

DESCRIPTION OF MAP UNITS

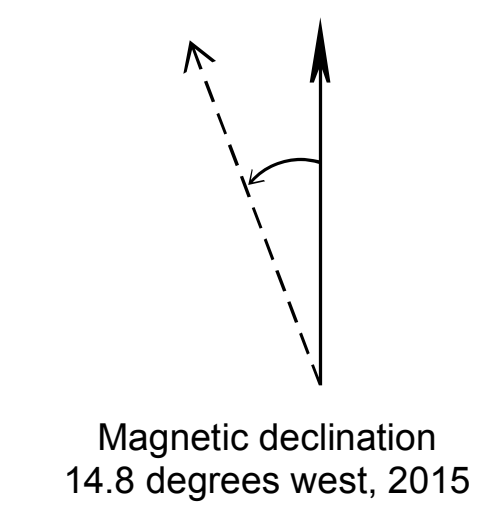
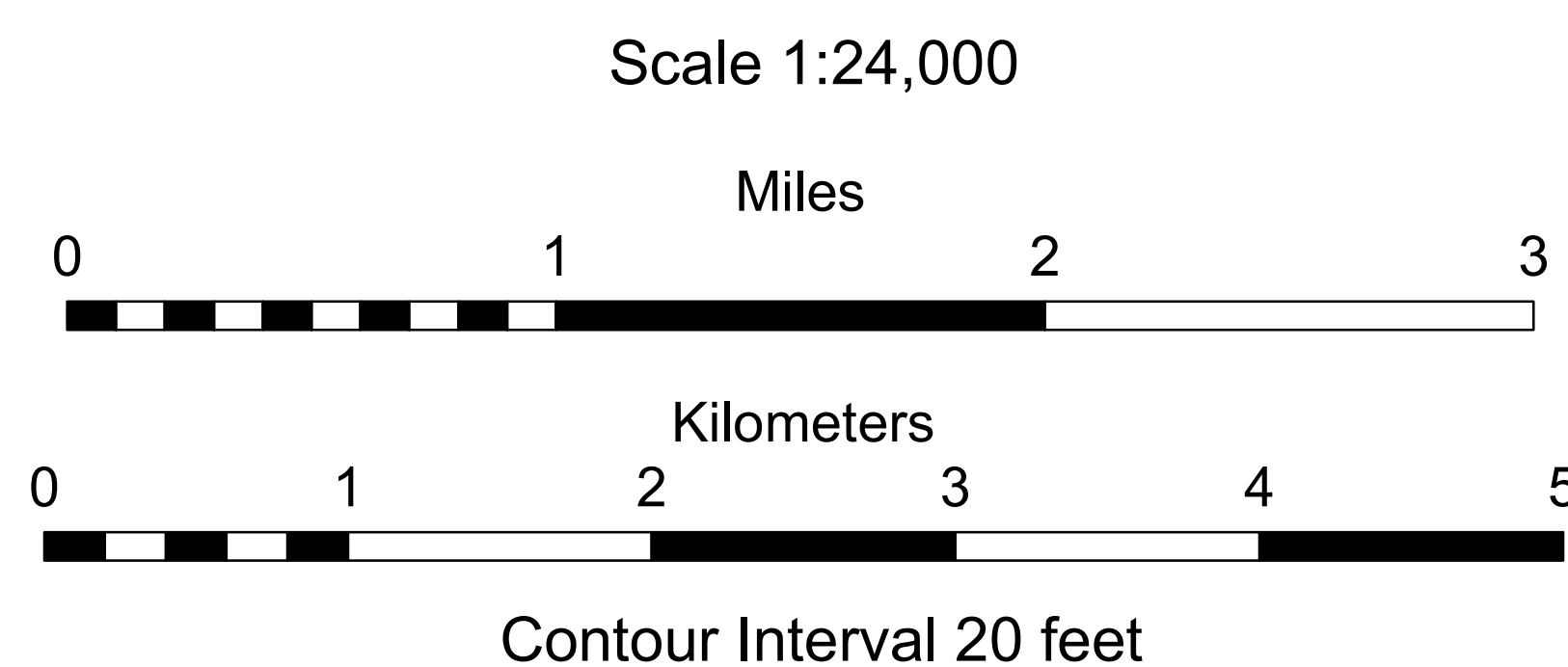
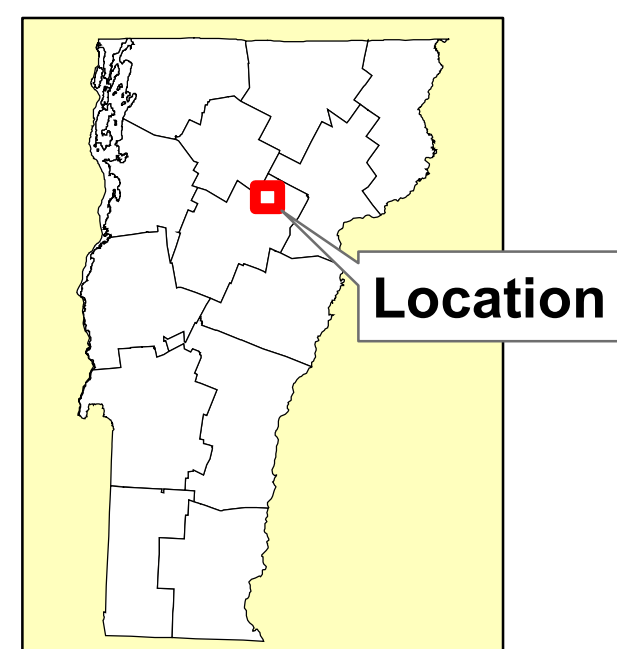
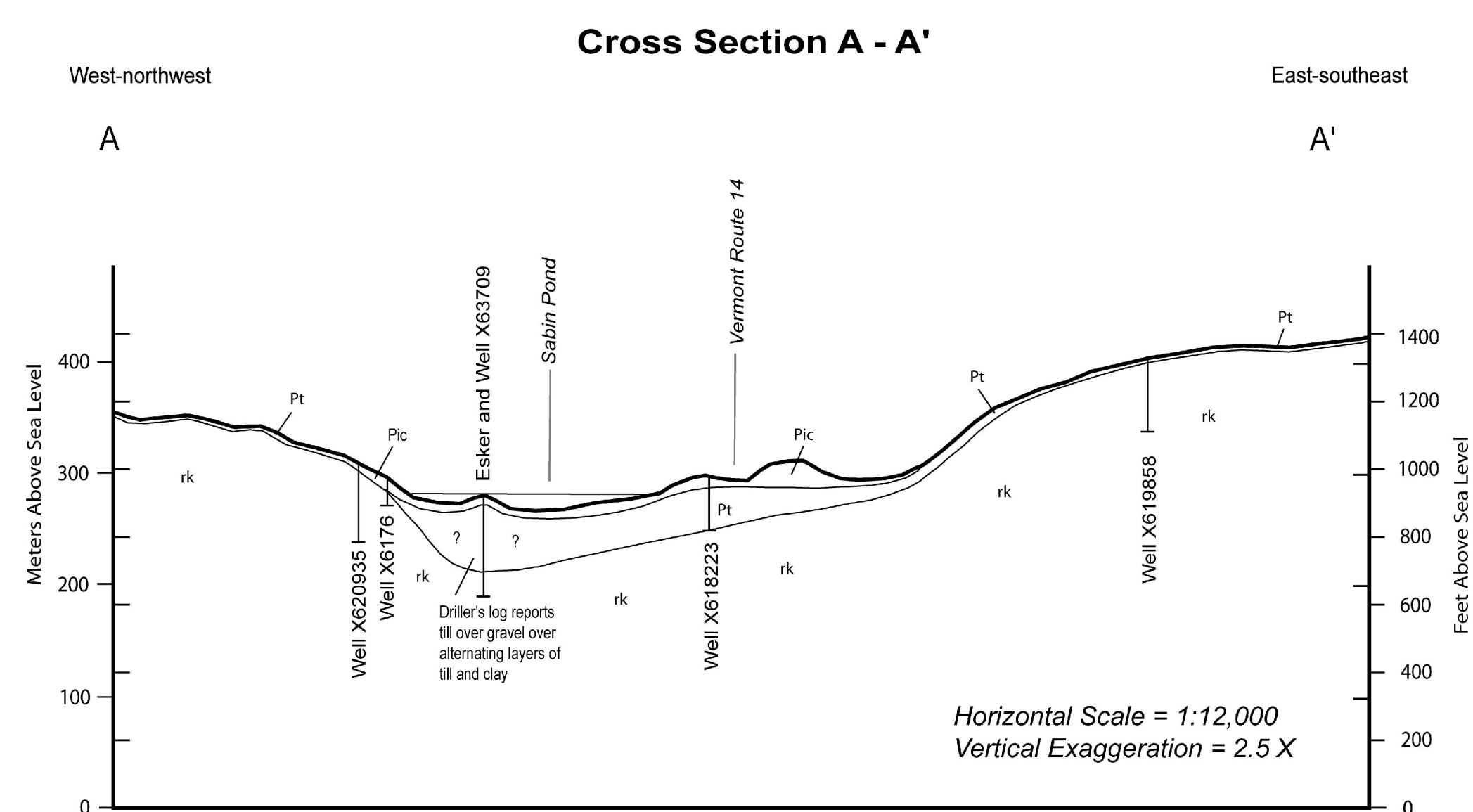
Holocene Deposits

- ar** Artificial Fill. Artificially-emplaced earth along road beds, embankments and in low-lying areas.
- gf** Graded or Filled. Area of extensive artificial excavation or filling. Includes areas of granite quarry waste (grout piles).
- Hal** Alluvium. Silt, sand, and gravel deposited by modern streams. Deposits include stream channel and bar deposits and finer-grained floodplain deposits. Wetland deposits are common within these areas and are not distinguished. Thickness in the tributaries is typically less than 3 meters, although the depth may be much greater in the valleys of the larger streams.
- Hw** Wetland Deposits. Accumulations of clastic sediment and/or organic matter. Commonly overlying other sediments such as alluvium, lacustrine deposits, or till. Only a few of the larger deposits are shown.
- hpm** Wetland Deposits, Peat or Muck. Thick accumulation of organic matter with minor clastic sediment. Commonly overlying other sediments such as alluvium, lacustrine deposits, or till. Thickness of organic horizon ranges from 0.3 meter to greater than one meter.
- Haf** Alluvial Fan Deposits. Boulder, pebble, and cobble gravel and pebbly sand deposited at the mouths of tributaries.
- Hst** Stream Terrace Deposits. Silt, sand, pebble, cobble, and boulder gravel deposited on terraces above the modern floodplains of streams. They represent former floodplains that have been dissected by younger streams.

Pleistocene Deposits

- Plwd** Delta Deposits, glacial Lake Winooski. Coarse gravels and gravelly sand deposits, generally well-sorted, deposited an arm of glacial Lake Winooski in the valley of the Kingsbury Branch to the south of Sabin Pond. Most of the commercial sand and gravel operations appear to be sited on these deposits.
- Plf** Lake Deposits, Fine-grained. Clay, silt, and very fine to fine sand deposited in deeper waters. Commonly varved. Deposited in lake bottom environments of glacial Lake Winooski or in higher-level glacial lakes of limited areal extent.
- Pic** Lake Deposits, Coarse-grained. Well-sorted sand, pebbly sand and/or sandy gravel deposited in shoreline, shallow waters, or lake bottom environments of glacial Lake Winooski.
- Plu** Lake Deposits, undifferentiated. Coarse- to fine-grained lake deposits. Deposits in arms of glacial Lake Winooski in the southern 1/3 of the study area.
- Pow** Outwash Deposits. Coarse-grained bedded sand and gravel deposited beyond glacial margins by meltwater streams. Found mostly on the sides of a glacial meltwater route running from west of Greenwood Lake southwest to Smith Pond and then running south past Cranberry Meadow Pond.
- Pic** Ice-contact Deposits. Unsorted to poorly-sorted sand, gravel, and silt deposited in contact with glacial ice. Eskers and kettle holes are common from Sabin Pond northward to Valley Lake.
- Pt** Till. Dense to very dense, unsorted to very poorly sorted, fine-sand- to silt-matrix till. Surface boulders are common, with boulders of the local Woodbury Granite common from Woodbury Village eastward. Thickness of the till is highly variable, from less than 1 meter to greater than 10 meters, although the till is generally less than 3 meters thick over most of the upland portions of the study area.

- ▲ Field Site
- Bedrock Outcrop
- ↑ Glacial Striation
- Water Well
- ⊙ Kettle Hole
- ⊕ Granitic Glacial Boulder
- × Sand or Gravel Pit
- × Bedrock Quarry
- Cross Section Line
- Projected Glacial Lake Winooski Shoreline
- ++++ Esker
- Meltwater Channel
- Spillway
- Study Area
- Quadrangle Boundaries
- Water Bodies



Base map from U.S. Geological Survey. Coordinate System: Vermont State Plane, meters, NAD 83. Geographic coordinates shown at topo corners are in NAD 83. Grid overlay on map is UTM, Zone 18N, NAD83.

Digital cartography by George Springston, May 28, 2015.

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Surficial Geologic Map of the Southern 2/3 of the Woodbury 7 1/2 Minute Quadrangle, Vermont

by
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and Jonathan J. Kim**
2015

