GLACIAL MELTWATER DEPOSITS - late Wisconsinan

- Stratified meltwater deposits include both fine and coarse grained deposits such as silt, clay, sand, and boulders, and owing to their water-related depositional origins they have many characteristics that are typically associated with fluvial processes, including layering, ripple marks, cross-bedding, and current ripples. These deposits are typically thin, ranging from a few centimeters to a few meters in thickness, and can be sparse to abundant. Some tills contain lenses of sorted sand and gravel and occasionally masses of Marine Delta Deposits (sorted and stratified deltaic, river bottom, lake bottom, and inland dune deposits) are less widely distributed than the other types of meltwater deposits.

Rimek Rd
Park Pl
Melody
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Of the area being deglaciated. Where a northward succession of ice positions was established in south-

Pau (White Plains, Greenwich)

Numerous small glaciers formed on the slopes above the shoreline, and a thin veneer of glacial till is generally present over exposed bedrock. The coastal plain is thus a mosaic of till-covered platforms, and areas that were relatively free of ice. The transition from the glacial to the interglacial stage is marked by a decrease in the degree of erosion, and a corresponding increase in the amount of sediment deposition. The postglacial deposits include both Holocene and late Wisconsinan deposits, and are characterized by a wide range of sedimentary processes, including fluvial, deltaic, and marine processes. These deposits are typically thin, ranging from a few centimeters to a few meters in thickness, and can be sparse to abundant. 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