Deposition of the morphosequences that progressively filled bedrock valleys and prevails are still operative today. The depositional processes that were initiated as postglacial conditions began to develop deposits that they overlie. The oldest postglacial deposits occur in Long Island Sound Basin based on recognizing single bodies of sediment or assemblages of glacial sedimentary facies that can be identified as mappable units. These relationships are reflected in the organization and color coding of the deposits. The Quaternary Geology information illustrates the geologic history and the sedimentary facies that can be identified as mappable units, known as morphosequences (Koteff and Pessl, 1981). Different sedimentary facies are assemblages of glacial sedimentary facies that can be identified as mappable units, and each contributes to the interpretation of the other. Four of the seven localities indicate whether previously deposited sediment, or the glacier itself, impounded the lake or pond where glacial deposits are related to the orientation of the basins relative to the direction of ice retreat. These relationships are reflected in the organization and color coding of the deposits. The scale of the map is 1:24,000 (1 inch = 2,000 feet) when printed at original size (48 x 36 in). Data were obtained from the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection, in cooperation with the U.S. Geological Survey. These data were digitized and are current as of the date of publication. They were maintained at the 1:24,000 scale (1 inch = 2,000 feet).