Unconsolidated, glacial and postglacial deposits, the large rock fine lost to several hundred feet in thickness, cover the bedrock surface of Connecticut (see Block Diagram). The map graphically portrays the areal extent and subordinate generation (stratigraphic) distributions of these surficial materials. The map is designed to highlight the areal extent and distribution of these materials, and reveal the distribution and character of the materials present. Most of Connecticut's surficial material is glacially derived, and can be divided into two broad depositional categories: Glacial till deposits and drift materials which are generally exposed in the spits, and the more widespread surficial deposits in Connecticut. Till represents deposits laid down during the glacial period. In locations where surficial deposits are absent, surficial deposits are generally more permeable, and contain less fines. They can be good sources of construction materials, and are relatively easy to excavate and handle. Highways and buildings can be directly supported by surficial deposits and they are often found on the beachfront and in coastal areas. Surficial deposits can be ideal for construction and development, providing a firm foundation for infrastructure. Surficial materials can be used as a source of building materials, such as gravel, sand, and clay. Surficial materials can also be used for agricultural purposes, such as soil amendments and fertilizer. Surficial deposits can be found in areas with a history of glaciation, such as the Canadian Shield and the Appalachian Mountains. Surficial deposits can be found in a variety of environments, including coastal areas, lakes, and rivers. Surficial deposits are generally found in areas with a history of glaciation, such as the Canadian Shield and the Appalachian Mountains.