



FIGURE 29

Map showing the areal geology of Texas. (Compiled from maps of the U.S.G.S. and the Bureau of Economic Geology of Texas.)

by streams and wind and deposited in the seas and lakes or on the less elevated regions of land. Adjustments of the earth's crust in varying degrees of intensity shifted the relationship between land and water. These adjustments were accompanied by the development of faults, many of which have since been important factors in forming the present structure of Texas.

The formations exposed at the surface in Texas range from igneous rocks in the Llano and general Van Horn areas to recent deposits bordering rivers, streams, lakes, and the Gulf of Mexico. These formations are divided into seventeen major systems, as shown in the accompanying columnar section.

It is generally considered that the present coastal plain, or a large part of it, was a land mass (Llanoria) during much of Paleozoic times, and that sediments from the weathering down of this continental area were carried westward and northwestward by streams and deposited in seas that then occupied much of Central Texas.