A GEOLOGIC ATLAS OF THE CENTRAL GEORGIA KAOLIN DISTRICT

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Atlanta
1990

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INTRODUCTION

Geologic maps of the central Georgia-Koalin District in the Macon-Savannah area are especially important because the: (1) geologic information comes from a large portion of the area covered by the geochemical survey of the southern half of the Georgia-Koalin District. This is one of the most important geologic surveys ever conducted in the United States; and (2) commercial and noncommercial minerals are present in large quantities in the region.

The map area also includes some of the metamorphic and igneous rocks which occur north of the Fall Line and are the source of various marble deposits in the study area. The latter are of interest because they provide important economic opportunities for the region.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors are grateful to the Alabama Geological Survey for support and assistance. They are also grateful to the Alabama Geological Survey for providing the geologic data used in preparing the maps.

DESCRIPTION OF GEOLOGIC MAP UNITS

The following is a general description of the biogeographic units depicted on the map:

1. The Alabama Geological Survey unit:
   - This unit is characterized by the presence of the Alabama Oolite Formation, which is a major unit in the study area.
   - The Alabama Oolite Formation is a thick, greenish-gray stratum of sedimentary rocks that extends over a large portion of the study area. It is characterized by the presence of the Alabama Oolite Formation, which is a major unit in the study area.

2. The Fall Line unit:
   - This unit is characterized by the presence of the Alabama Oolite Formation, which is a major unit in the study area.
   - The Alabama Oolite Formation is a thick, greenish-gray stratum of sedimentary rocks that extends over a large portion of the study area. It is characterized by the presence of the Alabama Oolite Formation, which is a major unit in the study area.

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