DRIFT THICKNESS OF **ANYSGS**X New York State Museum Mark Schaming, Director New York State Geological Survey GENESEE COUNTY, NEW YORK Dr. Andrew Kozlowski, Director Karl J. Backhaus and Akeed Alrubay Orleans Introduction mineral resources), and environmental studies. Methodology in the county. Summary The New York State Museum - Geological Survey has developed a detailed Drift Thickness Map for Geneand insight and enhance the geologic framework of bedrock geology throughout New York State. **Explanation**  Data Point 50ft Drift Thickness Contour / 100ft Drift Thickness Contour Genesee County Line Adjacent County **Drift Thickness COUNTY LOCATION** DRIFT THICKNESS CONTOUR MAP Livingston Wyoming 160 - 170 Digital Data and Cartography by K. Backhaus and A. Alrubay, 2022-23 SCALE 1:50,000 Universal Transverse Mercator, Zone 18 N North American Datum of 1983 he views and conclusions contained in this document are those of the authors and should not be interpreted as necessarily presenting the official policies, either pressed or implied, of the U.S. Government. Geographic data obtained from the NYSGIS Clearinghouse (https://gis.ny.gov/) a assumes on liability for damages resulting from the use of any information, apparatus, method, or process disclosed in this map and text, and ndent site-specific verification of the information contained herein. Any use of trade, product, or firm names is for descriptive purposes only and do Shaded relief from the ErieGeneseeLivingston 1m and the 2017 SouthwestB Fall 1m lidar datasets

(https://elevation.its.ny.gov/arcgis/rest/services)

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Beginning in 2019, under the guidance and funding provided by the United States Geological Survey -Great Lakes Geological Mapping Coalition (award G20AC00401), the New York State Museum - Geological Survey began a statewide effort to conduct geologic mapping of bedrock elevations throughout New York. Genesee County, of western New York, extends from the Erie-Ontario Lowlands and Allegheny Plateau physiographic provinces. The county is surrounded by six adjacent counties: Erie, Livingston, Monroe, Niagara, Orleans, and Wyoming. Surficial and subsurface bedrock point data and maps were compiled from publicly available sources, vetted, and organized into a comprehensive geospatial database. A technical workflow was developed to categorize the overall geology and differentiate between the underlying bedrock and overlying unconsolidated sediments. The resulting bedrock elevation map provides a detailed representation of bedrock topography across Genesee County. This map is useful for various applications, including geological studies, engineering and construction, natural resource management (such as water or

A total of 1,035 bedrock control points were used to delineate bedrock topography in Genesee County. These points consisted of 816 water wells, 177 bedrock outcrops, 15 waterfall locations, 14 engineering boreholes, seven oil and gas wells, and six thruway engineering boreholes. These data were compiled from a variety of public sources and imported into ESRI's ArcMap 10.8 software platform. Ground surface elevations for all control points were extracted from a compilation of three separate digital elevation models (DEM) which were resampled to match a 1-meter LIDAR DEM cell size. Bedrock elevations were calculated at each location by subtracting the depth-to-bedrock from the ground surface elevation. 50-foot bedrock elevation contours were auto-generated and manually refined through a multi-step quality control process to resolve any interpolation errors. The finalized contours were converted into a 1-meter raster, using the "Topo to Raster" tool, that represents county-wide bedrock topography. Lastly, the "Raster Calculator" tool is used to subtract the surface elevation from the bedrock elevation to determine the thickness of the drift

see County. This map represents a compilation of various surficial and subsurface bedrock data sources, analytical methods, and quality control procedures. The resulting bedrock elevations reveal a range of distinct geological features including a variety of Paleozoic bedrock erosional profiles, and evidence of past glaciation. These characteristics are likely the result of a variety of functions including bedrock stratigraphy, structural deformation, and erosional processes such as past glaciation and fluvial geomorphology. This map is significant for applications in geological research, engineering, natural resource management, and environmental studies. Continued research and work on subsurface geology will provide additional data

