



Note:

This map shows the distribution of bedrock outcrops (ledges) and the areas in which the thickness of material covering the bedrock is inferred to be ten feet or less. Small, closely spaced outcrops are not mapped separately, but are included in the areas of thin drift. The extent of bedrock outcrops and the areas of thin drift are mapped largely from aerial photographs. Temporary outcrops are those which were exposed in shallow trenches and excavations during the 1968 and 1969 field seasons, but which now are largely covered over.

The north-south trending contact is a fault contact forming the east side of the Connecticut Valley Lowland, separating the sedimentary-rock terrain to the west from the more rugged crystalline-rock upland to the east. Local relief on the crystalline-bedrock surface can be highly variable, producing small, local depressions in which the thickness of overburden exceeds ten feet. Some of these depressions may be present in the ruled areas of thin drift on the map.

Approximate size and shape of bedrock outcrops. Includes some temporary outcrops.

Area where bedrock is inferred to be within 10 feet of the surface. May include small areas of thicker surficial deposits.

**BEDROCK OUTCROPS AND AREAS OF THIN DRIFT**

AREAS UNDERLAIN BY SEDIMENTARY ROCKS AND AREAS UNDERLAIN BY IGNEOUS AND METAMORPHIC ROCKS ALSO SHOWN

ELLINGTON QUADRANGLE, CONNECTICUT

By  
Roger B. Colton  
1972

U.S. Geological Survey  
OPEN FILE MAP  
This map is preliminary and has not been edited or reviewed for conformity with Geological Survey standards or nomenclature.

*Connecticut (Ellington quad). Drift. 1:24,000. 1972.*



72°30' 42" 72°22'30" 41°52'30" 72°30" 0 2 MILES 41°52'30" 72°22'30"

Contact separating area underlain by igneous and metamorphic rocks (east of contact) from area underlain by sedimentary rocks (west of contact).