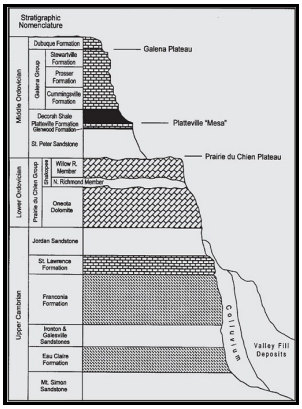
Clay mineralogy of modern alluvial muds of the Mississippi River Basin

Illinois State Geological Survey - Minerals in clay fraction of soils, rivers and recent detrital sediments : unity of relations



Description: -
-Clay mineralogy of modern alluvial muds of the Mississippi River Basin
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Illinois State Geological Survey reprint seriesClay mineralogy of modern alluvial muds of the Mississippi River Basin
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Clay Mineral Segregation by Flocculation in the Porters Creek Formation

Roberts HH, Cratsley D, Whelan T III 1976 Stability of Mississippi delta sediments as evaluated by analysis of structural features in sediment borings.

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

The clay mineral distributions in surface sediments of the present-day Gulf of Mexico are strongly influenced by three main factors: 1 by relative fluvial contributions: the Mississippi River delivers the bulk of the clay input to the Northern Gulf of Mexico whereas the Apalachicola, Mobile, Brazos and Rio Grande rivers inputs have more local influences; 2 by differential settling of various clay mineral species, which is identified for the first time in Northern Gulf of Mexico sediments; and 3 by oceanic current transport: the Gulf of Mexico surface and subsurface circulation distributes the clay-rich sediments from river mouth sources throughout the Northern Gulf of Mexico. Data on the mineralogical composition of suspended matter in rivers that support my results and interpretation were published by POST and SLOANE 1971 , OWENS et al.

Relationships between clay mineralogy, hydrothermal metamorphism, and topography in a Western Cascades watershed, Oregon, USA

Shifts in abundances of clay minerals define the bases and internal stratigraphy of complex mudflows.

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

East of the Rockies, North America can be divided into four, large, clay-mineral provinces: 1 the north-western Mississippi River watershed smectite rich , 2 the Great Lakes area and eastern Mississippi River watershed illite and chlorite rich , 3 the south-eastern United States kaolinite rich and 4 the Brazos River and south-western Mississippi River watersheds illite and kaolinite rich. Fine-grained sediments, rapidly deposited

from the turbid distributary plumes in the upper delta front, are typically high in smectite relative to illite and kaolinite. In certain localities the oxidation of pyrite has created acid conditions, which apparently were conducive to the formation of authigenic halloysite.

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

Soil morphology of the Mt. A stratigraphic succession of alluvial paleosols may contain a record of regional base level rise and fall. Carbonate is segregated into large 2--10 cm concretions in a noncalcareous or weakly calcareous matrix.

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