

SURFICIAL GEOLOGY OF COLUMBIA COUNTY, NEW YORK

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1983-1995

Holocene

Af	Artificial Fill (Af) Surficial sediment composed of coarse/fine and or crushed rock anthropogenically transported and used for construction purposes.
Ha	Stratified silt, sand and gravel (Ha) Sorted and stratified silt, sand, and gravel, deposited by rivers and streams. May include cobbles and boulders. Inferred as post-glacial alluvium and includes modern channel, over-bank and fan deposits.
Hw	Wetland Deposit (Hw) Peat, muck, marl, silt, clay or sand deposited in association with wetland environments. Various sediments can be present at transitional boundaries from one facies to another.
Hdc	Diamict Colluvium (Hdc) Unsorted and unstratified deposit of gravel, sand, silt, clay, with boulders/cobbles possible. Described as a mass-wasting deposit at the base of steep hillslopes and cliffs as part of a slump or hillslope failure.

Pleistocene

Plsc	Silt and Clay (Plsc) Stratified, fine-grained sediment consisting of fine sand, silt and clay size particles. Inferred to be deposited in mid-shore to deepwater settings of glacial lakes. May include marl, rythmites, and varves.
Ps	Stratified Sand (Ps) Well-sorted and stratified sand, deposited by fluvial, lacustrine or eolian processes. Inferred as deposits associated with distal glacial environments.
Psg	Stratified sand and gravel (Psg) Well-sorted and stratified sand and gravel. May include cobbles and boulders. Inferred to be delta, fan or lag deposits in glacial channels or near former ice margins.
Pics	Cobbles to Sand (Pics) Stratified, ice contact deposits, variable coarse-grained sediment consisting of boulders to sand size particles. Inferred to be deposited along an ice margin. May include, interbedded coarse lenses of gravel and clast-supported diamicton (flow till).
Pd	Diamicton (Pd) An admixture of unsorted sediment ranging from clay to boulders. Generally matrix-supported, massive and clast-rich.
Pdcs	Diamicton (Pdcs) An admixture of unsorted sediment ranging from clay to boulders. Generally clast-supported, massive and clast-rich.
Pdor	Thin Diamicton over Rock (Pdor) Predominantly matrix- or clast- supported diamicton that is less than 2 to 3 meters thick overlying bedrock. In some areas there may be bedrock outcrops but are very small and localized, otherwise surrounded by diamicton.

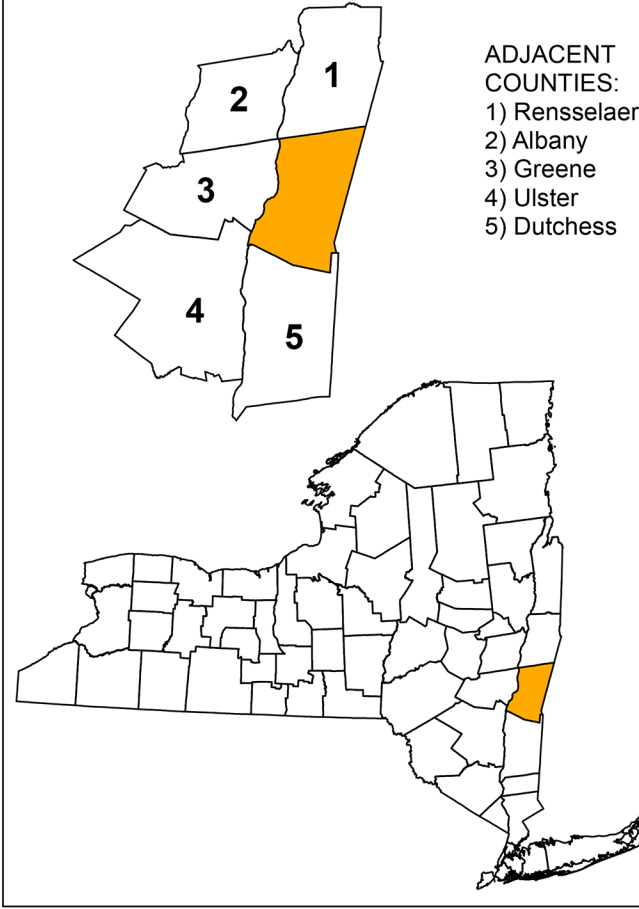
Pre-Pleistocene

Br	Bedrock (Br) Non-glacially derived, hard rock, pre-pleistocene in age. May be covered up to a meter in diamicton, sand and gravel, or sand and clay in areas marked as Br.
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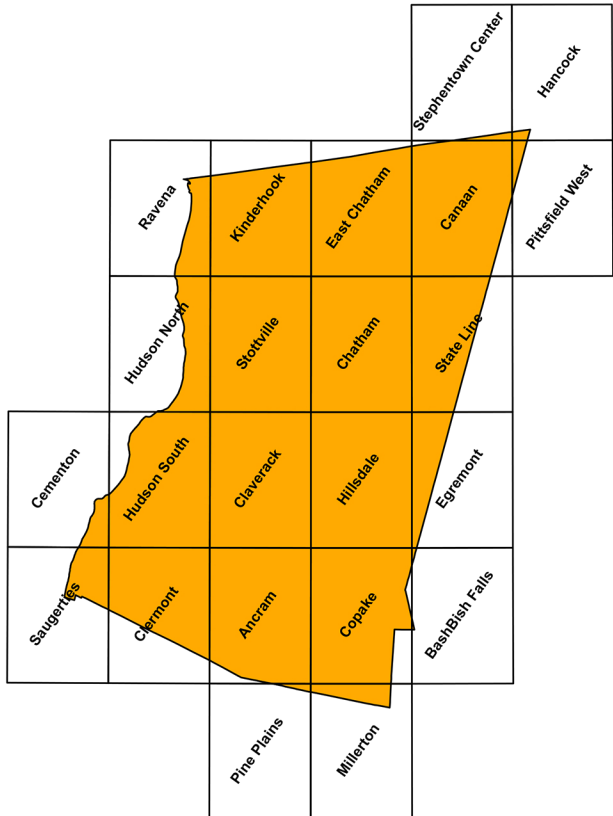
GEOGRAPHIC SYMBOLS

	County, Federal or State Route		Stream
	Interstates		Water Body
	Railroad		

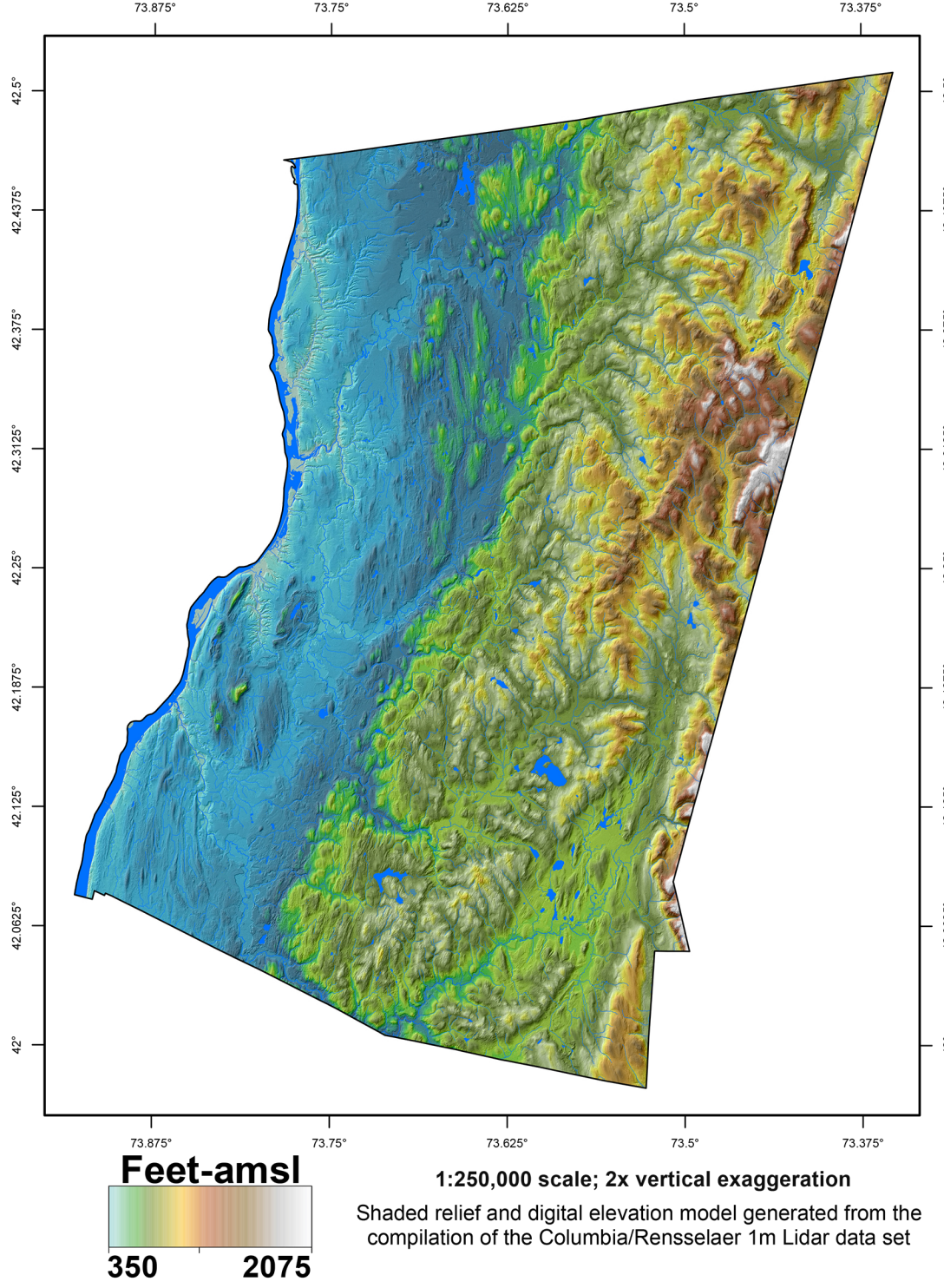
COUNTY LOCATION



QUADRANGLES WITHIN



SHADED RELIEF and ELEVATION MAP



Feet-amsl
350 2075
1:250,000 scale; 2x vertical exaggeration
Shaded relief and digital elevation model generated from the compilation of the Columbia/Rensselaer 1m Lidar data set

Universal Transverse Mercator, Zone 18 N
North American Datum of 1983
Hydrology and planimetry layers from the New York State DOT Raster Quadrangle separates for Columbia County
(<https://gis.ny.gov/gisdata/inventories/member.cfm?OrganizationID=108>).
Geographic data layers from 2019 TIGER/Line shapes for transportation from the U.S. Census Bureau (<https://www.census.gov/geographies/index.php>).
Shaded relief from Columbia/Rensselaer 1m lidar and hydrography data sets from the NYSGIS Clearinghouse (<http://gis.ny.gov/clearinghouse/index.cfm>).
Magnetic declination from the NOAA online Declination Calculator: <http://www.ngdc.noaa.gov/geomag-web/#declination>

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