

EXPLANATION

This map shows the distribution of resources of coarse aggregate. No information is given about the value, quality, quantity, or accessibility of the resource. Such information should be obtained from onsite investigations.



SAND AND GRAVEL

Particle sizes range from 100 percent coarse to 25 percent coarse and 75 percent sand sized. Includes deposits in which layers of well-sorted sand a few inches thick are interbedded with thin layers of well-sorted gravel; also includes poorly sorted layers several feet thick in which sand and gravel are mixed. Locally contains minor amounts of fine particles



TRAPROCK (BASALT) OUTCROPS

Areas where traprock is exposed at the surface. Locally traprock outcrops contain minor amounts of sedimentary rock



TRAPROCK (BASALT)

Areas in which extensive deposits of traprock are overlain by unconsolidated materials 3 to 10 feet in average depth. Locally, depth of unconsolidated materials may exceed 90 feet. Dashed line encloses area where traprock is covered by thin deposits of sand and gravel



SLIDEROCK (TALUS)

Angular boulders and cobbles of basaltic rock forming talus deposits

Availability of coarse aggregate is a critical cost factor in many construction projects. Location of deposits close to market areas is important. Construction aggregate is obtained from naturally occurring sources such as sand and gravel deposits and from quarrying and crushing certain kinds of bedrock such as traprock (basalt).

Traprock is a dense, fine-grained, very hard rock of relatively homogeneous composition and physical properties. It is more durable than most other rock types in the area. Crushing traprock to coarse aggregate size and sand-size particles produces a processed gravel which can be used as a substitute for naturally occurring sand and gravel.

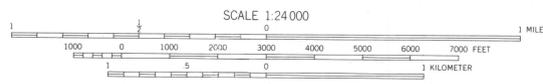
REFERENCES

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- Sanders, J.E., Guidotti, C.V., and Wilde, Pat, 1963, Foxon fault and Gallard graben in the Triassic of southern Connecticut: Connecticut Geol. and Nat. History Survey Rept. Inv. 2, 16 p.
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- Vitali Reno, 1972, Branford quadrangle, in Construction aggregate availability study, summary report, central and southwestern Connecticut 1/3 volumes of 7 1/2-minute quadrangle maps, scale 1 in.=2,000 ft.: Connecticut Dept. Transportation, Bureau Highways, Soils and Foundations Div.

Base from U.S. Geological Survey, 1967; photorevised 1972

10,000-foot grid based on Connecticut coordinate system

1,000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 18



DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET—DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER
SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 5.9 FEET



MAP SHOWING RESOURCES OF COARSE AGGREGATE, BRANFORD QUADRANGLE, CONNECTICUT

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