QUATERNARY GEOLOGY

LIST OF MAP UNITS

PHYSIOGRAPHIC AREAS - Late Holocene, late Wisconsin

- Flat Valley Terrace, delta plains
- Narrow Basin
- Wide Basin

GLACIAL DEPOSITS - late Wisconsin

- Proximal Meltwater Stream Deposition
- Deposits of Major Ice-Dammed Lakes
- Deposits of Related Series of Major Ice-Dammed Lakes
- Deposits of Meadow Sedges
- Deposits of Tundra-Meadow Sedges

DEPOSITIONAL AREAS

- Till

EXPLANATION

Quaternary Geology is a 2,124-mile square that describes the geologic features found in Connecticut during the Wisconsinan Stage (the most recent and last glacial stage). The map unit includes hilly terrain characterized by the process of erosion that occurs after the deposition of glacial sediments. These features are common in areas with significant topographic relief, such as the hilly areas and the shoreline of the sea. Subsequent erosion of the glacial sediments has led to the exposure of the underlying bedrock, which is a very different rock type than the glacial sediments. The bedrock is typically resistant to erosion, and the glacial sediments are more easily eroded. This process has led to the formation of a variety of landforms, including valleys, hills, and lakes. The map unit also includes information on the glacial sediments, which are a mixture of sediments that were deposited by the glaciers. These sediments are typically composed of a mixture of rock fragments, sediment, and organic material. The map unit also includes information on the glacial landforms, which are a mixture of landforms that were created by the glaciers. These landforms include valleys, hills, and lakes. The map unit also includes information on the glacial sediments, which are a mixture of sediments that were deposited by the glaciers. These sediments are typically composed of a mixture of rock fragments, sediment, and organic material.