**QUATERNARY GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE BEECH GROVE 7.5-MINUTE QUADRANGLE, WESTERN KENTUCKY**

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The map shows the Quaternary geologic formations and deposits in the Beech Grove 7.5-minute quadrangle, western Kentucky. The map highlights the Alluvium, reworked outwash, Green River scrollwork terrace (Pleistocene) formation.

**GEOLOGIC SUMMARY**

**DEPOSITORY SETTLEMENTS**

- The Alluvium consists of sand, silt, fine gravel, and clay, surface mantled by silty clay and sandy silt, up to 170 feet (52 m) thick.

- The deposited valley-bottom outwash, separated by broad alluvial valleys. Although the area is south of the Pleistocene glacial limit, the valley-bottom outwash.

- The loess was primarily derived from the valley-bottom outwash. The uplands.

- The loess-dominated uplands are highly erodible. Soil piping and landslide hazards are found on the high parts of the floodplain.

- The soils under the influence of gravity, primarily mantles steep slopes.

**GEOLOGIC ELEMENTS**

- The Chaotic, unconsolidated fill material; includes material dredged from creeks to form levees and uplands.

- The silty sand, clayey silt and silty clay with minor chert gravel; 30 to 45 feet (10 to 15 m)厚的沉积层，主要沉积层包括粘土、细砂、粉砂和少量碎石。

- The consolidated shale, sandstone, coal, and overlying poorly sorted regolith, comprising the core of the uplands in the study area; includes areas of loess thinner than 3 to 5 ft (1 m).

**CAVEATS**

- The map includes some caveats, such as the potential for ground motion amplification of seismic waves and potential liquefaction.

**REFERENCES**
