

PI	proglacial lake.	Lake Coveville
Plc	Lacustrine Deposits, Coarse-grained. Well-sorted sand, pebbly sand and/or sandy gravel deposited in shoreline, shallow water, or lake bottom environments of a glacial lake.	Lake Winooski
Plf Lacustrine Deposits deeper waters. Con proglacial lake.	Lacustrine Deposits, Fine-grained. Clay, silt, and very fine to fine sand deposited in deposited in distal lake better environment of a	Lake Huntington 2
	proglacial lake.	Lake Mansfield 2
Pldvc	Lacustrine Deposits, Delta. Well-sorted sand and gravel deposited in a glacial lake at the mouth of a tributary stream. Includes topset and foreset beds. May also include proximal bottomset beds if exposures permit. Although foresets are commonly steep, delta foresets in shoaling lakes may have considerably lower dips. Pldh2 = delta into glacial Lake Huntington 2. Deltas formed during the upper and lower levels of this lake indicated by u and I, respectively. Pldvc = delta into Coveville phase of glacial Lake Vermont. This lake extended into the study area once glacial ice in the Champlain valley retreated north	Lake Mansfield 1
Pldh2u		Lake Huntington 1
		Lake Jerusalem
Pldh2l	of the Winooski River valley.	Quadrangle
Pic	Ice-contact Deposits. Undifferentiated. Unsorted to poorly-sorted stratified sand, gravel, and silt deposited in contact with glacial ice. Unsorted to poorly-sorted sand, gravel, and silt deposited in contact with glacial ice. Deformation features are common.	 Surficial Field Station
	Till. Very dense to loose, unsorted to very poorly sorted material deposited directly from glacial ice. Contains a wide range of grain sizes, from clay or silt up to large boulders. Matrix commonly dominated by the silt or sand fraction. Surface boulders are generally common. Thickness is highly variable, from less than 3 meters to greater than 30 meters. Extensive areas on the higher mountain slopes mapped as till include colluvium and talus deposits and/or have less than one meter to bedrock.	Bedrock Outcrops
Pt		Wells
		—— Index Contours (250
		—— Contours (50 foot)
	Quaternary Deposits	
Qg	Sand and Gravel, Undifferentiated. Encompasses a wide variety of coarse-grained surficial materials in cases where information is inadequate to determine age and environment of deposition.	
	Older Units	
rk	Rock. Areas of extensive bedrock exposures.	





Looking east at southern face of Camels Hump. Face has been steepened by glacial plucking as the ice rode over the peak from the north.



Looking northeast up Gillett Pond valley, which served as the drainage route for glacial Lake Mansfield 1.



Lake deposits in gully north of Sherman Hollow Road. Bedded very fine sand and fine sand with widely spaced laminae of silty clay.



Eroding bank of Huntington River exposing alluvial terrace deposit (sand and pebble to cobble gravel) over dense, very fine sandy silt-matrix till (grey).

Coordinate System: Vermont State Plane, FIPS 4400, NAD 83. Geographic coordinates shown at topo corners are in NAD 83. Grid overlay on map is UTM, Zone 18N, NAD83. Base map data from the Vermont Center for Geographic Information (VCGI). Contours and shaded relief layer derived from 0.7 m lidar DEM, downloaded as a 5.0 m DEM from VCGI. Digital cartography by George Springston, Norwich University, Dept. Earth and Environmental Sciences, March 30, 2019.

Additional bedrock outcrops are derived from the Vermont Geological Survey layer "Bedrock Outcrops" hosted by VCGI.

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