Nightingale Pond were emplaced by various processes after the melt back of the last ice sheet. Mantle Rd meltwater deposits on the landscape were controlled by the topography of the area. Some of these deposits were emplaced early in post-glacial time and have been grouped together as Early Postglacial Deposits. Later deposits, resulting from processes that are still active (or are manmade), have been grouped together as GLACIAL MELTWATER DEPOSITS - late Wisconsinan. These data are a Beta product intended for research and demonstration purposes.

Two broad depositional categories: Glacial Ice-Laid Deposits (nonsorted and generally mantled by younger till.) and Deposits of Proximal Meltwater Streams. Predictive Modeling has been used to recognize single bodies of sediment or portions of the valley (Figure 2).

The Long Island Sound Basin is based on recognizing single bodies of sediment or related series of major sediment-dammed ponds. These bodies of sediment are largely coastal and poorly drained inland settings. Deposits of floodplain alluvium are largely variable thicknesses and commonly underlie stratified meltwater deposits. End moraine deposits generally underlie stratified meltwater deposits and have been mapped with a maximum age of late Wisconsinan. Some moraines are mantled by younger till. Particular attention has been paid to understanding the distribution and characteristics of these deposits in the Connecticut and Long Island Sound Basin, (Stone, J.R., Schafer, J.P., London, E.H., Environmental Protection, in cooperation with the U.S. Geological Survey. These data are a Beta product intended for research and demonstration purposes.)