

AQUAL ICE-LAKE DEPOSITS

- Thin Till
- Thick Till
- End Moraine deposits

ACIAL MELT-WATER DEPOSITS

a Deposits

- Fines (very fine sand, silt, & clay)

rse Deposits

- Gravel
- Sand and Gravel
- Sand

sacked 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

sacked 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

sacked Fine Deposits Overlying Coarse Deposits

- Fines overlying Sand and Gravel
- Fines overlying Sand

POSTGLACIAL DEPOSITS

- Flootplain Alluvium
- Alluvium overlying undifferentiated Coarse deposits (g. sg. s)
- Alluvium
- Alluvium overlying Fines
- Alluvium overlying undifferentiated Fine deposits overlying Fine deposits
- Alluvium overlying undifferentiated Fine deposits overlying Coarse deposits
- Swamp deposits
- Swamp deposits overlying Sand
- Swamp deposits overlying Fines
- 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 overlying any of the Coarse deposits (g. sg. s)

w Water

		PARTICLE DIAMETER																
		10	2.5	.6	.15	.075	.04	.02	.01	.005	.0025	.0015	.001	.00075	.0005	.00015	.0001	in
256	64	4	2	1	5	25	125	625	2048	65536	2097152	67108864	2147483648	68719932928	2187500000000	69561600000000	2213696000000000	in
Boulders	Cobbles	Pebbles	Coarse Sand	Very Coarse Sand	Medium Sand	Fine Sand	Very Fine Sand	Silt	Clay									
GRAVEL PARTICLES										FINE 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 of Connecticut (see Block Diagram). This map portrays the distribution of these deposits. The legend is designed to highlight the relationship between the depositional origins and the composition and character of the materials portrayed. Most of the Connecticut glacial and postglacial deposits can be divided into two broad depositional categories: Glacial Ice-Laid deposits (tills and moraine) which are generally deposited on the surface of the bedrock, and Glacial Water-Laid deposits (stratified deposits) which are most commonly concentrated in valleys and lowlands. A mapping emphasis is placed on stratified meltwater deposits, which are the most important and variable, and historically influenced development patterns throughout the state.

Glacial Ice-Laid deposits (tills and moraine) were derived directly from the ice and consist of nonsorted, generally nonstratified mixtures of grain-sizes ranging from clay to large boulders. The matrix of most tills is predominantly sand and silt and boulders can be sparse to abundant. Some tills contain lenses of sorted sand and gravel and occasionally masses of laminated fine-grained sediment. The source of sorting and stratification typical of ice-laid deposits is then moraine, then periglacial, difficult to dig in, and pleistocene deposits, some groundwater, and unsorted for septic systems. Till blankets the bedrock surface in variable thicknesses and commonly underlies stratified meltwater deposits (see Block Diagram). End moraine deposits (primarily ablation till) occur principally in southeastern Connecticut.

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 Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection, 1998, *Surficial Materials Digital Data*, prepared by 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 statewide Surficial Materials Map of Connecticut. (Stone, J.R., 1998, *Surficial Materials Map of Connecticut*, U.S. Geological Survey special map, 2 sheets, scale 1:125,000).

QUATERNARY GEOLOGY AND SURFICIAL MATERIALS DATA - 1:24,000-scale digital spatial data of Connecticut Quaternary Geology and Surficial Materials combined into one dataset. Data were compiled by 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 both the Surficial Materials Map of Connecticut, Stone and others, 1998, 1:125,000 and the Quaternary Geology Map of Connecticut and Long Island Sound Basin, Stone and others, 2005, 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).

[illegible]

EXPLANATION OF SURFACE VIEW

Sg/sf	Sand overlying fines
Sf/s	Fines overlying sand and gravel
Sf/t	Aluminum
t	Aluminum overlying fines
t	Till and bedrock
	Thick till

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 LOCATION

1 Mile

State Plane Coordinate System of 1983, Zone 3502
 Lambert Conformal Conic Projection
 North American Datum of 1983

by CT DEP
2009
colorfast
and moisture

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