SURFICIAL MATERIALS
GLACIAL AND POSTGLACIAL DEPOSITS
NEW LONDON, CONNECTICUT

EXPLANATION

Differentiation of surficial deposits into glacial and postglacial deposits are based on the sedimentary characteristics and depositional origins of the deposits, which are discussed in detail in the "Geological Setting" chapter. Surficial deposits are divided into two main categories: glacial and postglacial deposits.

Glacial deposits are formed during and after the last glacial period (postglacial) and include till, drift, and other materials deposited by glacier action. Root deposits are a type of glacial deposit that forms when the underlying substrate is exposed to the atmosphere after the glacier has retreated. Glacial deposits are typically characterized by their stratigraphic relationships and the presence of erratic boulders.

Postglacial deposits are formed after the last glacial period and include alluvial deposits, windblown deposits, and marine deposits. Alluvial deposits are formed in river valleys and are characterized by their stratigraphic relationships and the presence of gravel and sand. Windblown deposits are formed in areas where wind is a dominant force and are characterized by their stratigraphic relationships and the presence of silt and clay. Marine deposits are formed in areas where the ocean is a dominant force and are characterized by their stratigraphic relationships and the presence of sand and gravel.

DATA SOURCES


USGS SURFACE WATER DATA - This database provides information on surface water features, including rivers, streams, and lakes. It is based on the Connecticut Geologic and Geotechnical Survey's Geologic Framework Map of Connecticut, Version 1.0.1.0, and the Statewide Surficial Materials Map of Connecticut, Version 1.0.1.0.