The Ocmulgee Mounds are among the seven temple mounds and one funeral mound dating back to over 1100 CE that are preserved at the park. Photograph by Georgia Hybels (Colorado State University) taken in March 2012.

Thick deposits of unconsolidated Coastal Plain sediments were the source material for the mound builders. These deposits consist of sediment layers from weathered Piedmont bedrock. The kaolin was mined from a (now) pond below the Great Temple Mound.

The timbered entryway to the Earth Lodge leads visitors in to see the perfectly round, original floor dating back to the Mississippian Period (900-1600 CE). The interior floor was built up with kaolin clay, a soft white clay derived from weathered Piedmont bedrock.

The Ocmulgee Mounds are a National Historical Park located in Macon, Georgia. This map displays geologic data compiled by the National Park Service Geologic Resources Inventory. It is not a substitute for site-specific investigations.

Geologic Units:
- Cr: Cretaceous
- Q: Quaternary
- O: Oligocene
- E: Eocene
- Mi: Miocene
- P: Pliocene
- Q: Quaternary
- N: Neocene
- M: Miocene
- R: Cretaceous
- K: Cretaceous

Geologic Contacts:
- Known or certain
- Estimated
- Probable

Hydrologic Point Features:
- Water
- sewer
- storm

Boundaries:
- NPS Boundary
- Map Boundary

Geologic Maps:
- Eastern
- Western

Source Maps:
- James R. Hetrick and Jake Suri (Colorado State University) (scale 1:181,000). Bulletin No. 72, figure 2. Georgia Department of Natual Resources, Environmental Protection Division, Georgia Geologic Survey, Atlanta, Georgia.
- James R. Hetrick (scale 1:100,000). Geologic Atlas GA-6, plate 2. Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Environmental Protection Division, Georgia Geologic Survey, Atlanta, Georgia.

According to US National Map accuracy standards, features are within 92 m (302 ft) of their true location.

All geologic resources inventory data and publications are available at https://go.nps.gov/gripubs.