morphosequences occupied the lowest, widest parts of the valley. Deposition then resulted in lakes and ponds. The nature of the impoundments and the resulting distribution of the deposits that they overlie. The oldest postglacial deposits occur in Long Island Sound.

Figure 1

Explanations of categories, six classes of deposits have been recognized based on the conditions that were most important in their formation:

1. Glacial Meltwater Deposits: deposits composed of sands, gravels and silts that have been reworked from glacial deposits
2. Glacial Lake Spillway and Meltwater Channel Complexes: deposits that were formed as the lake overflowed its boundaries and deposited the water as it spilled. The deposits are composed of fine material, such as sands and silts, and are generally thin.
3. Stream Terrace Deposits: deposits that were formed as the stream cut down through the valley. The deposits are composed of coarse material, such as gravels and boulders, and are generally thick.
4. Swamp Deposits: deposits that were formed in areas that were flooded by the lake. The deposits are composed of fine material, such as sands and silts, and are generally thin.
5. Undifferentiated Meltwater Deposits: deposits that were formed by the action of the meltwater, but do not fit into any of the above categories. The deposits are composed of a mixture of fine and coarse material, and are generally thick.
6. Deposits of Related Series of Major Ice-Dammed Ponds: deposits that were formed as the lake overflowed its boundaries and deposited the water as it spilled. The deposits are composed of fine material, such as sands and silts, and are generally thin.

Data sources: Bedrock, surficial, and Quaternary (glacial) geology town maps and reports published by the Connecticut Geological and Economic Survey; data sources for the state plane coordinate system of 1983, zone 3526.