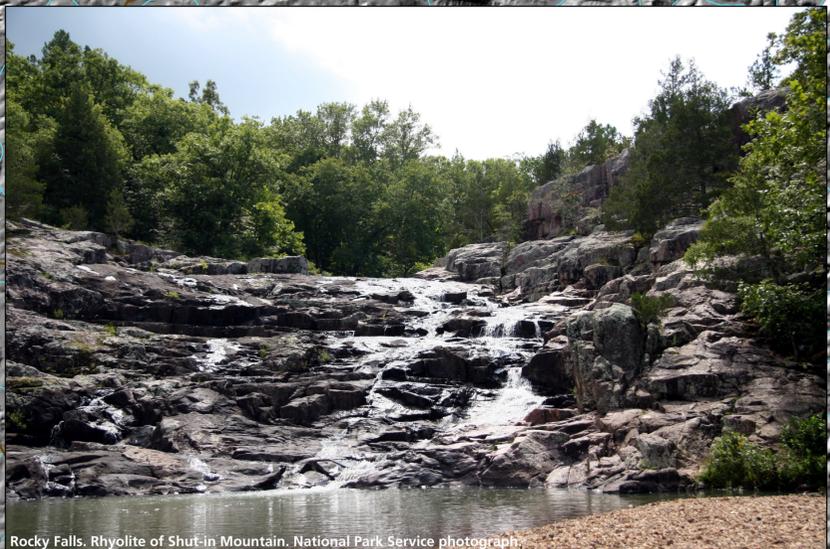
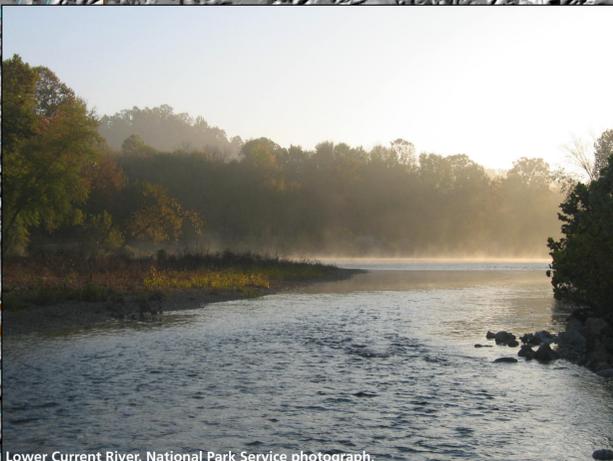
This sheet displays geologic data from Weary et al. (2014, 2016) clipped to the park and immediate vicinity. Seamless digital data are available digitally as Weary et al. (2016). Map sheets and pamphlet are published as Weary et al. (2014).

Weary, D. J., R. W. Harrison, R. C. Orndorff, R. E. Weems, J. S. Schindler, J. E. Repetski, and H. A. Pierce. 2014. Bedrock geologic map of the Spring Valley, West Plains, and parts of the Piedmont and Poplar Bluff 30' x 60' quadrangles, Missouri, including the upper Current River and Eleven Point River Drainage basins (scale 1:100,000). Scientific Investigations Map 3280, US Geological Survey, Reston, Virginia. <http://pubs.er.usgs.gov/publication/sim3280>

Weary, D. J., R. C. Orndorff, R. W. Harrison, and R. E. Weems. 2016. Digital geologic map data for the Ozark National Scenic Riverways and adjacent areas along the Current River and Jacks Fork, Missouri. Data Release, US Geological Survey, Reston, Virginia. <http://dx.doi.org/10.5066/7CJ88K8>

As per source map scale and US National Map Accuracy Standards, geologic features represented here are expected to be within 12 m (40 ft) of their true location.

All digital geologic data and publications prepared as part of the Geologic Resources Inventory are available at the NPS Integrated Resource Management Applications Portal (IRMA) <https://irma.nps.gov/App/ReferenceSearch>. Enter "GRI" as the search text and select a park from the unit list.



NPS Boundary	
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Infrastructure	
	City
	Point of interest
	Road
	River
Folds	
	Anticline, approximate
	Syncline, approximate
	Monocline, approximate
Faults	
	Reverse fault, approximate
	Unknown offset/displacement, approximate
Geologic Contacts	
	Approximate
Sinkholes	
	Karst sinkhole (filled with Quaternary sediments)
Surficial Units	
	Qa Alluvium (Holocene)
	Qm Muck and clayey silt (Holocene and Pleistocene?)
	Qls Landslide deposits (Holocene and Pleistocene?)
	Qc Colluvium (Holocene and Pleistocene)
	Qt Terrace deposits (Holocene and Pleistocene?)
	Qtl Loess-covered terrace deposits (Pleistocene?)
	Ql Loess (Pleistocene)
	QTrr Residuum derived from Roubidoux Formation (Quaternary and Tertiary)
	QTr Peck Ranch unit (Quaternary and Tertiary, and Mesozoic?)
	QTrc Residual and colluvial material on terrace-like landforms (Quaternary and Tertiary)
	QTg Upland gravel deposit (Quaternary and Tertiary)
Bedrock Units	
	Ojc Jefferson City Dolomite (Lower Ordovician)
	Or Roubidoux Formation (Lower Ordovician)
	Og Gasconade Dolomite (Lower Ordovician)
	Ce Eminence Dolomite (Upper Cambrian)
	Cp Potosi Dolomite (Upper Cambrian)
	Yg Big Spring quad granite (Mesoproterozoic)
	Yrm Rhyolite of Russell Mountain (Mesoproterozoic)
	Yvc Volcaniclastic conglomerate, breccia, and sandstone (Mesoproterozoic)
	Ysc Rhyolite of Sutton Creek (Mesoproterozoic)
	Ysi Rhyolite of Shut-in Mountain (Mesoproterozoic)
	Ysm Rhyolite of Stegal Mountain (Mesoproterozoic)
	Ymm Tuff of Mule Mountain (Mesoproterozoic)
	Yltm Tuff of Little Thorny Mountain (Mesoproterozoic)
	Ycu Upper Coot Mountain unit (Mesoproterozoic)
	Ycl Lower Coot Mountain unit (Mesoproterozoic)

