GLACIAL MELTWATER DEPOSITS - late Wisconsinan
- Deposits of Major Ice-Origin Deposits
- Deposits of Stratified Sediments
- Deposits of Related Series of Major Ice-Origin Deposits
- Deposits of Related Series of Major Stratified Sediments
- Deposits of Proximal Meltwater Streams
- Deposits of Distal Meltwater Systems

GLACIAL ICE-LADEN DEPOSITS - late Wisconsinan, Illinoian
- Till Deposits
- Tidal/Marine Deposits
- Tidal/Marine Sediments

EXPLANATION

The Quaternary Geology information illustrates the geologic history and the distribution of depositional categories: Glacial Ice-Laid Deposits (nonsorted and generally nonstratified thin till, thick till, and end moraine); and Glacial Meltwater Deposits (sorted and stratified deltaic, river bottom, lake bottom, and inland dune deposits). The oldest postglacial deposits occur in Connecticut; and Glacial Meltwater Deposits (sorted and stratified deltaic, river bottom, lake bottom, and inland dune deposits) are less widely distributed and are typically thinner than the glacial deposits that they overlie. The Quaternary Geology information also includes the Pleistocene (glacial) and Holocene (postglacial) Epochs. The Quaternary Period has been a time of major climate change and is often divided into stages: the Wisconsinan, which includes the Illinoian and Wisconsinian stages; and the Holocene, which began about 11,700 years ago and is the time period to which we refer when we speak of "recent" or "modern" time.

The oldest postglacial deposits occur in Connecticut, and these deposits include the Illinoian and Wisconsinian stages. The Illinoian stage is characterized by the deposition of glacial sediments, including till and outwash, as well as the presence of large meltwater channels. The Wisconsinian stage is characterized by the deposition of glacial sediments, including till and outwash, as well as the presence of large meltwater channels.

In Connecticut, the oldest postglacial deposits occur in the Illinoian stage. These deposits include the deposition of glacial sediments, including till and outwash, as well as the presence of large meltwater channels.