QUATERNARY GEOLOGY

LIST OF MAP UNITS

PHYSICAL DEPOSITS - late Holocene, late Wisconsin

- Artificial Fill
- Coastal Beach and Dunes Deposits
- Glacial Meltwater Deposits
- Fluvial Alluvium
- Glacial Deposits
- Glacial Drift
- Moraine
- Till
- Marine Drift

EXPLANATION

The Connecticut Geological Survey, in cooperation with the Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection, has produced this 1:24,000-scale digital geologic map of Connecticut. The data used to produce the map were compiled from a variety of sources, including recent surveys and data acquired over the past four decades. The map includes the following units:

- **GLACIAL DRIFTS:** Deposits of glaciogenic origin that are present throughout the state. These deposits include till, fluvioglacial deposits, and glacial kames. Glacial kames are small, ice-cored hills that were formed at the margin of the ice sheet. They are typically composed of coarse-grained sediments and are often found near the edges of the ice sheet.

- **GLACIAL ICE-LAID DEPOSITS - late Wisconsinan, Illinoian:** These deposits are made up of sediment that was transported and deposited by ice sheets. They are typically composed of fine-grained sediments and are often found in areas where ice sheets were in contact with the land.

- **GLACIAL MELTWATER DEPOSITS - late Wisconsinan, Illinoian:** These deposits are made up of sediment that was transported and deposited by meltwater flowing from the margins of glaciers. They are typically composed of fine-grained sediments and are often found in areas near the edges of the ice sheet.

- **GEOLOGIC LANDFORMS:** These are features that were formed by the actions of glaciers and other geologic processes. They include moraines, kames, and drumlins. Moraines are mounds of sediment that were deposited by the advance and retreat of glaciers. Kames are small, ice-cored hills that were formed at the margin of the ice sheet. Drumlins are long, streamlined hills that were formed by the movement of glaciers.

- **ICE SHEET:** The Glacial Ice Sheet was a large, ice-covered area that covered much of North America during the last ice age. It was much larger than the current ice cap in Antarctica. The ice sheet was composed of ice that was transported by the wind and by the movement of the ice sheet itself.

- **LATITUDES:** The map includes a grid of latitude lines that are used to identify different areas of the state. The latitude lines are used to identify different areas of the state and to help identify different areas of the state.

- **MAP SYMBOLS:** The map includes symbols that are used to represent different types of features. The symbols are used to help identify different areas of the state and to help identify different areas of the state.

- **MAP SCALE:** The map includes a scale that is used to represent the size of the features on the map. The scale is used to help identify different areas of the state and to help identify different areas of the state.

- **MAP LOCATION:** The map includes a location that is used to identify the area of the state that is being represented. The location is used to help identify different areas of the state and to help identify different areas of the state.

- **STATE OF CONNECTICUT DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION:** The Connecticut Geological Survey is a part of the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection. The survey is responsible for the production and distribution of geologic maps and reports for the state of Connecticut.