**DESCRIPTION OF MAP UNITS**

- **Holocene**
  - **Sand and Gravel (Pd)**: Surficial sediment composed of coarse/fine and or crushed rock anthropogenically transported and used for construction purposes.
  - **Silt and Clay (Plsc)**: An admixture of unsorted sediment ranging from clay to boulders. Generally matrix supported, massive and clast-rich.
  - **Pleistocene Silt and Clay (Psc)**: Well sorted and stratified sand, deposited by fluvial, lacustrine or eolian processes. Inferred as deposits associated with distal glacial settings of glacial lakes. May include marl, rythmites, and varves.
  - **Pleistocene Diamicton (Pd)**: Stratified sand and gravel (Psg) unit, deposited by fluvial and or eolian processes. Often used in artificial dams, built to retain water and large, raised roadbeds for bridges within the quadrangle.
- **Recent (Rt)**
  - **Stratified Sand and Gravel (Psg)**: An admixture of unsorted sediment ranging from clay to boulders. Generally matrix supported, massive and clast-rich.
- **Pre-Holocene**
  - **Fault and Bedrock (Fb)**: Rock that has been displaced along a fault line and is separated from adjacent rock by the fault surface.
  - **Bedrock Outcrop (B)**: Rock that has been exposed at the surface and is not covered by surficial deposits.
  - **Mass Wasting Deposit (Hw)**: Unsorted and unstratified deposit of gravel, sand, silt, clay, with boulders/cobbles possible. Described as a mass-wasting deposit at the base of slopes or cliffs. May include delamination or extrusion.
  - **Drumlins (Hd)**: Drumlins are elongated, ridge-like, smoothly contoured depositional forms formed by sub-glacial sediment deposition. They are common in glaciated landscapes and are typically oriented parallel to the direction of the glacier.
  - **Hummocks (Ps)**: Hummocks are small, rounded mounds or hills that are commonly found in areas that were covered by ice. They are typically composed of glacial till and are covered by surficial deposits.
  - **Drumlins and Hummocks (HdPs)**: A combination of drumlins and hummocks.
  - **Ravinew (Ps)**: An erosional feature formed by the movement of glacial meltwater. May include delamination or extrusion.
  - **Fault and Bedrock (Fb)**: Rock that has been displaced along a fault line and is separated from adjacent rock by the fault surface.
  - **Bedrock Outcrop (B)**: Rock that has been exposed at the surface and is not covered by surficial deposits.
  - **Mass Wasting Deposit (Hw)**: Unsorted and unstratified deposit of gravel, sand, silt, clay, with boulders/cobbles possible. Described as a mass-wasting deposit at the base of slopes or cliffs. May include delamination or extrusion.

**CROSS-SECTION A-A'**

The cross-section A-A' is a detailed representation of the surficial geology along the line A-A'. It illustrates the variations in elevation and the distribution of different geologic units along the transect. The section highlights the thickness and continuity of the surficial deposits and the underlying bedrock.

**QUADRANGLE ELEVATION**

The contour map illustrates the elevation changes across the quadrangle. It shows the variation in height from the lowest to the highest points within the area. The map provides a visual representation of the topography, indicating areas of higher and lower elevation.

**REFERENCES**


**SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS**

The surficial geology of the Rensselaerville 7.5-minute quadrangle (RQ) has been documented and mapped to provide a comprehensive understanding of the area's geological history. The analysis includes the identification and correlation of surficial geologic units, as well as their spatial distribution. The findings are supported by field observations, aerial photographs, and geophysical data, which provide a detailed picture of the landscape's evolution.

**SURFICIAL GEOLOGY OF THE RENSSELAERVILLE 7.5-MINUTE QUADRANGLE, ALBANY AND SCHOHARIE COUNTIES, NEW YORK**

James R. Leone and Andrew L. Kozlowski

2021