GEOLOGIC MAP 19
Series XII, 2009

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Geologic Map of Kentucky

This geologic map was compiled from 707 U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute geologic quadrangle maps (scale = 1:24,000), which were digitized during the Kentucky Geological Survey Digital Geologic Mapping Program (1996–2006). The purpose of the map is to show, at a regional scale, as much of the detailed geology as possible that is shown on the 7.5-minute maps. The map is not a generalization of the 7.5-minute maps but a compilation that generally arises from lateral variation in the rock; but may also be due to evolving usage during the original mapping program. During the digital compilation, every effort was made to resolve inconsistencies in stratigraphic nomenclature, to adopt recent usage, and edgematch adjoining maps. As such, this map uniquely combines the fidelity of large-scale maps with the regional perspective of a statewide compilation to illustrate the achievements of the KGS Digital Mapping Program.

This map is a culmination of work that took place over a 50-year period. The original geologic maps were prepared by 278 geologists and published between 1960 and 1978 by the USGS-KGS Mapping Program. With support from the State Geologic Mapping component of the U.S. Geological Survey National Cooperative Geologic Mapping Program, the Kentucky Geological Survey digitized and edgematched these maps into a seamless paper map between 1996 and 2006. The digital 7.5-minute geologic quadrangle maps were then compiled into thirty-two 30 x 60 minute maps (scale 1:100,000) prior to this final compilation at 1:250,000 scale. Only formations and faults are displayed on this map, but other features such as coal beds, mineral veins, outcrops, fossil locations, structure contours, and locations of surface mines were digitized during the program. The original maps, GIS data sets, and published compilations of this map can be found in the KGS online publications catalog (uky.edu/KGS). KGS has also developed and made available through the Internet a geologic map service to provide interactive and customized geologic maps with links to related data (kgs.uky.edu/kygeode/mapserver).

The geology of Kentucky consists of generally flat-lying sedimentary rocks of Ordovician through Tertiary (Quaternary) age and a few igneous intrusions of Permian age. The Cincinnati Arch is a major structural uplift feature that trends north-south through the state and exposes the oldest Ordovician rocks along the Kentucky River and in the Jessamine Dome. The Illinois Basin in western Kentucky and the Appalachian Basin in the west, Both basins contain many coal beds and abundant oil and gas reserves. Surrounding the arch are outcropping organic-rich Devonian shale units that thicken into the subsurface and produce most of eastern Kentucky's natural gas resources. There are also mineral districts in central, western, and southern Kentucky that have produced commercial quantities of barite, fluorite, calcite, galena, and sphalerite. The Jackson Purchase Region in far western Kentucky is underlain by rocks of Cretaceous and Tertiary age that thicken toward the Mississippi Embayment. The region consists of a dissected coastal plain of unconsolidated Cretaceous and Tertiary sand and gravel deposits overlain by a veneer of Quaternary loess and alluvium.

Major fault systems include the Rough Creek Fault System in western Kentucky and the Lexington, Kentucky River, and Pine Mountain Fault Systems in central and eastern Kentucky. The Rough Creek Fault System is located in southeastern Kentucky and marks the boundary between the gently dipping beds of the southern Appalachian Plateau and the highly folded and faulted rocks of the Valley and Ridge Province near the Virginia state line. Three circular faulted structures are located in the state: Jeptha Knob and the Versailles structure, located in central Kentucky, and the Middlesboro structure, located in the southeastern part of the state. All three features are interpreted as meteor impact structures.

MAPPED UNITS OF CENTRAL KENTUCKY

RECENT
- Af — Artificial fill (compacted rock debris from highway, railroad, and reservoir construction)

QUATERNARY
- Qal — Alluvium
- Qas — Alluvium and lacustrine deposits
- Qat — Alluvial terrace
- Qam — Alluvium of valley sides, meanders, and abandoned channels
- Qt — Terrace deposits
- Qg — Glacial outwash
- Qls — Lacustrine or dock water deposits
- Qo — Glacial outwash
- Qc — Colluvium
- Ld — Landslide deposits and colluvium

TERTIARY and QUATERNARY
- QTg — Lacustrine and fluvial deposits (ancestral Licking River)
- QTc — Brecciated and stumped sandstone, conglomerate, and shale
- QTu — Upland gravel deposits
- QTd — Gravel and sand deposits, or Terrace gravel

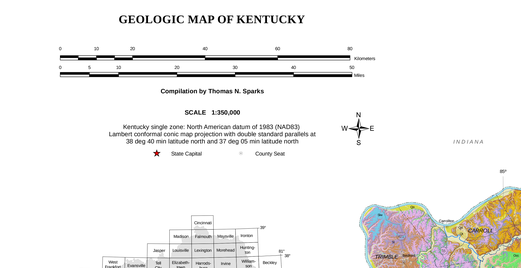
PENNSYLVANIAN
- Pkc — Pikeville Formation
- Pg — Grundy Formation
- Pmc — Hyden and Breathitt Creek Formations
- Pcc — Corbin Sandstone Member of Grundy Formation
- Pgm — Marsh Creek Sandstone Member of Grundy Formation
- Pgl — Logan Conglomerate Member, Alvy Creek Formation
- Pgc — Livingston Conglomerate Member, Alvy Creek Formation
- Pac — Alvy Creek Formation

MISSISSIPPIAN
- Mp — Paragon Formation
- Mhc — Hardinsburg Sandstone
- Mbg — Bangor Limestone and Hartselle Formation
- Mkl — Kidder Limestone Member, Monteagle Limestone
- Mmb — Big Clifty Sandstone Member, Monteagle Limestone
- Mm — St. Louis Limestone
- Mbu — Burnside Member of Slade Formation
- Mcl — Cowbell Member of Slade Formation
- Ms — Salem and Warsaw Limestones
- Mh — Harrodsburg Limestone
- Mb — Borden Formation
- Mf — Fort Payne Formation
- Mf — wef limestone of Fort Payne Formation
- Mbs — Big Clifty Sandstone Member, Sanders Sandstone Member, Fort Payne Formation
- Mbd — Borden Formation
- Mbu/g — Muthagh Member, Borden Formation

DEVONIAN and MISSISSIPPIAN
- MDbs — New Albany Shale and Beechwood Limestone
- MDcb — Sellersburg and Jeffersonville Limestones
- Dsb — Brassfield Limestone and Waldron Shale, undivided
- Dlo — Louisville Limestone
- Dsb — Brassfield Limestone and Waldron Shale
- Dm — Muldraugh Shale
- Dl — Laurel Dolomite
- Dsa — Sanders Limestone
- Dr — Ringgold and Brassfield Formations
- Do — Osgood Formation
- Dbr — Brassfield Formation and Brassfield Dolomite
- Dbd — Brassfield Dolomite

SILURIAN
- SMD — Louisville Limestone, Waldron Shale, and Laurel Dolomite
- Slo — Louisville Limestone
- Sw — Waldron Shale and Waldron Shale
- Sm — Madison Shale
- Sl — Laurel Dolomite
- Sr — Ringgold Formation
- Sd — Osgood and Brassfield Formations
- Sr — Osgood Formation
- Sbr — Brassfield Formation and Brassfield Dolomite
- Sbd — Brassfield Dolomite

ORDOVICIAN
- Odw — Drakes Formation
- Oc — Cynthiana Formation
- Oa — Ashlock Formation
- Ob — Bull Fork Formation
- Ocl — Clays Ferry Formation
- Ocw — Calloway Creek Limestone
- Ol — Lexington Limestone (south central Kentucky)
- Ol — Lexington Limestone
- Ogl — Garrard Siltstone
- Ogk — Kope Formation
- Ocf — Clays Ferry and Fairmount Formations
- Ocf — Clays Ferry Formation
- Ofp — Point Pleasant Tongue of Clays Ferry Formation
- Ol — Lexington Limestone (north central Kentucky)
- Ol — Upper part of Lexington Limestone
- Ob — Brannon Member, Lexington Limestone
- Ob — Brannon Member, Lexington Limestone
- Ol — Lower part of Lexington Limestone
- Otp — Tyrone Limestone and Oregon Formation
- Ocl — Camp Nelson Limestone



Locations of the 30 x 60 minute quadrangles covering Kentucky.

Index to stratigraphic map units.

Structural features and economic regions of Kentucky. Major provinces in red and mineral districts outlined in magenta. Key fault zones and impact features labelled on main map.

MAPPED UNITS OF WEST-CENTRAL KENTUCKY AND JACKSON PURCHASE REGION (WESTERN KENTUCKY) (NOTE: NOT ALL UNITS LABELED)

RECENT
- Af — Artificial fill (compacted rock debris from highway, railroad, and reservoir construction), or mine tailings)

QUATERNARY
- Qal — Alluvium
- Qas — Eolian sand, dune sand
- Qam — Alluvium and lacustrine deposits
- Qat — Alluvial terrace
- Qt — Terrace deposits
- Qls — Lacustrine and terrace deposits
- Qo — Glacial outwash, Pearl facies
- Qoh — Glacial outwash, Carp Hollow
- Qg — Glacial outwash, Tiskilwa/ substage
- Qc — Colluvium
- Ld — Sand and silt deposits, sand of alluvium, lacustrine, and fluvial deposits
- Qf — Covers of alluvium, lacustrine, and fluvial deposits

TERTIARY and QUATERNARY
- QTc — Continental deposits
- QTu — Upland gravel or gravel deposits

TERTIARY
- Tj — Jackson Formation
- Tc — Claiborne Formation
- Tw — Wilcox Formation
- Tp — Porters Creek Clay

CRETACEOUS and TERTIARY
- KTm — Clayton and McNairy Formations

CRETACEOUS
- Kt — Tuscaloosa Formation
- Kmt — Tuscaloosa Formation

PENNSYLVANIAN
- Pmc — McLeansboro Group
- Pmt — Mattoon Formation
- Pbm — Bond and Mattoon Formations
- Pbd — Bond Formation
- Pp — Patoka Formation
- Pm — Mansfield Formation
- Pmc — Shelburn and Carbondale Formations
- Pc — Carbondale Formation
- Pcm — Carbondale and Menard Formations
- Pm — Tradewater and Caseyville Formations
- Pc — Caseyville Formation

MISSISSIPPIAN
- Mcu — Chesterian series (upper part)
- Mcl — Chesterian series (lower part)
- Mb — Ste. Genevieve Limestone
- Mlt — Leitchfield Formation
- Mk — Kirkwad Limestone
- Mdg — Degonia Sandstone, Degonia Sandstone, and Clore Limestone
- Mkd — Kirkwad Limestone, Degonia Sandstone, Clore Limestone, and Palestine Sandstone
- Mdg — Degonia Sandstone and Clore Limestone
- Mdc — Degonia Sandstone, Clore Limestone, Palestine Sandstone, and Menard Limestone
- Mcp — Clore Limestone and Palestine Sandstone
- Mp — Palestine Sandstone
- Mmv — Menard Limestone
- Mmv — Menard Limestone, Waltersburg Sandstone, Vienna Limestone, and Tar Springs Sandstone
- Mvt — Vienna Limestone, Hardinsburg Sandstone, and Vienna Limestone
- Mt — Tar Springs Sandstone
- Mcm — Chesterian series (middle part)
- Mgs — Glen Dean Limestone
- Mhg — Hardinsburg Sandstone
- Mgd — Glen Dean Limestone, Golconda Formation, and Cypress Sandstone
- Mgd — Golconda Formation
- Mbc — Big Clifty Sandstone Member
- Mbc — Big Clifty Sandstone Member
- Mbc — Big Clifty Sandstone and Beech Creek Limestone Member
- Mbc — Big Clifty Sandstone Member and Cypress Sandstone
- Mcv — Chesterian series (lower part)
- Mbch — Beech Creek Limestone Member
- Mbg — Barlow Limestone Member and Cypress Sandstone
- Mhk — Haney Limestone Member
- Mgk — Ginkgo Formation
- Mrv — Reelsville Limestone
- Mrv — Reelsville Limestone and Sample Sandstone
- Mrs — Reelsville Limestone
- Mbv — Beaver Bend Limestone, Mooretown Formation, and Paoli Limestone
- Mmv — Moorefield Limestone (Moorefield Member)
- Mmv — Mooretown Formation (sandstone member)
- Mcy — Cypress Sandstone
- Mbp — Beaver Bend Limestone, Paint Creek Shale, and Bethel Sandstone
- Mpc — Paint Creek Limestone
- Mbr — Beaver Bend Limestone, Bethel Sandstone, and Renault Limestone
- Mbt — Bethel Sandstone
- Mrl — Renault Limestone
- Mbr — Ste. Genevieve Limestone
- Mbs — Ste. Genevieve Limestone and St. Louis Limestone, upper member
- Mlu — St. Louis Limestone and Salem Limestone
- Mll — St. Louis Limestone, lower member
- Mls — Salem Limestone
- Mlw — Salem and Warsaw Limestones
- Mwf — Warsaw Limestone
- Mwf — Warsaw Formation
- Mfp — Fort Payne Formation

DEVONIAN and MISSISSIPPIAN
- MDcb — Chattanooga Shale
- MDcb — Sellersburg and Jeffersonville Limestones

SILURIAN
- SMD — Louisville Limestone, Waldron Shale, and Laurel Dolomite

ORDOVICIAN
- Ob — Cumberland Formation

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS: This map was compiled from digital 1:24,000-scale geologic maps produced by the Kentucky Geological Survey under STATEMAP grants 1434-95-A-1109, 1434-HQ-AG2007, and was funded in part by the U.S. Geological Survey National Cooperative Geologic Mapping Program.

In addition, this map would not have been possible without funding from the following previous STATEMAP grants: 98HQAG2148, 97HQPR0027, 98HQAG2023, 99HQPR0052, 00HQPR0051, 01HQPR0041, 02HQPR0042, 03HQPR0042, 04HQPR0042, 05HQPR0042, 06HQPR0042, for this program and also received funding from the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet for selected areas of the commonwealth.

I thank all the above listed participants in the Kentucky Geological Survey Digital Geologic Mapping Program, especially all project staff, visiting scholars, students, volunteers, and interns, without whose contribution this map would not be possible.

DISCLAIMER: This map was compiled from digital data that were successfully processed on a computer system at the Kentucky Geological Survey. KGS does not guarantee this map to be free of errors or inaccuracies. KGS disclaims any responsibility or liability for interpretations from this map, or decisions based thereon.

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Kentucky Geological Survey

GEOLOGIC MAP OF KENTUCKY

0 10 20 40 60 80 Kilometers
0 5 10 20 30 40 50 Miles

Compilation by Thomas N. Sparks

SCALE 1:350,000

Kentucky single zone: North American datum of 1983 (NAD83)
Lambert conformal conic map projection with double standard parallels at
38 deg 40 min latitude north and 37 deg 05 min latitude north

★ State Capital ▫ County Seat

Physiographic map of Kentucky.

MAPPED UNITS OF NORTHEASTERN KENTUCKY

QUATERNARY
- Qfc — Modern Ohio River floodplain alluvium
- Qfp — Modern Upper Ohio River floodplain alluvium
- Qa — Alluvium
- Qls — Landslide deposits and colluvium
- Qt — Terrace deposits and gravel
- Qt — Terrace deposits
- Qg — Glacial outwash

TERTIARY and QUATERNARY
- QTf — High-level fluvial deposits

PERMIAN
- Pg — Intrusive rocks of Permian age (Elliott County kimberlite)

PENNSYLVANIAN
- Pbm — Breathitt Formation, undifferentiated
- Pbm — Breathitt Formation, undifferentiated, and sub containing crystals of limenite and garnet
- Pmc — Mississippian Formation and upper Conemaugh Formation
- Pc — Conemaugh Formation
- Pcc — Corbin Sandstone
- Pfc — Four Corners Formation
- Ph — Hyden Formation
- Pgl — Logan Formation
- Pg — Grundy Formation
- Pcm — Corbin Sandstone Member of Grundy Formation
- Pmc — Middle part of Breathitt Group, undifferentiated
- Pbg — Pikeville and Grundy Formations, undifferentiated
- Pbm — Lower part of Breathitt Group, undifferentiated

MISSISSIPPIAN
- Mbc — Big Clifty Sandstone
- Mp — Paragon and Slade Formations, undivided
- Mbu — Slade Formation
- Mbm — Borden Formation
- MBbs — New Albany Shale

DEVONIAN and MISSISSIPPIAN
- MDbs — Sunbury Shale, Berea Sandstone, and Bedford Shale, undivided

DEVONIAN
- Dlo — Ohio Shale
- Dsk — Boyle Dolomite

SILURIAN
- Slo — Lower Limestone
- Slu — Upper part of Crab Orchard Group (includes Alger Shale and Estill Shale)
- Sbm — Brassfield Limestone (includes Brassfield Member, Drowning Creek Formation)

ORDOVICIAN
- Odw — Drakes Formation
- Ob — Bull Fork Formation
- Ocl — Clays Ferry Formation
- Ocl — Grant Lake Limestone
- Ofp — Fairview Formation
- Ol — Lexington Limestone
- Ol — Lexington Limestone
- Ok — Kope and Clays Ferry Formations
- Ocl — Clays Ferry Formation

MAPPED UNITS OF EASTERN KENTUCKY AND ALONG PINE MOUNTAIN (SOUTHEASTERN KENTUCKY)

RECENT
- Af — Artificial fill (compacted rock debris from highway construction or mine tailings)

QUATERNARY
- Qal — Alluvium
- Qls — Landslide deposits and colluvium
- Qt — Terrace deposits
- Qt — Terrace deposits

TERTIARY and QUATERNARY
- QTf — High-level fluvial deposits

PENNSYLVANIAN
- Pkc — Pikeville Formation
- Pfc — Four Corners Formation
- Pc — Conemaugh Formation
- Pkc — Pikeville Formation
- Pg — Grundy Formation
- Pcm — Corbin Sandstone Member of Grundy Formation
- Pmc — Middle part of Breathitt Group, undifferentiated
- Pmc — Breathitt Group, informally referred
- Pbm — Lower part of Breathitt Group, undifferentiated
- Pbe — Bee Rock Sandstone
- Pac — Alvy Creek Formation
- Pgc — Livingston Member of Alvy Creek Formation
- Pgm — Sewanee and Warren Point Sandstones
- Pgs — Sewanee Sandstone
- Pbm — Lee Formation, Bottom Creek Formation
- Pwp — Warren Point Sandstone

MISSISSIPPIAN
- Mcu — Chesterian series (upper part)
- Mcl — Chesterian series (lower part)
- Mbg — Bangor Limestone
- Mlt — Slade Formation
- Mbm — Borden Formation

DEVONIAN and MISSISSIPPIAN
- MDbs — Sunbury Shale, Berea Sandstone, and Bedford Shale, undivided
- MBbs — Berea Sandstone

DEVONIAN
- Dlo — Ohio Shale
- Dsk — Boyle Dolomite

SILURIAN
- Slw — Bisher Limestone
- Sbm — Brassfield Limestone and Brassfield Dolomite

ORDOVICIAN
- Odw — Drakes Formation
- Ok — Ashlock Formation
- Ol — Lexington Limestone
- Ocl — Garrard Siltstone
- Ocl — Clays Ferry Formation