**SURFICIAL MATERIALS**

**GLACIAL AND POSTGLACIAL DEPOSITS**

*Fine Deposits*

- **Miles**
  - 0.005
  - 0.025
  - 0.08

- **Sands**
  - 0.01
  - 0.068

- **Gravels**
  - 0.01
  - 0.01

- **Silt and Clay**
  - 0.00015

- **Glacial Ice-Laid deposits**
  - Till blankets the bedrock surface in variable thicknesses ranging from few feet to several hundred feet in thickness, overlie the bedrock, surficial, and Quaternary (glacial) geology quadrangle near glacial margins (proximal) tend to favor environments near glacial margins (proximal) tend to favor environments near glaciated areas (distal), which increases their fertility. Despite their flood-prone nature, these deposits provide valuable soils for agriculture and development related to water-dispersed materials.

*Coarse Deposits*

- **Sand and Gravel**
  - 0.068

- **Gravel**
  - 0.01

- **Sand**
  - 0.01

- **Fines**
  - 0.00015

- **Stacked Fine Deposits Overlying Coarse Deposits**
  - **Sand and Gravel overlying Fines**
  - **Sand overlying Sand and Gravel**
  - **Sand and Gravel overlying Sand**
  - **Sand overlying Fines**

- **Stacked Gravel Deposits**
  - **Sand overlying Gravel**
  - **Sand and Gravel overlying Sand**

- **Stacked Coarse Deposits Overlying Fines**
  - **Sand and Gravel overlying Fines**
  - **Sand overlying Sand and Gravel**

**POSTGLACIAL DEPOSITS**

*Fines overlying Sand* (e.g. sg/s/f - sand and gravel overlying sand overlying fines). Where postglacial deposits overlie meltwater deposits, this creates a complex depositional setting. The presence of several units (e.g. sg/s/f) indicates that the deposits are composed of multiple layers of fines, sands, and gravels. The varying thicknesses of these deposits can be attributed to changes in the depositional environment over time. These deposits provide valuable soils for agriculture and development related to water-dispersed materials.

**DATA SOURCES**

- **SAND PARTICLES**
  - **Gravel**
  - **Sand**
  - **Fines**
  - **Glacial Ice-Laid deposits**
  - **Stacked Fine Deposits Overlying Coarse Deposits**
  - **Stacked Gravel Deposits**

- **GRAVEL PARTICLES**
  - **Sand**
  - **Fines**

- **FINE PARTICLES**
  - **Miles**
  - **Sands**
  - **Gravels**

**EXPLANATION**

Unconsolidated glacial and postglacial deposits, such as fine sands and gravels, are typically found in coastal areas or near rivers. These deposits provide valuable soils for agriculture and development related to water-dispersed materials. The map is designed to highlight the distribution and character of the materials portrayed. Most of Connecticut's surficial material is of glacial origin, and this can be divided into two broad depositional categories: Glacial Ice-Laid deposits and Coarse Deposits. The surficial materials map is derived from the United States Geological Survey (USGS) data, which is derived from the State Plane Coordinate System of 1983, Zone 3526 and the North American Datum of 1983. This data was digitized from the 1:24,000-scale compilation sheets and published by the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection (DEP). The map includes political boundaries, railroads, airports, and other features. The map is intended to be printed at its original dimensions in order to maintain the correct proportions of the map.