

EXPLANATION

af

Artificial fill

Predominantly earth fill, chiefly road and railroad embankments; many small features not shown

Qs

Swamp deposits

Soft, partly decomposed organic material commonly mixed with silt or very fine sand; chiefly muck but includes some peat. Thickness generally 2 ft or more where mapped

Qal

Alluvium

Sand and silt, commonly containing a little organic matter, underlain by and interbedded with gravel; laid down by present-day streams along their flood plains. About 25 ft thick along the Quinebaug River

Qta

Terrace alluvium

Predominantly pebble gravel containing some cobbles and locally a few small boulders; forms terrace surfaces generally 10 to 25 ft above adjacent flood plain; generally 10 to 20 ft thick

Qsc

Coarse-grained stratified drift

Upper layers pebble-cobble gravel to cobble-boulder gravel; underlain generally by well sorted to poorly sorted silt to gravel beds; lateral changes in grain size numerous and abrupt; faulting, warping, and irregular topography due to melting of supporting ice common. In places, pebble-cobble gravel at the surface underlain by horizontally bedded fine sand to silt, commonly with intervening medium to coarse sand. Chiefly of glaciofluvial ice-contact origin

Qsf

Fine-grained stratified drift

Includes fine to very fine sand, silt, and clay in horizontal beds; current ripple marks common in sand; generally overlain by medium to coarse sand and pebble gravel in horizontal beds with cut-and-fill structure. In places fine or very fine sand occurs at the surface without coarse cap. Underlain in many places by older, coarse-grained stratified drift that collapsed to lower altitudes when supporting ice melted. Chiefly fine-grained material of glaciolacustrine origin overlain by coarser deposits of valley-train or deltaic origin

Qam

Ablation moraine or flowtill

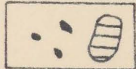
Loose, sandy till; also includes nonstratified sand with scattered angular stones, extremely angular gravel, and other poorly sorted and poorly stratified materials. May include lenses of or overlies coarse-grained stratified materials. Land surface hummocky, boulders common. Mapped chiefly in or along the sides of valleys

Qt

Till

Unsorted to poorly sorted material that ranges from clay to boulders. Includes two principal types of till:

- 1) Moderately sandy till, easily crushed in the hand, light-gray in color; has mottled texture in some places. Matrix (exclusive of cobbles and boulders) contains about 30 percent silt with some clay, 45 percent sand, 25 percent pebbles
- 2) Firm or tough, relatively silty till, generally dark-yellowish-brown or olive-gray in color but dark-gray where unoxidized. Matrix (exclusive of cobbles and boulders) contains about 40 percent silt and clay, 40 percent sand, 20 percent pebbles



Bedrock outcrops



Contact

Dashed where approximately located



Pit

Larger pits hachured to show approximate extent of excavation

⊙ Bk 116

Well or test boring

Graphic log of unconsolidated materials penetrated is given in table 1