

New Haven and Woodmont Rodgers Bedrock Compilation Sheet (paper)

Map

NOTICE !

Bedrock quadrangle 1:24,000 scale compilation sheets for the Bedrock Geological Map of Connecticut, John Rodgers, 1985, Connecticut Geological and Natural History Survey, Department of Environmental Protection, Hartford, Connecticut, in Cooperation with the U.S. Geological Survey, 1:125,000 scale, 2 sheets. [minimum 116 paper quad compilations with mylar overlays constituting the master file set for geologic lines and units compiled to the State map, some quads have multiple sheets depicting iterations of mapping]. Compilations drafted by Nancy Davis, Craig Dietsch, and Nat Gibbons under the direction of John Rodgers.

Geologic unit designation table translates earlier map unit nomenclature to the units ultimately used in the State publication.

This map set contains unpublished maps, cross-sections, and related information archived by the State Geological and Natural History Survey of Connecticut as part of the Survey Library Collection.

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Jd Interpretation sketchy
23 May 1977



EXPLANATION

- af
Artificial fill
- bs
Beach sand and gravel
Includes some wind-blown sand.
- sr
Sliderock
Angular fragments of dolerite and basalt, forming talus.
- Swamp deposits
Silt, sand, and clay mixed with organic matter in poorly drained areas, both fresh water and tidal.
- ws
Wind-blown sand
Forms a small dune in Quinnipiac Valley.
- al
Alluvium
Sand, silt, and gravel occurring as thin covers on valley floors. Locally includes colluvium and bodies of clay.
- ta
Terrace alluvium
Thin covers of sand and gravel capping stream terraces in Quinnipiac Valley.
- gow
Sand and gravel, undifferentiated
Local sediment, probably mostly alluvial, of uncertain age.
- ow
Quinnipiac Valley outwash sediments
Yellowish sand and pebbles, with cut-and-fill stratification, derived mainly from crystalline rocks in the Western Highland.
- ovr
Oyster River valley outwash sediments
Chiefly sand and pebbles, derived from pre-Triassic metamorphic rocks.
- fow
Farm River valley outwash sediments
Chiefly sand, with cut-and-fill stratification, derived from Triassic rocks.
- nhov
New Haven outwash sediments
Sand and gravel, with cut-and-fill stratification, derived primarily from Triassic rocks. Grades northward into ice-contact stratified drift.
- ls
Lake-bottom sediments
Parallel-stratified silt, clay, and sand deposited in a temporary glacial lake in the Quinnipiac Valley.
- ic
Ice-contact stratified drift
Sand, gravel, silt, and clay, in many places poorly sorted, with abrupt changes in grain size, and deformed. Deposited in streams and local ephemeral lakes in close relation to melting glacier ice. Largest body grades southward into New Haven outwash sediments.
- t
Till
Compact, nonsorted sediment deposited by glacier ice. Includes small bodies of stratified sediment.
- Bedrock
Individual exposures in dark color; light color denotes areas with complex patterns of bare rock and rock thinly covered with residual, small patches of till, and scattered sliderock.
- Geologic contact
Dashed where located approximately. Dotted where certain by artificial fill.
- Scarp, mainly stream cut, separating adjacent surfaces of bodies of ice contact stratified drift or outwash. Ticks are on downslope side.
- Shallow stream channel in surface of valley-train sediments.
- Erratic boulder 10 ft or more in greatest diameter.
Letter denotes lithology: D - diabase and basalt; P - Prospect Gneiss; M - Milford chlorite schist; S - Sandstone.
- Till-fabric measurement.
- Glacial striations and/or grooves.
- Pit in sand and gravel or till (operating)
Hachures denote pit faces.
- Pit in sand and gravel, clay, or till (abandoned)
Hachures denote pit faces.
- Configuration of clay pit shown as of June 1960.

Jd
Interpretation sketchy
Jab
(Sutroville data)
Jawr
(West Rock silt)

DSw - Wepaway phyllite
Dml - Malby Lakes formation
Oulu - Upper member (see sp-act)
Oull - lower member (see sp-act)
Oa - Allingtown formation (metabasalt)
Oo - Orangetown formation (=Savin schist)
20650 - Light brown granitic gneiss