Meltwater deposits on the landscape were controlled by the topography of the area. Artificial fill, on the other hand, is less widely distributed and is typically thinner than the glacial deposits. Glacial and postglacial surficial deposits and the landforms resulting from those events are mapped on the map, the Surficial Materials Map of Connecticut, emphasizing the surface and distribution of depositional environments during the emplacement of unconsolidated sediments.

Channel fill, marine delta deposits, and artificial fill that were emplaced in comparable environments are commonly better sorted, more permeable, and better aquifers than glacial deposits. Some meltwater deposits are derived directly from the ice and consist of nonsorted, generally coarse sand, and gravel. Most tills is predominantly sand and silt, and boulders can be sparse to abundant. Some end moraine deposits are less widely distributed and are typically thinner than the glacial deposits. These deposits are commonly better sorted, more permeable, and better aquifers than glacial deposits.

Different sedimentary facies are known as morphosequences (Koteff and Pessl, 1981). Different sedimentary facies are known as morphosequences (Koteff and Pessl, 1981).