Artificial fill is less widely distributed and is typically thinner than the glacial deposits. At least twice in the last 200,000 years, the ice sheet was in the process of retreating. The leading edge of the ice sheet would advance as far as the prevailing winds allowed, and then the ice would stagnate as a moraine. A moraine is formed by the accumulation of debris on the surface of the ice. Drumlins are inferred to be composed of older till that has been eroded and redeposited by the glacier. As the ice sheet retreated, the moraine deposits were left behind, dividing the valley into north-draining and south-draining regions. Today, the moraine is a topographic feature that can be observed in the landscape. The true moraine deposits (primarily ablation till) occur principally in southeastern Connecticut. Moraine deposits also include the deltaic and fluvial deposits created by the retreating ice. These deposits are found in the valleys of the Connecticut and Wappinger rivers. The river valleys were created when the ice sheet melted and the meltwater drained into the valleys.