



SATURATED THICKNESS OF UNCONSOLIDATED DEPOSITS

This map presents the total saturated thickness of unconsolidated deposits, including outwash sand and gravel, lacustrine sand, silt and clay, and till. The saturated thickness represented here includes deeper outwash deposits in the Mohawk River valley that are separated from the upper outwash aquifer by a layer of till. Values are approximate where the extent of permeable and impermeable materials is not well known.

The Mohawk River valley east of Nine Mile Creek contains two aquifer systems—a confined aquifer that consists of clean sand and gravel overlain by till, and a water-table aquifer that consists of outwash sand and gravel and lacustrine and fluvial sand. The confined aquifer has an average thickness of about 75 feet; it is thickest in the center of the valley and thins toward the valley wall. The water-table aquifer, which is the larger aquifer, ranges from 20 to 75 feet thick. It is covered by a veneer of recent alluvium along the flood plain of the Mohawk River. The north and south sides of the Mohawk River valley, where meltwater streams once flowed into a proglacial lake, are flanked by deposits of glaciofluvial sand that range from 20 to 100 feet thick. These deposits are thickest near the center of the flood plain and thin out toward the valley wall.

The Nine Mile Creek valley contains outwash gravel and ice-contact deposits overlain in places by till and recent alluvium. These deposits range in thickness from 40 to 60 feet in the upper reaches of the creek and thicken to approximately 100 feet within the Mohawk River valley. The Rome Sand Plain consists of outwash sand and gravel and lacustrine sand that are overlain in places by peat and marl deposits. The outwash sand and gravel and lacustrine sand range in thickness from 40 feet near the valley walls to 140 feet within a buried bedrock channel that once drained the glacial Great Lakes (Kantrovitz, 1970).

REFERENCE CITED

Kantrovitz, I. H., 1970, Ground-water resources in the eastern Oswego River basin, New York: New York State Department of Conservation, Basin Planning Report ORB-2, 129 p.

EXPLANATION

note solid

72 WELL OR TEST HOLE—Shows location of well or test hole that was a source of hydrogeologic data for construction of saturated-thickness map. Number indicates approximate saturated thickness of unconsolidated deposits (undifferentiated), in feet. *The graph than (?) symbol indicates that the well did not reach bedrock; thus, the saturated thickness is from the water table to the bedrock. The dashed line indicates that the well was located in an area of insufficient data.*

— 80 — LINE OF EQUAL SATURATED THICKNESS—Designates lines of approximately equal saturated thickness of the unconsolidated deposits (undifferentiated). Dashed where approximately located. Interval 20 feet. *Approximate, likely dashed where indicated.*

— AQUIFER BOUNDARY—Approximate limit of unconsolidated aquifer