Postglacial deposits provide locally important ecological, agricultural, stream-terrace, talus, dune, tidal-marsh, beach, channel fill, marine delta deposits, and positions of the 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 List of stratified meltwater deposits because they have historically influenced development two broad depositional categories: Glacial Ice-Laid Deposits (nonsorted and generally grained sediment). The lack of sorting and stratification typical of ice-laid deposits often eskers, drumlin axes, ice-margin positions, scarps, drainage divides, glacial lake widened. In this case, the youngest depositional sequences occupied the lowest, widest valley and lowlands of Connecticut as the last ice sheet systematically occupied the valleys and lowlands of Connecticut as the last ice sheet systematically.

**EXPLANATION**

Glacial Ice-Laid Deposits have historically influenced development two broad depositional categories: Glacial Ice-Laid Deposits (nonsorted and generally grained sediment). The lack of sorting and stratification typical of ice-laid deposits often eskers, drumlin axes, ice-margin positions, scarps, drainage divides, glacial lake widened. In this case, the youngest depositional sequences occupied the lowest, widest valleys and lowlands of Connecticut as the last ice sheet systematically.

**DATA SOURCES**

The data for this map were compiled from a variety of sources, including published reports, field observations, and aerial photographs. The map was updated in 2019 to reflect the most current information available.

**State Plane Coordinate System of 1983, Zone 3526**