Description of Map Units

Holocene Deposits
- Artificial Fill. Artifically-emplaced materials along road cuts, embankments and in developed areas. Material varies from natural sand, gravel, or till to various artificial waste materials. Thickness varies.
- Alluvium. Gravel, sand, and gravel deposited by modern streams. Includes stream channel, bar, and floodplain deposits. Alluvial 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.
- Alluvial Terrace Deposits. Gravel, 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.
- Alluvial Fan Deposits. Boulder, pebble, and cobbles gravel and pebbly sand deposited at sites of steep, stream gradients. Common at the mouths of steep tributaries where they meet the main stream. Generally less than 5 meters thick.
- Wetland Deposits. Accumulations of organic matter and clastic sediments in low-lying areas. Includes a wide variety of wetland types. Commonly overlying other deposits such as alluvium, lacustrine sediments, and/or till. Only larger deposits are shown.

 Pleistocene Deposits
- Alluvial Fan Deposits. Boulder, pebble, and cobbles gravel and pebbly sand deposited at sites of steep, stream gradients. Generally less than 5 meters thick. Includes fan of probable Pleistocene age deposited on un undissected glacial lake bottom soon after drainage of the lakes.
- Lacustrine Deposits. Conformable. Well sorted sand, pebbly sand and/or sandy gravel deposited in shoreline, shallow water, or lake bottom environments of a glacial lake.
- Lacustrine Deposits. Delta. Well sorted sand and gravel deposited into glacial Lake Roxbury at the mouth of a tributary stream. Includes lobes and lobe toes.
- ice-contact Deposits. Unlaminated. Unsorted to poorly sorted stratified sand, gravel, and silt deposited in contact with glacial ice. Surface may contain scattered detritus blocks formed by melting of buried ice blocks or in a highly complex gneiss and scree.
- ice-contact Deposits. Delta. Well sorted sand and gravel deposited directly out into glacial Lake Roxbury at the mouth of a tributary stream. Includes lobes and lobe toes.
- Esker Deposits. Dike-like ridge of ice-contact stratified sand and gravel deposited by glacial meltwater streams in tunnels within or beneath the glacial ice. Eskers are found south of the Bag River in Montpelier (near the Roxbury town line) and west of Open Meadow Brook in Roxbury just west of the Brookfield town line.
- Deltaic Terrace Deposits. Composite 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 fans, debris flows. Materials may be some combination of lacustrine and fluvial deposits.
- 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 to shale sized boulders. Throughout the valley sides. May include till that is misclassified as till from glacial lake. Generally less than 3 meters thick. Areas near the top of hills that are mapped as till may include colluvium and tills deposits and/or have less than one meter to bedrock.
- Other Deposits
  - Areas of extensive bedrock exposure.

Map Symbols
- Surficial Field Station
- Bedrock Outcrop
- Glacial Lake Threshold
- Glacial Striation
- Well
- Sand and Gravel Pits
- Esker
- Line of Section
- Glacial Lake Winooski
- Glacial Lake Roxbury
- Glacial Lake Hitchcock
- Quadrangle
- Index Contours (100 foot)
- Contours (20 foot)

Scale 1:24,000

Contour Interval 20 feet

Coordinate System: Vermont State Plane, FIPS 440, NAD 83.
Geographic coordinates shown at top 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).
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uses. Additional bathymetric outcrops are derived from the Vermont
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