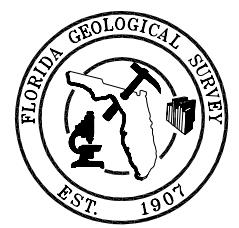


OPEN FILE MAP SERIES NO. 1

Mines and quarries greater than
10 acres in size in the
Suwannee River Water
Management District



Milena Macesich, Nettie Martinez, Mark Groszos,
Frank Rupert, P.G. No.149, and Ron White

Florida Geological Survey
Walter Schmidt, State Geologist and Chief

Division of Resource Management
Department of Natural Resources
Tallahassee, Florida

Published in cooperation with the
Suwannee River Water Management District
1992

This map illustrates the location of historic, present, and potential future active mines and quarries greater than ten acres in size in the Suwannee River Water Management District (SRWMD). Such open pit mines serve as important windows into the local geology, as well as defining areas of known economic mineral deposits. Many abandoned mines are water-filled, and the larger pits may form sinks or springs features. Some mines, such as abandoned limestone pits, penetrate the regional aquifer systems.

Mine data were derived from several sources, including U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle maps, Mark Huber airphoto records, Florida Department of Natural Resources aerial photographs, and data on file at the Florida Geological Survey and the Department of Natural Resources, Bureau of Mine Reclamation. A list of data sources used follows this text.

Because of the ever-changing nature of the mineral industry in Florida, current mining sites are continually being developed, commonly sell properties among themselves, shut down some locations, and start up others, according to market demands. In addition, many old and abandoned mines, for which there are no location records, may be overgrown, water-filled, or refilled as landfills. This map does not distinguish between historic and modern topographic quadrangle maps or airphotos. Therefore, the reader should bear in mind that mines may exist which were not identified in this study.

Mines were digitized onto individual county basemap files using the computer aided drafting program AutoCAD. Mine size was estimated by comparing potential mine sites on the topographic maps to a polygon of known 10-acre size. Mine areas close to, and possibly smaller than the 10-acre size limit were included. In general, the total area disturbed by mining is mapped. Some mapped areas may include total land area owned by the mining company and available for exploitation.

Mineral Commodities

The major mineral commodities mined or proposed to be mined in the SRWMD include dolomite, heavy minerals, limestone, peat, phosphate, and sand. While some of these minerals are utilized locally, most are shipped out of the respective counties for processing and use. The following is a summary of each commodity mined in the District.

Dolomite

Dolomites belonging to the Oligocene age Suwannee Limestone and the Eocene age Avon Park Formation as well as dolomitized Ocala Limestone have been mined in the SRWMD. Three active mines currently produce roadbase and aggregate grade dolomite in northwestern Taylor County, near the Jefferson-Taylor County line. Dolomitized Ocala Limestone and Avon Park Formation have been mined at various times in the past in both Dixie and Levy Counties. One active mine produces roadbase dolomite from the Avon Park Formation in southern Levy County, off Gulf Hammock.

Heavy Minerals

Most of Florida's heavy mineral production occurs from mines in the eastern flanks of the Trail Ridge, just east of the SRWMD in Clay County. DuPont de Nemours Company has proposed to mine heavy minerals along the western flank of the Trail Ridge, just outside the SRWMD in northwestern Bradford County. Details on the status of this proposal and the anticipated mining date are currently unknown.

Limestone

Limestone comprises a significant potential mineral commodity in several counties of the SRWMD. It is typically mineralized areas where the high quality Ocala Limestone or Oligocene age Suwannee Limestone occur at shallow depth. These areas generally lie over the crests and flanks of the structurally high Ocala Platform, in the west-central portion of the District. Roadbase and crushed limestone was mined historically Alachua, Columbia, Dixie, Gilchrist, Levy, Sumter, and Taylor Counties. Active mines are in operation in western Alachua County, southern Columbia County, Suwannee County, and Levy County. The limonite produced from these pits is used primarily as roadbase and in asphalt mix.

Peat

Two mines in the SRWMD, both in Madison County, have commercially mined peat; of these, only one is currently active. The peat is utilized for horticultural purposes.

Phosphate

Pebble phosphate occurs as a granular component of the Miocene Hawthorn Group sediments in the SRWMD. The largest producer is Occidental Chemical Corporation, which operates the large Swift Creek and Suwannee River mines in Hamilton County.

Numerous hard rock phosphate pits were mined in the past in portions of Alachua, Columbia, Levy, Gilchrist, and Suwannee Counties. Hard rock phosphate occurs as a replacement of limestone, and is generally developed in localized deposits on the top of the Ocala Limestone, often paleokarst features. Many such pits are difficult to recognize as hard rock mines larger than ten acres were situated primarily in Alachua and Gilchrist Counties. Data on these larger pits was derived from Epshenad and Spencer (1963), and mines are indicated as circles on the mine maps. No hard rock phosphate mines in the District are currently in operation.

Sand

Numerous sand pits occur in all counties within the SRWMD. By far, the vast majority of these pits supply local fill, and most are smaller than 10 acres in size. The exceptions typically include large borrow pits whose fill was used in highway and overpass construction, or construction company sand pits, such as the Inland Aggregate Company in Gilchrist County.

While mines labeled "borrow pit" on the topographic maps are probably sand or gravel pits, the actual commodity extracted is not known, and they are designated separately on the map legend. Several mines were labeled as "gravel pits," but these are probably sand material. The material mined is uncertain, but portions of the topographically high ridges in the northern highlands do contain quartz pebble-bearing fluvial and marine sediments.

Data Sources

A number of information sources were utilized in the construction of these mine maps. Initially, USGS topographic maps covering the entire district were reviewed and mining activity, Hull airphotos and recent airphotos from the Florida Department of Transportation, airplane library in Tallahassee, were checked, and any new mining activity transferred to the corresponding topographic maps. The authors also coordinated with DNR Bureau of Mine Reclamation staff to obtain any information from their files, and unpublished historic mining data on file at the Bureau of Mine Reclamation. A detailed literature review on the geology and mineral resources of each county in the SRWMD was pursued for mine location information. The following is a list of publications which provided mine location data which were used in this study.

Bond, P., Hoestine, R., and Lane, B. E., 1989, Mineral Resources of Jefferson County, Florida: Florida Geological Survey Map Series n. 129.

Epshenad, G., and Spencer, C., 1963, Geology of phosphate deposits of northern peninsular Florida: U.S. Geological Survey Bulletin 1118, 115 p.

Hoestine, R., Yon, W., Lane, B.E., and Spencer, S., 1990, Mineral Resources of Alachua County, Florida: Florida Geological Survey Map Series n. 131.

Hoestine, R., Spencer, S., and O'Carroll, 1990, Geology and groundwater resources of Madison County, Florida: Florida Geological Survey Bulletin n. 61, 98 p.

Lane, B.E., Hoestine, R., Yon, J.W., and Spencer, S., 1988, Mineral Resources of Levy County, Florida: Florida Geological Survey Map Series n. 116.

Lane, B.E., Hoestine, R., Rupert, F., and Spencer, S., 1991, Mineral Resources of Union and Bradford Counties, Florida: Florida Geological Survey Map Series n. 134.

Puri, H., Yon, J.W., and Oglesby, W., 1967, Geology of Dixie and Gilchrist Counties, Florida: Florida Geological Survey Bulletin n. 49, 155 p.

Vernon, R., 1951, Geology of Citrus and Levy Counties, Florida: Florida Geological Survey Bulletin n. 33, 256 p.

Yon, J.W., 1966, Geology of Jefferson County, Florida: Florida Geological Survey Bulletin n. 48, 119 p.

