

ICE-LAKE LAID DEPOSITS

- Thin Till
- Thick Till
- End Moraine deposits

LACIAL MELT-WATER DEPOSITS

Fine Deposits

- Fines (very fine sand, silt, and clay)
- Gravel
- Sand and Gravel
- Sand

Covered Coarse Deposits

- Gravel overlying Sand and Gravel
- Gravel overlying Sand
- Sand and Gravel overlying Sand
- Sand and Gravel overlying Sand overlying Sand and Gravel
- Sand overlying Gravel
- Sand overlying Sand and Gravel

Covered Coarse Deposits Overlying Fine Deposits

- Gravel overlying Sand overlying Fines
- Gravel overlying Fines
- Sand and Gravel overlying Sand overlying Fines
- Sand and Gravel overlying Fines
- Sand overlying Fines

Covered Fine Deposits Overlying Coarse Deposits

- Fines overlying Sand and Gravel
- Fines overlying Sand

POSTGLACIAL DEPOSITS

- Floodplain Alluvium
- Alluvium overlying undifferentiated Coarse deposits (g. sg. s)
- Alluvium overlying Sand
- Alluvium overlying Fines
- Alluvium overlying Undifferentiated Coarse deposits overlying Fine Deposits
- Alluvium overlying undifferentiated Fine deposits overlying Coarse deposits
- Swamp deposits
- Swamp deposits overlying Sand
- Swamp deposits overlying Sand
- Swamp deposits overlying Sand overlying Fines
- Swamp deposits overlying Fines overlying Sand
- Salt-Marsh and Tidal-Marsh deposits
- Salt-Marsh and Tidal-Marsh deposits overlying Sand
- Salt-Marsh and Tidal-Marsh deposits overlying Fines
- Talus
- Beach deposits
- Artificial Fill

* Alluvium may be Any of the Coarse deposits (g. sg. s)

w Water

		PARTICLE DIAMETER												
		10	2.5	.16	.08	.04	.02	.01	.005	.0025	.0015	.001		
		256	64	4	2	1	0.5	0.25	0.125	0.063	0.032	0.016	mm	
Boulders	Coarse	Pebbles	Coarse	Coarse	Coarse	Medium Sand	Fine Sand	Fine Sand	Silt	Clay				
GRAVEL PARTICLES		SAND PARTICLES											FINE PARTICLES	

Grain-size classification (modified from Wentworth, 1922)

Unconsolidated glacial and postglacial deposits, that range from a few feet to several hundred feet in thickness, overlie the bedrock surface. Connecticut (see Block Diagram) maps portray the distribution of these extensive materials. They are the primary focus of this paper. The map legend is designed to highlight the relationship between the depositional origins and the character of the materials portrayed. Most of Connecticut's surficial material is glacially derived, and can be divided into two broad depositional categories: Glacial Ice-Land deposits (tills and moraine) which are generally deposited on the ice-covered landward side of the glacier margin, and Glacial Water-Land deposits (stratified deposits) which are most commonly concentrated in valleys and lowlands. A mapping emphasis is placed on stratified meltwater deposits, and the vertical and horizontal distribution of these historically influenced development patterns throughout the state.

Glacial Ice-Laid Deposits (tilts and moraine) were derived directly from the ice and consist of nonsorted, generally nonstratified, unconsolidated, noncemented, and nonlaminated material. The composition of most tills is predominantly sand and silt and boulders can be locally abundant. The moraine is composed of sand and gravel and occasionally masses of laminated fine-grained sediment. The lack of sorting and stratification typical of ice-laid deposits is a result of the ice sheet moving over the landscape, plow, medice soils of groundwater and unsuited for septic systems. The moraine is a result of the ice sheet moving over the landscape and commonly underlies stratified moraine deposits (see Figure B). End moraine deposits (primarily ablation till) occur in the area of the moraine and are typically composed of sand and gravel during deposition, "stacked" map units are used to characterize the subsurface (e.g. 3g/5-s and gravel overlying sand overlying silt). The relationship is also shown (e.g. a/s - alluvium overlying sand).

Postglacial Sediments (primarily floodplain alluvium and swamp deposits) are less widely distributed and are typically thinner than the glacial deposits. They are composed of sand, silt, and clay, and are generally agricultural, commercial, and residential (e.g. 3g/5-s and gravel overlying sand overlying silt). The relationship is also shown (e.g. a/s - alluvium overlying sand).

SURFICIAL MATERIALS DATA – Surficial Materials shown on this map are from the Surficial Material Poly dataset which contains polygon data intended to be used at 1:24,000 scale. Based on the Connecticut State Study of the Geologic Resources, 1995, by the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection, in cooperation with the U.S. Geological Survey. These data were digitized from the 1:24,000-scale compilation sheets prepared for the Connecticut State Study of the Geologic Resources, 1995, by J.P. Schafer, J.P., London, E.H. and Thompson, W.B., 1992, U.S. Geological Survey special map, 2 sheets, scale 1:125,000.

RELATED INFORMATION
This map is intended to be printed at its original dimensions in order to maintain the 1:24,000 scale (1 inch = 2000 feet).

MAPS AND DIGITAL DATA - Go to the CT ECO website for this map and a variety of others. Go to the CT DEP website for the digital spatial data shown on this map.



Map created by CT DEP
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Map is not colorfast
Protect from light and moisture

