

EXPLANATION

A mass of wind-deposited sand and silt, commonly mixed with underlying glacial deposits, is present over much of the map area but is not shown

**Qa**  
Swamp deposits  
Sand, silt, and clay mixed with organic matter in poorly drained areas

**Qal**  
Alluvium  
Sand, gravel, and silt deposited on flood plains by modern streams; commonly mixed with organic matter

**Qav**  
Alluvial fan deposit  
Poorly sorted sand and gravel deposited by tributary streams where they join trunk streams

**Qat**  
Stream terrace deposits  
Sand, gravel, and silt forming nonglacial stream terraces

**Qgu**  
Sand, gravel, and silt of uncertain origin

**Stratified Drift**  
Jeremy Brook-Fight Mile Brook area

**Qpl**  
Pompeaug valley area  
Qplb, Qpl, Qph, Qpcl, Qpch

**Glacial Lake Pompeaug deposits**  
Sand, gravel, silt, and clay deposited in or graded to glacial Lake Pompeaug  
Qpl, Southbury stage, low level  
Qph, Southbury stage, high level  
Qpcl, Cedarland stage, low level  
Qpch, Cedarland stage, high level  
Qlb, Southbury stage, high level lake bottom deposits  
Qlbu, Lake bottom deposits, uncorrelated

**Houstonville valley area**  
Qh3, Qh2

**Uncorrelated unit**  
Qa

**Qb1**

**Qc**  
Till  
Poorly sorted mixture of rock fragments deposited by glacier ice. Includes light-olive-gray friable till and olive-brown, compact till, both derived mostly from crystalline rocks, and reddish-brown, compact to moderately friable till derived mostly from Triassic sedimentary and volcanic rocks. Locally includes small bodies of stratified drift

**Bedrock exposures**  
Ruled pattern indicates areas of abundant exposures where surficial deposits are thin. Horizontal ruled pattern shows areas underlain by crystalline rocks; cross-ruled pattern shows areas underlain by Triassic sedimentary and volcanic rocks. Extent of bedrock exposures in upland areas mapped largely from aerial photographs

**Artificial fill**  
Ruled pattern indicates graded areas where topography has been modified by construction equipment

**Contact**  
Dashed where approximately located  
Sharp separating adjacent surfaces within same map unit, dashed where approximately located; ticks on downslope side

**Streamline hill**  
Ice-shaped hill whose long axis parallels inferred direction of glacier movement; composed predominantly or completely of till

**Glacial boulder**  
Glacially transported boulder with maximum diameter greater than 4 feet; letters indicate lithology of boulder: M (Mooseaug Granite), plagioclase-rich granite commonly containing graphic granite and plumose muscovite; N (Nerstrand Formation), mica-quartz schist; C granite gneiss; K, amphibolite gneiss; P, pegmatite; Q quartzite

**Margin of indicator fan composed of Triassic rocks from the Pompeaug valley; semicircle within area of indicator fan.**

**S20E**  
Striations  
Point of observation at tip of arrow; number in degrees

**S20P**  
Crescentic fractures  
Point of observation at tip of arrow; compass bearing (in degrees) indicates generalized orientation of line of symmetry of fractures

**Qpch**  
Melt-water spillway  
Arrow indicates inferred direction of stream flow; letter symbol indicates deposit graded to spillway

**Melt-water channel**  
Arrow indicates inferred direction of stream flow, not related to correlated deposit of stratified drift

**Generalized dip direction of fluvial crossbedding**  
**Generalized dip direction of delta foreset beds; number refers to elevation (in feet) of topset-foreset contact**

**Bouldery areas**  
Relative abundance of surface boulders shown by density of pattern

**Till-fabric measurement**  
Symbol parallel to direction of preferred orientation of elongate pebble areas; Superposed symbols indicate measurements from superposed tills

**Exposure of bedrock abraded by melt water**  
Active  
Inactive

**Quarries**

**Till and gravel pits**  
Approximate boundaries of large pits shown by hachures

gravel mixed sand s ps sand silt & clay

**Materials classification**  
Letters indicate approximate distribution of materials in decreasing order of abundance. Superposed symbols indicate superposition of materials in exposure; numbers refer to thickness (in feet): S, sand; ps, pebbly sand; p, pebble gravel; c, cobble gravel; b, boulder gravel; st, silt; ft, flow till; t, sandy, friable till; F, silty, compact till; F, reddish-brown till with abundant Triassic rock fragments; rx, bedrock

**U.S. Geological Survey test boring site**

**Morphology**  
Letter symbols indicate good examples of topographic forms in areas of stratified drift; kd, kame delta; kt, kame terrace; k, kame; od, outwash delta; >>>>, crest of esker or ice channel filling

HOLOCENE  
PLEISTOCENE



Surface profile of the Southbury quadrangle, Conn. Fred Pess, Jr.

U.S. Geological Survey  
OPEN FILE REPORT 75-172  
This report is preliminary and has not been edited or reviewed for conformity with Geological Survey standards or nomenclature.

Connecticut (Southbury quad.). Surficial. 1:24,000. 1975.  
Sheet 2  
Fig. 1