New York State Geological Survey New York State Museum Mark Schaming, Director Dr. Andrew Kozlowski, Director Livingston Wyoming 2024 Introduction environmental studies. Methodology were auto-generated and manually refined through a **Explanation** 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. 50ft Bedrock Elevation Contour 100ft Bedrock Elevation Contour Steuben Summary The New York State Museum - Geological Survey has developed a detailed Bedrock Topography Map for Allegany Allegany County Line County. This map represents a compilation of various Adjacent County surficial and subsurface bedrock data sources, analytical methods, and quality control procedures. The resulting New York State Line bedrock elevations reveal a range of distinct geological **Bedrock Topography** features including a variety of Paleozoic bedrock erosional profiles, and evidence of past glaciation. These Feet-amsl 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 850 - 950 geological research, engineering, natural resource management, and environmental studies. Continued research and work on subsurface geology will provide additional data and insight and enhance the geologic ,050 - 1,150 framework of bedrock geology throughout New York State. 1,150 - 1,250 1,250 - 1,350 1,350 - 1,450 1,450 - 1,550 1,550 - 1,650 1,650 - 1,750 1,750 - 1,850 1,850 - 1,950 1,950 - 2,050 2,050 - 2,150 Potter McKean 2,150 - 2,250 **COUNTY LOCATION** 2,250 - 2,350 SCALE1:100,000 Digital Data and Cartography by J. Rogerson, A. Blake, R.Frieman, H. Forgeng and K. Backhaus, 2022-24 2,350 - 2,450 Universal Transverse Mercator, Zone 18 N North American Datum of 1983 IN TABLE 1) makes no representation or warranty, expressed or implied, with respect to its accuracy, completeness, or usefulness for any particular purpose or scalar INSED assumes no liability for damages resulting from the use of any information, apparatus, method, or process disclosed in this map and text, and urge adependent site-specific verification of the information contained herein. Any use of trade, product, or firm names is for descriptive purposes only and does no apply endorsement by NYSED. 2,450 - 2,550 Geographic and hydrograpghy data obtained from the NYSGIS Clearinghouse (https://gis.ny.gov/)

BEDROCK TOPOGRAPHY OF **ALLEGANY COUNTY, NEW YORK**

Julia E. Rogerson, Avery W. Blake, Richard A. Frieman and Hailey M. Forgeng

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. Allegany County, of Western New York, is within the Allegany Plateau physiographic province. The county is bounded by Cattaraugus, Wyoming, Livingston and Steuben Counties from west to east in New York and McLean and Potter in Pennsylvania. 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 Allegany County. This map is useful for various applications, including geological studies, engineering and construction, natural resource management (such as water or mineral resources), and

A total of 2,360 bedrock control points were used to delineate bedrock topography in Allegany County. These points consisted of 2,094 water wells, 52 engineering boreholes, and 36 waterfall locations. 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

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