Holocene Deposits

- Artificial Fill: Artificially-filled material along road beds, embankments in and developed areas. Material varies from recent sand, gravel or fill to various artificial waste materials. Thickness varies.

- Aboral, 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 is variable, varying in depth less than 2 meters, although the depth may be much greater in the valleys of the larger streams.

- Aboral 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.

- Wetland Deposits: Accumulations of organic matter and/or clayey sediment in low-lying areas. Includes a wide variety of wetland types. Commonly occurring other deposits such as alluvium, lacustrine sediment, or till. Older deposits are shown.

- Tidal: Fine or sandy deposit of talus rock in the bases of bedrock cliffs. May contain cultural debris as well. Of variable thickness.

- Cullum: Fine or sandy deposit of gravel and sediments that have accumulated at the base of steep slope segments. Thickness is highly variable, although usually less than 3 meters.

Pleistocene Deposits

- Lacustrine Deposits, Unidentified: Coarse- to fine-grained sediment deposited in a glacial lake.

- Lacustrine Deposits, Coarse-grained: Well sorted sand, sandy gravel and gravel deposited in shallow, shallow water, or before environments of glacial lakes.

- Lacustrine Deposits, Fine-grained: Clay, silt, and very fine to fine sand deposited in deeper water. Continuously deposited in shallow lakes below environment of glacial lakes.

- Lacustrine Deposits, Delta: Well sorted sand and gravel deposited in glacial Lake Hitchcock at the mouth of tributary streams. Includes coastal and forested beds.

- Eolian Deposits: Eolian deposits. Glacial till and/or Ice contact stratified sand and gravel named by glacial meltwater streams in valleys beneath the glacier. Low-relief areas are exposed at the interior and are called eskers.

- Till: Vary in color, ranging from a yellowish to a very poorly sorted material deposited directly from glacial ice. Contains a wide range of grain sizes, from clay to silt or silt to large boulders. Throughout much of the quadrangle, the matrix is composed of fine to medium sand. Till is common, especially in areas on or near the glacial outwash plain, most of which is covered with a variety of coarse-grained deposits as well. Of variable thickness.

Quaternary Deposits

- Alluvial, silt, sand, and gravel. Includes a wide variety of coarser-grained surficial materials in areas where information is inadequate to determine age and environment of deposition. Some of these deposits in this quadrangle may be older alluvial fan deposits or glacial outwash.

Map Symbols

- Surficial Field Station
- Bedrock Outcrop
- Shallow Bedrock
- Glacial Stalactite
- Glacial Boulder
- Well
- Quarry
- Sand and Gravel Site

Contacts (All Are Approximate)

- Abandoned Channel
- Crag and Tail
- Esker
- Melter Channel
- Moraine
- Till Bench
- Glacial Lake Hitchcock
- Quadrangle
- Index Contours (100 foot)
- Contours (20 foot)

Description of Map Units

- Surficial Geologic Map of the Groton
- 7 1/2 Minute Quadrangle, Vermont

by

George E. Springer

2020

Vermont Geological Survey Open File Report VG2020-2, Plate 1

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