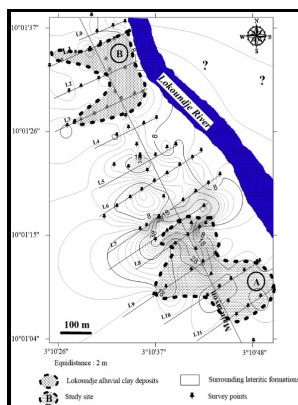


Clay mineralogy of modern alluvial muds of the Mississippi River Basin

Illinois State Geological Survey - Alluvial Stiff Muds (Late Pleistocene) Underlying the Lower Nile Delta Plain, Egypt: Petrology, Stratigraphy and Origin on JSTOR



Description: -

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Clay mineral distributions in and around the Mississippi River watershed and Northern Gulf of Mexico: sources and transport patterns

Examination of clay mineral distribution reveals the effects of hydrothermal metamorphism in the mining district on clay mineralogy, hillslope processes, and landscape development. Debris slides and flows are the dominant mass movement processes in this area; earthflows are noticeably absent, probably because thick, smectitic soils are lacking. Arrival of the coal swamp brought with it a new set of soil forming conditions, which resulted in extensive leaching in the uppermost portion of the complex and led to partial removal of carbonate nodules to a depth of 1 meter.

Clay mineralogy of contrasting mudflow and distal shelf deposits on the Mississippi River delta front

Carbonate-enriched zones are beneath clay-rich, carbonate-depleted zones.

Clay mineral distributions in and around the Mississippi River watershed and Northern Gulf of Mexico: sources and transport patterns

In: Morgan JP, Coleman JM, Gagliano SM eds Mudlumps at the Mouth of South Pass, Mississippi River. Spatial and temporal distribution of muds suggest a predominance of incised channels in the north-central Nile alluvial plain, and more laterally migrating channels to the northeast and northwest.

Minerals in clay fraction of soils, rivers and recent detrital sediments : unity of relations

Roberts HH 1980 Sediment characteristics of Mississippi River delta-front mudflow deposits.

Alluvial Stiff Muds (Late Pleistocene) Underlying the Lower Nile Delta Plain, Egypt: Petrology, Stratigraphy and Origin on JSTOR

The more time-restricted gypsum nodule-bearing sequence II accumulated primarily during a period of increased aridity. Pleasant Bluff
Alloformation of the Prairie Complex, the upper paleosol developed between 27 and 22 ka as part of a sequence of stacked paleosols that reflect cycles of an abandoned channel fill draped by proximal overbank deposits. The thickness of the paleosol complex varies laterally with changes in the lithology of subjacent strata.

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