

Note: a mantle of wind-deposited sand and silt mixed with underlying glacial debris is present over much of the map area but is not shown

Qs

Swamp deposits

Sand, silt, and clay generally mixed with organic matter in poorly drained areas

Qip

Ice-push deposits

Ridges 2-4' wide, 1-5' high, composed of sand, small stones, and disrupted root masses

Qal

Alluvium

Silt, sand, and gravel deposited on floodplains by modern streams

Qf

Alluvial-fan deposits

Poorly sorted, poorly stratified sand and coarse gravel deposited by tributary streams

STRATIFIED DRIFT

Qc₄
Qc₃
Qc₂
Qc₁
Qc

Qv₅
Qv₄
Qv₃

Qgu

Ice-contact deposits

Gravel, sand, and silt, deposited by melt-water streams against, on, or in close proximity to glacier ice. Subscript numbers indicate order of deposition, 1 is oldest. Unnumbered deposits are uncorrelated

Valley-train deposits

Sand, gravel, and silt deposited by melt-water streams in bottoms of valleys. Subscript numbers indicate order of deposition; 3 is oldest

Undifferentiated stratified drift

Sand, gravel, and silt deposits of indistinct morphology

Qt

Till

Nonsorted, nonstratified mixture of rock fragments deposited directly by glacier ice and ranging from clay-size particles to boulders that exceed 6 feet in diameter

Bo

Bedrock outcrops

Include individual outcrops, and areas of closely spaced outcrops and patches of thin till

af

Artificial fill

Till, sand, gravel, crushed rock, and rubbish, used in various combinations for road beds, railroad embankments, parking areas, etc.

Contact

Dashed where inferred

> > >

Crest of esker or ice-channel deposit; occurs in all ice-contact units

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Glacial boulder

Glacially transported boulder with maximum diameter greater than 10 feet

Bouldery areas

Relative abundance of boulders indicated by density of pattern

Streamline hill

Ice-shaped hill whose long axis parallels the direction of glacier movement; range in composition from those composed of bedrock thinly veneered with till to those composed predominantly or completely of till

Melt-water channel

Arrow indicates direction of flow

Direction of glacial stream flow

Interpreted from topographic gradients, channel cross-bedding, and deltaic foreset bedding

Striae

Crescentic fractures and striae

Point of observation at tip of arrow

Numbers in degrees

Active

Inactive

Till and gravel pits

Approximate boundaries of large pits shown by hachures

Quarry

Hachures indicate approximate boundaries

3b
6s-p

Materials classification

Lower-case letters indicate approximate size distribution in decreasing order of abundance from left to right. Superposed symbols indicate superposition of materials in exposure.

Numbers refer to thickness (in feet) of materials. Read hyphen as "to"

s, sand; f, silt; p, pebble gravel; c, cobble gravel; b, boulder gravel;

ps, pebbly sand; t, till

Capital letters refer to pits for which more detailed information is available in open file Numbers, 0-9, 1