Unconsolidated glacial and postglacial deposits are largely composed of sands, gravels and silts that have been deposited during and after deglaciation.

Variations in the composition of the surficial materials are the result of differences in depositional environments and the nature of the materials involved. These materials are divided into two broad depositional categories: Glacial Ice-Laid deposits and Glacial Meltwater deposits. Most of Connecticut’s surficial material is glacially derived, and can be divided into two broad depositional categories: Glacial Ice-Laid deposits (illuvial and glacial) which are generally exposed in the uplands, and the finer and more widespread surficial deposits in the Connecticut River Valley. Surficial deposits are essentially unstratified near the water’s edge, and have a distinct relationship with underlying materials and hydrogeological characteristics.

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