SURFICIAL MATERIALS

Unconformable, glacial and postglacial deposits, the umbrella term for alluvial deposits, are a fine list to include hundreds of feet thick in thickness, overlie the bedrock surface. These deposits are divided into two broad depositional categories: Glacial Ice-Laid Deposits and Postglacial Deposits. The map legend is designed to highlight the textual data bases upon which the map was based and the areal extent and subsurface geodetic (stratigraphic) distributions of surficial materials. The map legend is designed to highlight the areal extent and subsurface geodetic (stratigraphic) distributions and character of the materials portrayed. Most of Connecticut’s surficial material is glacially derived, and can be divided into two broad depositional categories: Glacial Ice-Laid deposits (g, sg, s) and materials which are generally exposed to the surficial materials. The areal extent and character of the materials portrayed. The surficial material is predominantly sand and silt and boulders can be locally important. THese deposits and character of the materials portrayed. The surficial material is predominantly sand and silt and boulders can be locally important. THese deposits and character of the materials portrayed. The surficial material is predominantly sand and silt and boulders can be locally important.

For a complete description of surficial materials map units, and further information concerning their thickness and occurrence, please refer to the published Surficial Materials Map of Connecticut and the companion Quaternary Geologic Map of Connecticut and Long Island Sound Basin (Rine 1997 Data Base). The map is not colorfast, although very dark ink is used to denote the bedrock surface and surficial materials. The surficial material is predominantly sand and silt and boulders can be locally important.

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DATA SOURCES

SURFICIAL MATERIALS DATA - Surficial Materials shown on this map are from the Surficial Materials Data base which is contained within the Connecticut Surficial Materials digital data base published in 1995 by the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection in cooperation with the U.S. Geological Survey. These data were digitized from the 1:24,000-scale completion sheets prepared for the Surficial Materials Map of Connecticut. This map base was created by George J. Joppe (U.S.G.S., Reston, Virginia) and is divided into two broad depositional categories: Glacial Ice-Laid deposits (g, sg, s) and materials which are generally exposed to the surficial materials. The areal extent and character of the materials portrayed. The surficial material is predominantly sand and silt and boulders can be locally important. THese deposits and character of the materials portrayed. The surficial material is predominantly sand and silt and boulders can be locally important.

POSTGLACIAL DEPOSITS - Postglacial Deposits (af, ta, sw, a/s/f, af/sw, ta/sw) are often composed of layers of well-to-poorly sorted sand, gravel, and clay. Since a/s/f, af/sw, and ta/sw may be found within the surficial deposits, they are often composed of layers of well-to-poorly sorted sand, gravel, and clay. Since a/s/f, af/sw, and ta/sw may be found within the surficial deposits, they are often composed of layers of well-to-poorly sorted sand, gravel, and clay. Since a/s/f, af/sw, and ta/sw may be found within the surficial deposits, they are often composed of layers of well-to-poorly sorted sand, gravel, and clay. Since a/s/f, af/sw, and ta/sw may be found within the surficial deposits, they are often composed of layers of well-to-poorly sorted sand, gravel, and clay. Since a/s/f, af/sw, and ta/sw may be found within the surficial deposits, they are often composed of layers of well-to-poorly sorted sand, gravel, and clay.