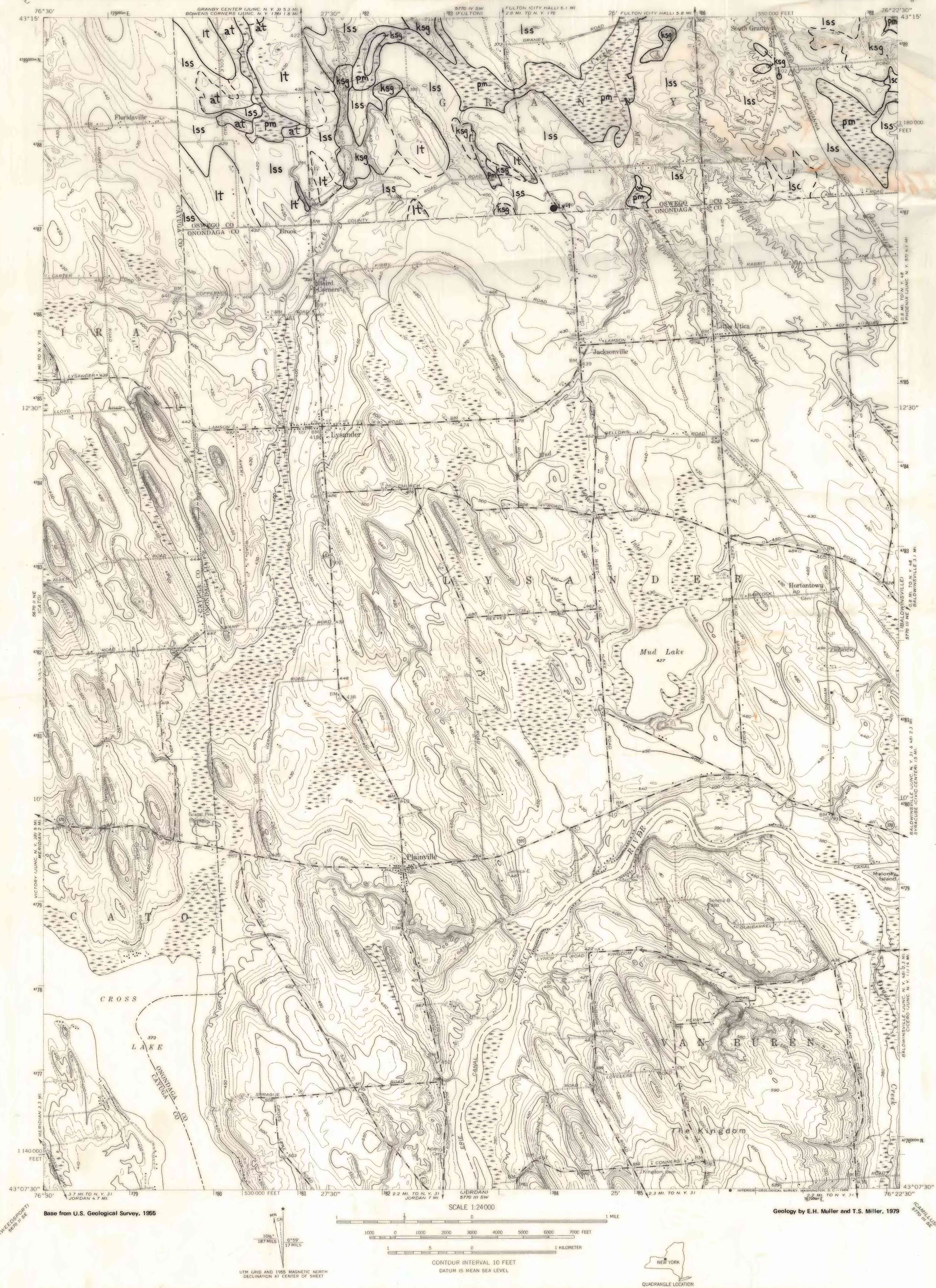


- pm** Peat, marl, muck, and clay; bog deposits of postglacial to recent time. Unsuitable for well construction and commonly contains iron-bearing water.
- lsc** Lake silt and clay; offshore deposits in proglacial or postglacial lakes; thin bedded to massive; low permeability. Poor potential for well yields.
- lss** Lake silt and fine sand; offshore deposits in proglacial or postglacial lakes; thin bedded to massive; low to moderate permeability. Poor to moderate potential for well yields.
- ksq** Kame and kame terrace sand and gravel; coarse sand to cobble gravel distributed on a glacier and later deposited on ground as ice melted; some sorting; unconsolidated except for some secondary calcite cementation; highly permeable. Good potential for well yields.
- at** Ablation till; mixture of clay, silt, sand, and boulders deposited from drift laid down after ice melted beneath it; unconsolidated; noncompact and generally has a slightly coarser texture than lodgement till; variable permeability. Poor to moderate potential for well yields.
- lt** Lodgement till; mixture of clay, silt, sand, and boulders deposited at base of glacier; poorly sorted; compact and impermeable. Poor potential for well yields.
- w** Open-water areas.
- Note.--Designation of poor, moderate, or good potential for well yields is based on the yield expected in a typical deposit as described by well information inside and outside the mapped area. Classification of well yield is as follows:
- Poor - Less than 1 gallon per minute  
Moderate - 5 to 50 gallons per minute  
Good - More than 50 gallons per minute
- Contact - Dashed where approximately located
- Ly-1 Well in unconsolidated material



SURFICIAL GEOLOGY OF PART OF LYSANDER QUADRANGLE, OSWEGO COUNTY, NEW YORK

By  
Ernest H. Muller, Syracuse University  
Todd S. Miller, U.S. Geological Survey