



Note:
This map shows the distribution of the principal unconsolidated materials. The natural deposits, till (hardpan), sand and gravel, and swamp deposits are assumed to be at least three feet thick, and are shown as they occur beneath the soil layer. The total thickness of the map unit is not indicated; different materials may occur at depth beneath each map unit. Bedrock (ledge) is not shown.

Till (hardpan) is a poorly sorted mixture of large and small stones with sand, silt, and clay in varying proportions. Some till is sandy, loose, and very stony; commonly less than ten feet thick. Other till is less sandy, less stony, very compact, and averages more than ten feet thick. Where these tills occur together, the loose, sandy till is always uppermost. The compact till forms the bulk of many elongate, smooth hills (drumlins), even where the sandy till is seen at the surface.

The two varieties of till have quite different physical properties relative to different land uses; however, they are not differentiated on this map. Therefore detailed investigation of the character, distribution, and thickness of till is a necessary part of site development plans for areas underlain by till.

Sand and gravel deposits are composed of varying proportions of sand and small stones (pebble and cobble sizes are most common) deposited by streams or rivers. The materials commonly occur in layers, and the texture of the materials is variable from place to place. Exploitation of any deposit, or development of any area in which the nature of the surface materials is important should be preceded by detailed on-site investigation.

Swamp deposits are composed of silt, sand, and clay commonly mixed with partly decomposed organic material in poorly drained areas. Deposits locally contain scattered stones and boulders.

Artificial fill deposits are mapped only where they are extensive and well defined. They include areas filled for highways, flood-control structures, solid-waste disposal areas, and other major construction. In urbanized areas natural land conditions are often extensively altered by man, but these changes are not shown on the map. Within these areas, cut and fill associated with building construction, parking areas, general grading is widespread and man-made fill of variable thickness and extent commonly overlies the natural materials shown on the map.



- a**
Artificial fill
- sw**
Swamp deposits
- sg**
Sand and gravel deposits
- t**
Till
- x**
inactive
x
active
PITS
- inactive active QUARRIES**



Selected references:
Collins, G. E., 1954, The bedrock geology of the Ellington quadrangle, Connecticut Geol. and Nat. Hist. Survey Quad. Rept. No. 4, 46 p.
Colton, R. E., in press, Surficial geologic map of the Ellington quadrangle, Hartford and Tolland Counties, Connecticut: U.S. Geol. Survey Geol. Quad. Map G0-965.



MATERIALS MAP OF THE ELLINGTON QUADRANGLE, CONNECTICUT
BY
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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). Construction materials. 1:24,000. 1972.
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