



- EXPLANATION**
- 1** TILL DEPOSITS—Till is typically a nonstratified, nonsorted mixture of gravel particles (stones), sand particles, and fine particles in differing proportions. There are two common types of till in the map area. One is sandy, loose, very stony in places and commonly less than 10 feet thick; the other till contains a greater proportion of silt and clay, less sand, fewer stones, and is generally slightly to very compact. This till ranges in thickness from a few feet to more than 100 feet. Where the two types of till occur in superposition, the loose, sandy till always overlies the finer grained, compact till. There are large areas within this map unit where no unconsolidated materials are present and bedrock is at the surface. Minor deposits of stratified materials may also occur in the till areas.
 - 2** SAND DEPOSITS—Some layers consist wholly of sand particles, others contain as much as 25 percent gravel particles; some layers contain as much as 50 percent fine particles (see figure 3). Material commonly occurs as well-sorted layers of differing thicknesses.
 - 3** FINE DEPOSITS—Some layers consist wholly of fine particles, others contain as much as 50 percent sand particles. (see figure 3). Material may occur as well-sorted layers of very fine sand and (or) silt alternating with well-sorted layers of clay (varves), or as massive beds of very fine sand, silt, and clay.
 - 4** SAND AND GRAVEL DEPOSITS AND SAND DEPOSITS, UNDIFFERENTIATED
 - 5** SAND DEPOSITS AND FINE DEPOSITS, UNDIFFERENTIATED
 - 6** SAND AND GRAVEL DEPOSITS, SAND DEPOSITS, AND FINE DEPOSITS, UNDIFFERENTIATED
 - 7** SLIDEROCK—Large angular rock fragments at the base of cliffs, locally may contain organic matter, sand, and fine particles. Deposits of sliderock are present at the base of most steep bedrock cliffs. They have been shown on this map only where data on their areal extent were available.
 - 8** SWAMPS—Areas where the land surface is wet at least part of the year. Underlying material is generally dark, decomposed organic matter mixed and interlayered with variable amounts of sand, silt, clay, and scattered stones. Generally only swamps larger than 100 acres are shown.
 - 9** SAND AND GRAVEL DEPOSITS—Some layers consist wholly of gravel particles; others are mixtures of gravel and sand particles; some layers contain as little as 25 percent gravel particles (see figure 3). Material occurs as well- to poorly sorted layers of different thicknesses in which particle sizes may range from gravel to sand both laterally and vertically.

ARTIFICIAL FILL—Artificial fill is common throughout the map area, but it has been shown only where data on location and areal extent were available; includes large dams, large sanitary landfills, and major highway embankments.

Customary (English) units of measurement are used for present purposes in preference to International System (SI or metric) units. Some conversion factors are given below.			
Multiply	By	To obtain	
inches	2.54	centimeters	
feet	30.48	meters	
feet	0.3048	meters	
miles	1.609	kilometers	
square miles	2.6	square kilometers	
feet per mile	0.189	meters per kilometer	
acres	0.004	square kilometers	



MAP SHOWING TEXTURES OF UNCONSOLIDATED MATERIALS, CONNECTICUT VALLEY URBAN AREA, CENTRAL NEW ENGLAND

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