

Base from U.S. Geological Survey, 1958 (photorevised 1970)
Hydrography compiled from U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey
Charts 214 and 215 (1967)
Polyconic projection, 1927 North American Datum
10,000-foot grid ticks based on Connecticut coordinate system
1,000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 18, shown in blue

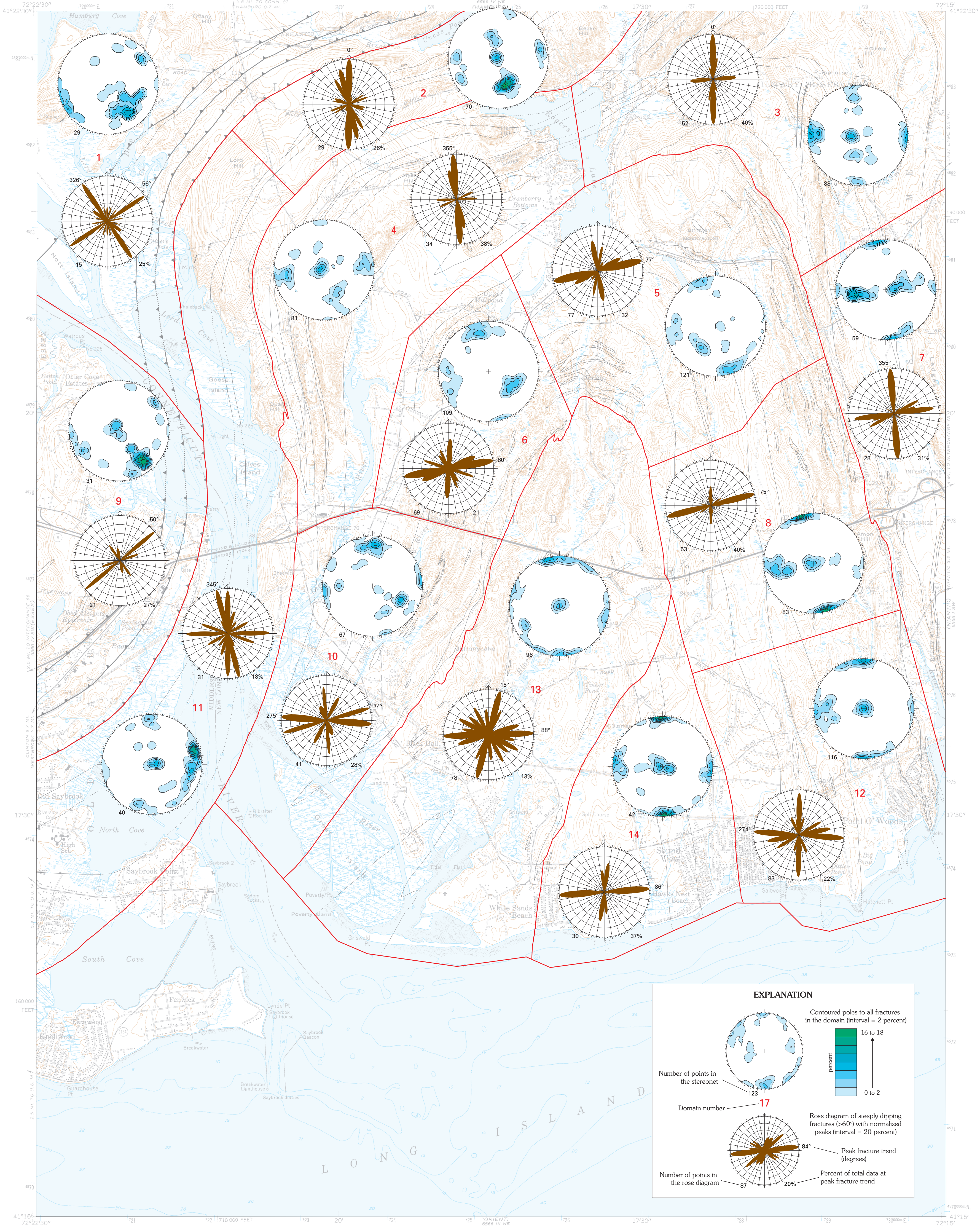
14°
APPROXIMATE MEAN
DECLINATION, 2009

SCALE 1:24,000
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET—DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO DATUMS IS VARIABLE
SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 3.5 FEET

CONNECTICUT
MAP LOCATION

Scott
Walsh and
Armstrong
INDEX TO MAPPING

Geology mapped by Armstrong in 2001 and by
Walsh and Scott in 2002
Digital compilation by Walsh,
assisted by Aaron Salivski
Geochronology by Aleinikoff



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Brittle Structure Map

Structures on this map include joints, faults, and parting fractures. Parting fractures are parallel to axial surfaces of folds, cleavage, and gneissosity, and the same symbols used on sheet 1 are used here. The Description of Map Units and the Explanation of Map Symbols are found on sheet 1 of this report.

Fracture Trend Analysis Map

This map shows lower hemisphere equal area projections (stereonets) and azimuth-frequency (rose) diagrams for steeply dipping (>60°) fractures organized by domain (areas 1–14). Analyzed data include brittle structures portrayed on the Brittle Structure Map to the left. Rose diagrams show peak fracture trends generated by a Gaussian curve-fitting routine (Wise and others, 1985; Salvini and others, 1999). Data are plotted by using Structural Data Integrated System Analyser (DAISY, version 3.41) software by Salvini (2002).

BEDROCK GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE OLD LYME QUADRANGLE, NEW LONDON AND MIDDLESEX COUNTIES, CONNECTICUT

By

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