**QUATERNARY GEOLOGY**

**LIST OF MAP UNITS**

- **Pleistocene Deposits – late Holocene, late Wisconsinan**
  - Coastal Beach and Dunes Deposits
  - Deltaic Muds and Fine Gravels
  - Estuarine Saline Deposits
- **Pleistocene Deposits – early Holocene, late Wisconsinan**
  - Estuarine Saline Deposits
  - Siliciclastic Delta Deposits

**Explanation of Map Symbols**

- Ice Margin Features
- Inland Glaciation
- Isotemperature Curves
- Mid-Summer Snow Line
- Modern Snow Line
- Melting Ice Center
- Old Melting Ice Center

**EXPLANATION**

Quaternary Geology is an excellent resource for the geologist, hydrologist, or cartographer. The Quaternary Period has a number of unique characteristics, and the study of Quaternary stratigraphy is a complex process. However, the following discussion will provide the reader with a basic understanding of the various processes and environments that are characteristic of the Quaternary Period.

The Holocene Epoch is divided into two main periods: the early Holocene (10,000 to 8,000 years ago) and the late Holocene (8,000 to present). The early Holocene is marked by a rapid increase in temperature and a return to modern climate conditions. The late Holocene is characterized by a relatively stable climate with occasional cold periods.

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**DATA SOURCES**

- Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection
- University of Connecticut
- Connecticut Geological Survey
- United States Geological Survey
- Connecticut Geologic and Water Resources Survey

**MAP LOCATION**

Digital map of Connecticut, 2010

**MAP COURTESY**

Connecticut Geological Survey

**MAP CREATED**

CT DEP December 2010

**MAP SCALE**

1:24,000

**MAP COVERAGE**

DANBURY, CONNECTICUT