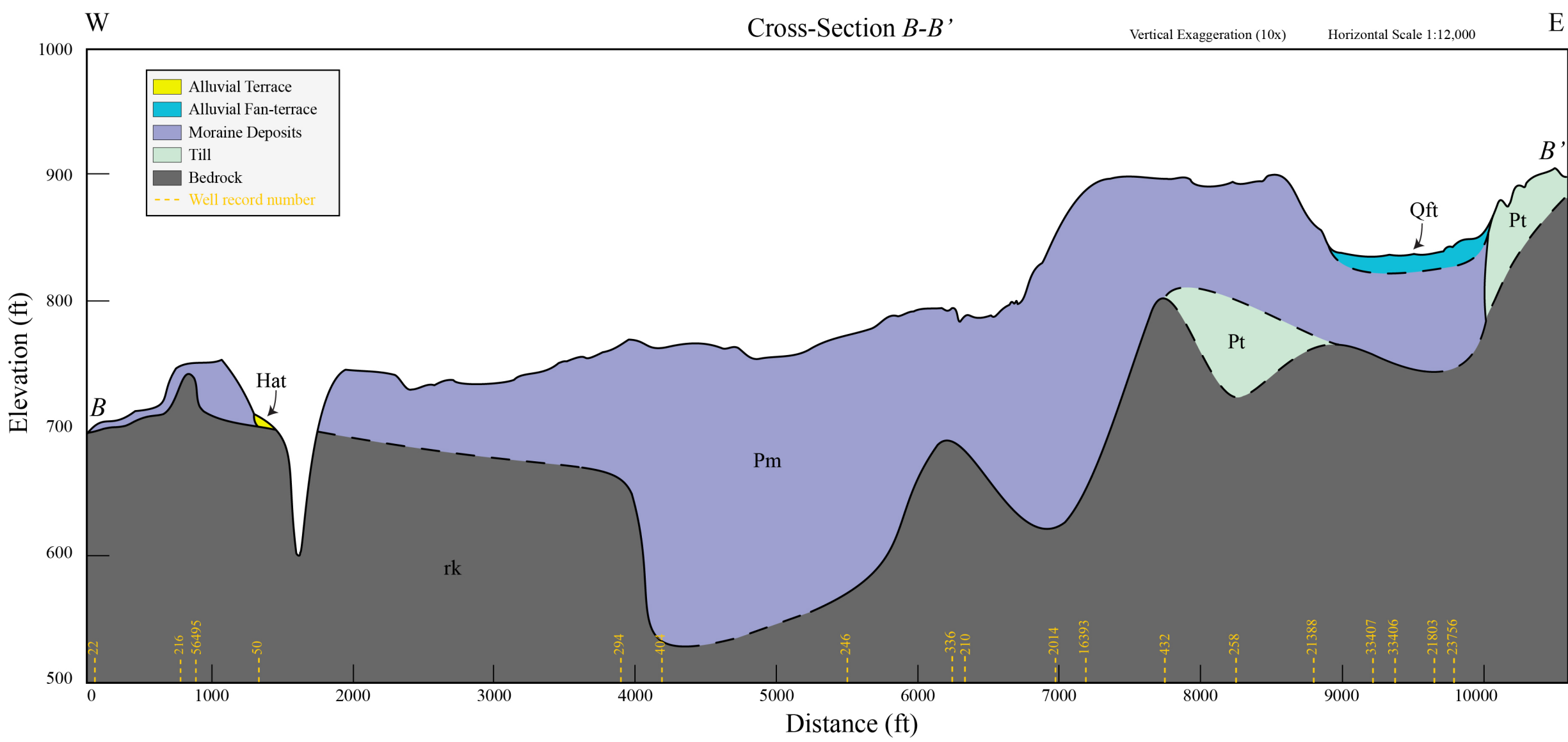
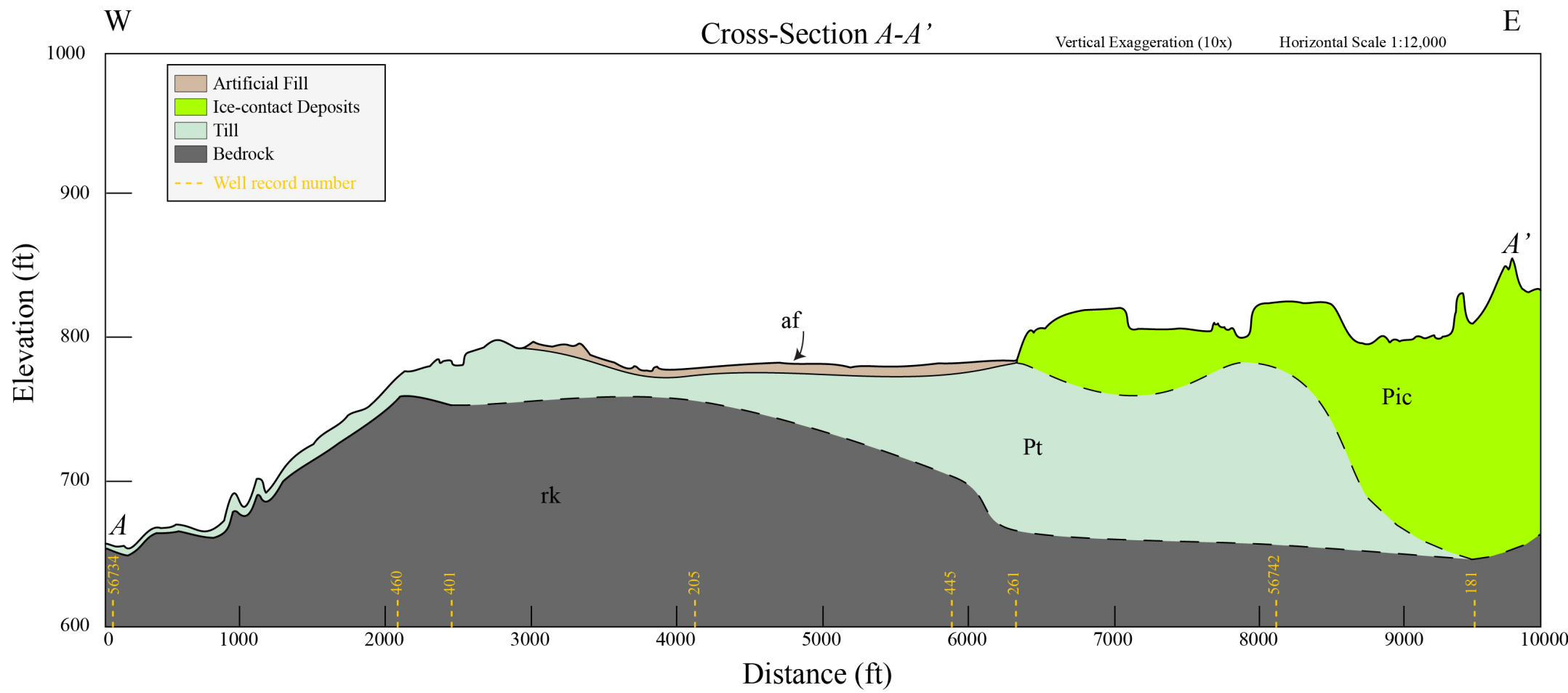
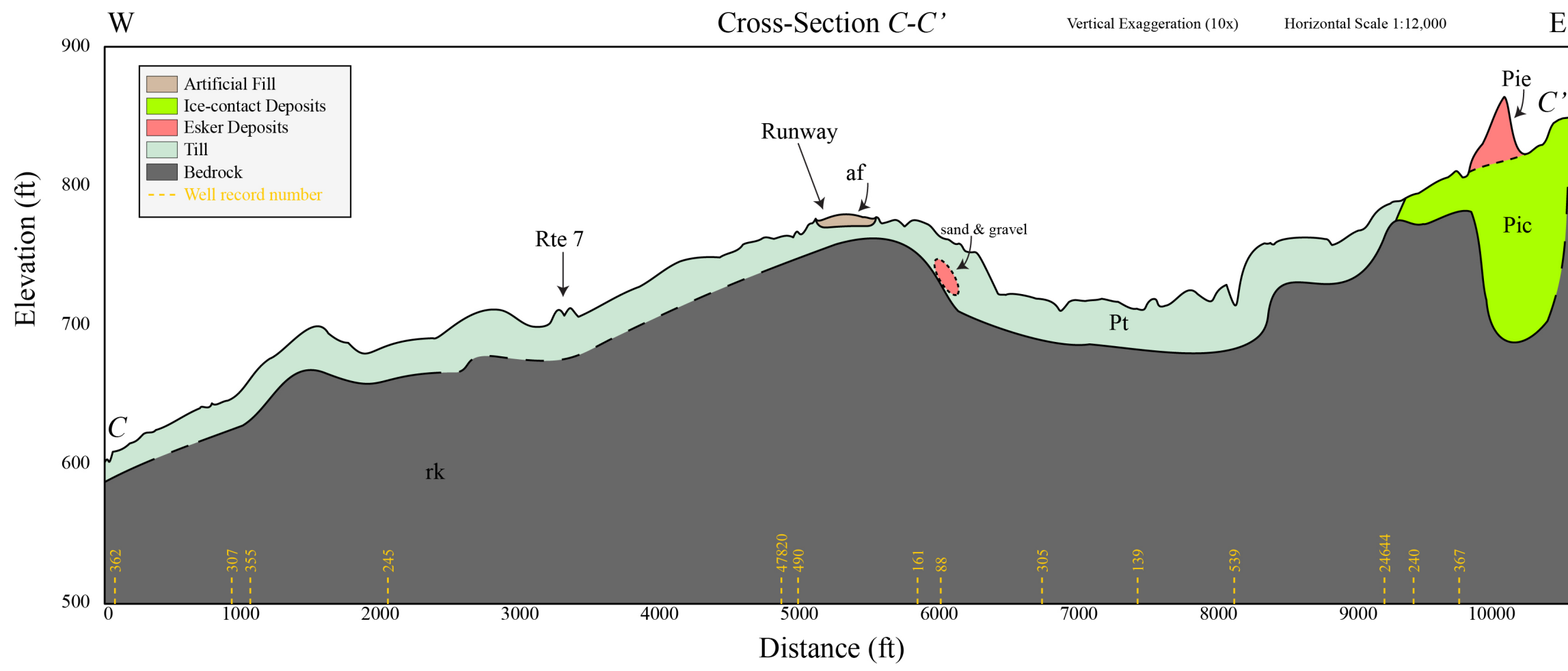


DESCRIPTION OF MAP UNITS

- RECENT**
- af** Artificial Fill. Artificially-emplaced material along road beds, embankments and in developed areas. Material varies from natural sand, gravel, or till to various artificial waste materials. Thickness varies.
- HOLOCENE**
- Ha** Alluvium. Silt, sand, and gravel deposited by modern streams. Includes stream channel, bar, and floodplain deposits. Wetland deposits are common within these areas and are not distinguished. Thickness in tributary valleys is typically less than 3 meters, although the depth may be much greater in the valleys of the larger streams.
 - Haf** Alluvial Fan Deposits. Boulder, pebble, and cobble gravel and pebbly sand deposited at sites where steep, stream gradients are sharply reduced. Common at the mouths of steep tributaries where they meet the main stream. Commonly less than 5 meters thick.
 - Hat** Alluvial Terrace Deposits. Silt, sand, and gravel deposited on terraces above the modern floodplains of streams. They are composed of a variety of channel, bar, and floodplain deposits. Generally less than 5 meters thick.
 - Hw** Wetland Deposits. Accumulations of organic matter and/or clastic sediment in low-lying areas. Includes a wide variety of wetland types. Commonly overlaying other deposits such as alluvium, lacustrine sediment, or till. Larger deposits are shown.
- PLEISTOCENE**
- Pic** Ice-contact Deposits, undifferentiated. Unsorted to poorly-sorted stratified sand, gravel, and silt deposited in contact with glacial ice. Surface may contain scattered kettle holes formed by melting of buried ice blocks or be a highly complex kame and kettle.
 - Pie** Esker Deposits. Elongate ridge of ice-contact stratified sand and gravel deposited by glacial meltwater streams in tunnels within or beneath the glacial ice.
 - Pik** Kame Terrace Deposits. Composed primarily of stratified sand and gravel, deposited between an ice-sheet and the adjacent side of the valley. Sediment is derived primarily from meltwater, with variable contributions from the valley sides. May include subaqueous grain flows and debris flows. Materials may be some combination of lacustrine and fluvial deposits.
 - Pm** Moraine Deposits. Composed primarily of till with variable amounts of stratified sand and gravel. Deposited in the vicinity of an ice margin, primarily from the direct melting of glacial ice.
 - Pt** 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.
- QUATERNARY**
- Qft** Alluvial Fan-terrace Deposits. Alluvial pebble and cobble gravel and pebbly sand deposited on top of glaciolacustrine bottom deposits subsequent to drainage of the proglacial lake. Found near the mouths of present-day tributaries.
- PRE-QUATERNARY**
- rk** Areas of extensive bedrock exposures.

DESCRIPTION OF MAP SYMBOLS

- | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| ----- Crest of Moraine | ----- Esker | --- Interpreted Ice Margin |
| ● Data Location Points | ----- Fluvial Terrace Scarp | — Line of Cross Section |
| ○ Drumlin | => Glacial Meltwater Stream | ▨ Rutland Airport Runways |
| ■ Lakes/Ponds | — Streams/Rivers | |



SURFICIAL GEOLOGIC MAP OF PARTS OF CLARENDON, VERMONT

David J. DeSimone, PhD

Digital Cartography By
Julia Boyles, Vermont Geological Survey

Vermont Geological Survey Open File Report VG2020-3: Plate 1

