## Meeting Constituent Needs For 1:24,000 Scale Geoscience Data In New Jersey

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The New Jersey Geological Survey is distributing 1: 24,000-scale geoscience data in three ways: traditional sales of hard copy maps through a Maps and Publications Sales Office, download of Open-File Map (OFM) and Geologic Map Series (GMS) maps from the Survey's internet web page, and download of geographic information system-compatible map data sets. The three distribution methods the Survey uses meets our constituents' needs by providing both hard copy and digital geoscience information.

At this time we have thirteen OFM and GMS maps available for download at <a href="http://www.nj.gov/dep/njgs/">http://www.nj.gov/dep/njgs/</a> pricelst/njgsmaps.htm>. The displayed maps (figures 1 and 2) are examples of the Open-File maps available for download as Adobe Acrobat portable document format (PDF) files.

The GIS data sets of these two quadrangles are not yet

available for download but may be obtained through a written request to the New Jersey State Geologist (karl.muessig@dep.state.nj.us). Several 1:24,0000-scale county data sets are available at <a href="http://www.nj.gov/dep/njgs/geodata/archive.htm">http://www.nj.gov/dep/njgs/geodata/archive.htm</a>.

## REFERENCES

Monteverde, D. H., 2000, Bedrock geology of the Roselle quadrangle, Union and Essex Counties, New Jersey: New Jersey Geological Survey Open-File Map OFM 34, scale 1:24,000, PDF file, 2.0 MB.

Stanford, S. D., 2002, Surficial geology of the Tranquility quadrangle, Warren, Sussex, and Morris Counties, New Jersey: New Jersey Geological Survey Open-File Map OFM 51, scale 1:24,000, PDF file, 3.9 MB.

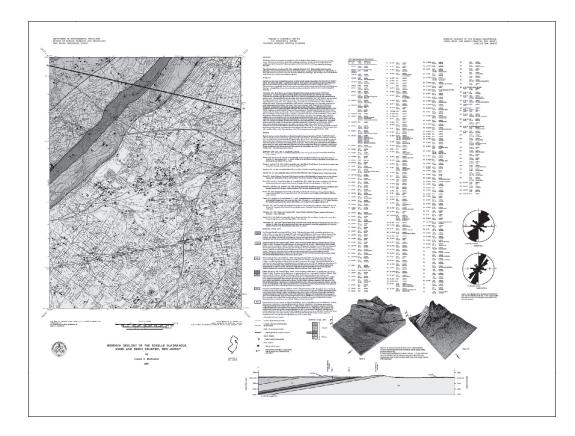


Figure 1. Black and white copy of full-color map of the bedrock geology of the Roselle quadrangle (Monteverde, 2000).

Prepared in cooperation with the U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY NATIONAL GEOLOGIC MAPPING PROGRAM

- Det

  III.L COLLUVIUM—Material as in unit Qn, except noncompact
  and nonfissile, forming aprous or flow-bobes on hillstopes. As
  mach as 20 feet thick (estimated), Instalase a flowill apron in
  frost of the terminal moranie on the 1180-foot hill east of
  Peterburg, and possible ice-washed debrie-flow below-composed
  of remobilized till on steeply-sloping parts of the terminal
  moranic acut of Saxton Pallas.
- Octas

  MIXED TILL AND ONERS COLLUVIUM-Material as in unit Qct, with the addition of some angular cobbles, pebbles, and boulders of genesis derived from bedrock outcrope undojee, As much as 20 feet tiled. Forms aproma slong the base of steeps made and the proposed property of the proposed property of the property waterloom and Saxtor Falls. Deposited by downshops invocanced of till and underlying fractured gness.
- On in and uncerving resource greess.

  CACHS COLLIVIUM-Vision-brown to redded-brown ally send to sendy all with many angular pobles and cobbles of gensis; in places, underland by entarebded with inhisy-layered reddish-syllow to pitakish-white clayey sand and sandy clay with few angular pobles and colbles. Upper flocky collivium is derived from downslope movement of fractured, weathered bedrock; lover, layered collivium is derived from downslope movement of supports. Total thickness as much as 40 feet (estimatel). Forms agroons along the base of hillslopes south of the terminal moraine.
- Ocal

  COLLUVIUM AND ALLUVIUM, UNDIVIDED—Interbedded colluvium as in unit Qeg and dark-brown to yellowish-brown sity sand and pebbet-to-cobble gravel alluvium forming valley-bottom fills on uplands south of the terminal moraine. As much as 20 feet thick (estimated).
- Ogw

  WEATHERED ONESS—Vellow, very pale-bowns, white, pink, clays can be gravelly and with some to many angular publies and cobbies of preiss. Feature and streamer way from massive, blocky fractured-rock tubble to suprolle that preserves rock streamer. Most material is a mix of rock rubble and suprollished review massive clays, silty sand. As much as 100 feet thick, but thickness varies greatly within short distances. Includes some patchy greiss collusions generally less than 10 feet thick.

Contact-Dashed where featheredged, detted where concealed by water, or where removed by executation. Contacts of poulgatient deposits, stratified glacial deposits, and mornines generally are sharp and well-defined by landforms. Contacts between units Qu. Qnt. Qk, Qkt, Qit, Qw, Qeg, Qeg, Qet, and bedrock outcrop areas ("P") generally are gradational or featheredged.

Striation—Observation at dot. Arrow shows inferred direction of ice flow. Flagged striations are from Ridge (1983).



