



EXPLANATION

This map is intended to serve as an aid in reconnaissance evaluation of unconsolidated materials and can be used to identify areas of potential interest.

The units on this map indicate the first material of substantial thickness (generally greater than 3 feet (1 m) encountered beneath the soil layer. The soil layer (commonly a foot or two (about 0.5 m) thick) is not mapped. Other materials, different in composition, may underlie each map unit (see block diagram) or may occur as minor lenses within each map unit.

THIS MAP SHOULD NOT BE USED AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR ONSITE INVESTIGATION.

Most unconsolidated materials are mixtures of the three particle-size classes defined in the diagram below. This diagram also relates these three size classifications to the Wentworth classification (Wentworth, 1922) which can be compared with other classifications used in engineering and soil science.

PARTICLE-SIZE CLASSIFICATION
(Classification used in this report)
(Diameter, in inches)

| COARSE | MEDIUM | | | FINE | |
|----------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 0.08 | 0.005 | | | |
| Boulders | Gravel | Sand and gravel | Sand | Silt | Clay |
| 1/2 to 1 | 1/16 to 1/8 | 1/16 to 1/8 | 1/16 to 1/8 | 1/16 to 1/8 | 1/16 to 1/8 |
| 1/2 to 1 | 1/16 to 1/8 | 1/16 to 1/8 | 1/16 to 1/8 | 1/16 to 1/8 | 1/16 to 1/8 |

Wentworth classification (Diameter, in millimeters)

Coarse particles (stones) include granules, pebbles, cobbles, and boulders. Medium particles include very coarse, coarse, medium, and fine sand-sized particles. Fine particles include very fine sand, silt, and clay-sized particles. Very fine sand is included in this class because it commonly occurs with finer materials, and because very fine sand, silt, and clay behave similarly when water-soaked and under stress.

Materials mapping involves a visual estimate of particle-size distribution in a deposit by the field geologist. Percentages of particle sizes therefore may vary somewhat from place to place beyond the limits defined in the map units below.

g
GRAVEL

Particle sizes range from 100 percent coarse to 50 percent coarse and 50 percent medium. Materials may occur as layers of well-sorted gravel, or as layers of gravel interbedded with layers of sand. May also contain minor amounts of fine particles

sg
SAND AND GRAVEL

Particle sizes range from 50 percent coarse and 50 percent medium to 25 percent coarse and 75 percent medium. Material may occur as thin layers of well-sorted sand interbedded with thin layers of well-sorted gravel; as poorly sorted layers of mixed sand and gravel; or as distinct pockets of well-sorted sand and gravel. May contain minor amounts of fine particles

s
SAND

Particle sizes range from 25 percent coarse and 75 percent medium through 100 percent medium to 50 percent medium and 50 percent fine. Material commonly occurs as well-sorted sand in layers of variable thickness

t ta
TILL

Poorly sorted nonlayered mixture of coarse, medium, and fine particles in varying proportions. Some till, averaging less than 10 feet (3 m) thick, is sandy, loose, and very stony; other till (hardpan), commonly more than 10 feet (3 m) thick, is less sandy, less stony, and very compact. Where these tills occur together, the loose sandy till is always on top. The compact till forms the bulk of many smooth elongate hills (drumlins) even where the sandy till is exposed at the surface.

t, ranges from compact silty and clayey till (hardpan) to less compact sandy and gravelly till. Land surface is commonly smooth and gently undulating except in areas of outcrops and near-surface bedrock. Locally includes layers of loose till and small lenses of sand and gravel.

ta, loose, sandy, stony till; locally forms hummocky, subdued ridges. Dense concentrations of large boulders are common on the surface. Large boulders are also inferred to be present at depth

▽▽▽
BOULDERY AREAS

Concentrations of boulders exposed at land surface

sw
SWAMP DEPOSITS

Dark, decomposed organic material intermixed with varying amounts of sand, silt, and clay. Locally contains scattered stones

af
ARTIFICIAL FILL

Shown only for roads, highways, dams, solid-waste disposal, and other major construction. In addition, in urban centers and other areas of dense development, fill of variable thickness and extent may overlie the natural materials shown on the map

■
BEDROCK (LEDGE) OUTCROP

Bedrock exposed at ground surface; may be partly covered by thin soil

w
WATER BODIES

In general, lakes and ponds greater than 5 acres, or streams wider than 200 feet (60 m)

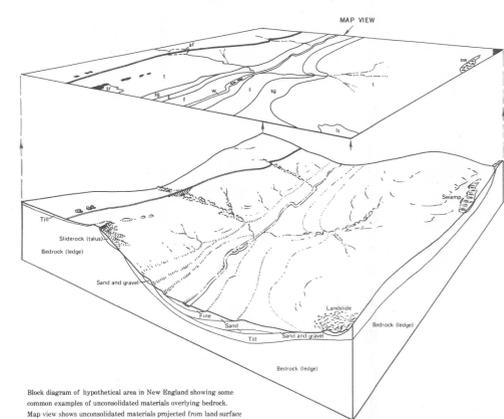
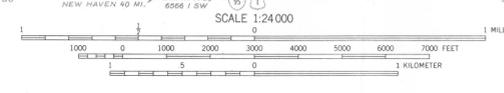
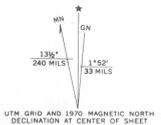
SOURCES OF DATA

Goldsmith, Richard, 1962, Surficial geology of the Montville quadrangle, Connecticut: U.S. Geol. Survey Geol. Quad. Map GQ-148, scale 1:24,000.

Wentworth, C.K., 1922, A scale of grade and class terms for clastic sediments: Jour. Geology, v. 30, p. 377-392.

Base form U.S. Geological Survey, 1958; photorevised 1970.

10,000-foot grid based on Connecticut coordinate system. 1,000-meter Universal Mercator grid ticks, zone 18



Block diagram of hypothetical area in New England showing some common examples of unconsolidated materials overlying bedrock. Map view shows unconsolidated materials projected from land surface.

MAP SHOWING UNCONSOLIDATED MATERIALS, MONTVILLE QUADRANGLE, CONNECTICUT

By
Richard Goldsmith
1974