**PHYSIOGRAPHY**

The Cahokia quadrangle includes parts of the large floodplain of the Mississippi River and loess covered uplands. A network of small, shallow lakes is present along the northern and southern edges of the Cahokia quadrangle. The Mississippi River floodplain has been subdivided by meanders and oxbow lakes. The loess covered uplands consist of up to 100 feet of loess overlying bedrock.

**Surficial Material Geologic Map of the Cahokia 7.5’ Quadrangle**

**Description of Map Units**

- **ARTIFICIAL FILL** – This unit comprises artificially filled material and is composed of a mixture of heterogeneous clay, silt, sand, gravel, and organic materials. The fill is approximately 10 feet thick and is typically found along the edges of urban areas.

- **QUATERNARY CLAY-CAPPED ALLUVIUM** – This unit has been deposited by the Mississippi River and its tributaries. The upper 10 feet of these deposits are composed primarily of clay and organic materials, while the lower 10 feet consist of sand and gravel. The unit varies in thickness from 10 to 20 feet and is typically found along the edges of the Mississippi River.

- **QUATERNARY TILL** – The upper 10 feet of these deposits are composed primarily of clay and organic materials, while the lower 10 feet consist of sand and gravel. The unit varies in thickness from 10 to 20 feet and is typically found along the edges of the Mississippi River.

- **QUATERNARY SAND-CAPPED ALLUVIUM** – This unit has been deposited by the Mississippi River and its tributaries. The upper 10 feet of these deposits are composed primarily of sand, gravel, and organic materials, while the lower 10 feet consist of clay and silt. The unit varies in thickness from 10 to 20 feet and is typically found along the edges of the Mississippi River.

- **QUATERNARY LOESS** – This unit is a wind-blown deposit of clay and silt and is typically found in areas of high topographic relief near tributaries or in quarries.

- **QUATERNARY TERRACE DEPOSIT** – The deposits in this unit are composed of sand, gravel, and silt and are typically found along the edges of the Mississippi River.

- **ARTIFICIAL FILL** – This unit comprises artificially filled material and is composed of a mixture of heterogeneous clay, silt, sand, gravel, and organic materials. The fill is approximately 10 feet thick and is typically found along the edges of urban areas.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**


