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Introduction

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. Tompkins County, of Central New York, lies within the Allegheny Plateau physiographic province. The county is bounded by Schuyler, Chemung, Tioga, Cortland, Cayuga and Seneca Counties. Tompkins County is also dissected Cayuga Lake in the central portion of the county. 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 Tompkins County. This map is useful for various applications, including geological studies, engineering and construction, natural resource management (such as water or mineral resources), and environmental studies.

Methodology

A total of 2,791 bedrock control points were used to delineate bedrock topography in Tompkins County. These points consisted of 2,406 water wells, 231 bedrock outcrops, 118 waterfall locations, 32 engineering boreholes, and four oil and gas wells. 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 in the county.

Summary

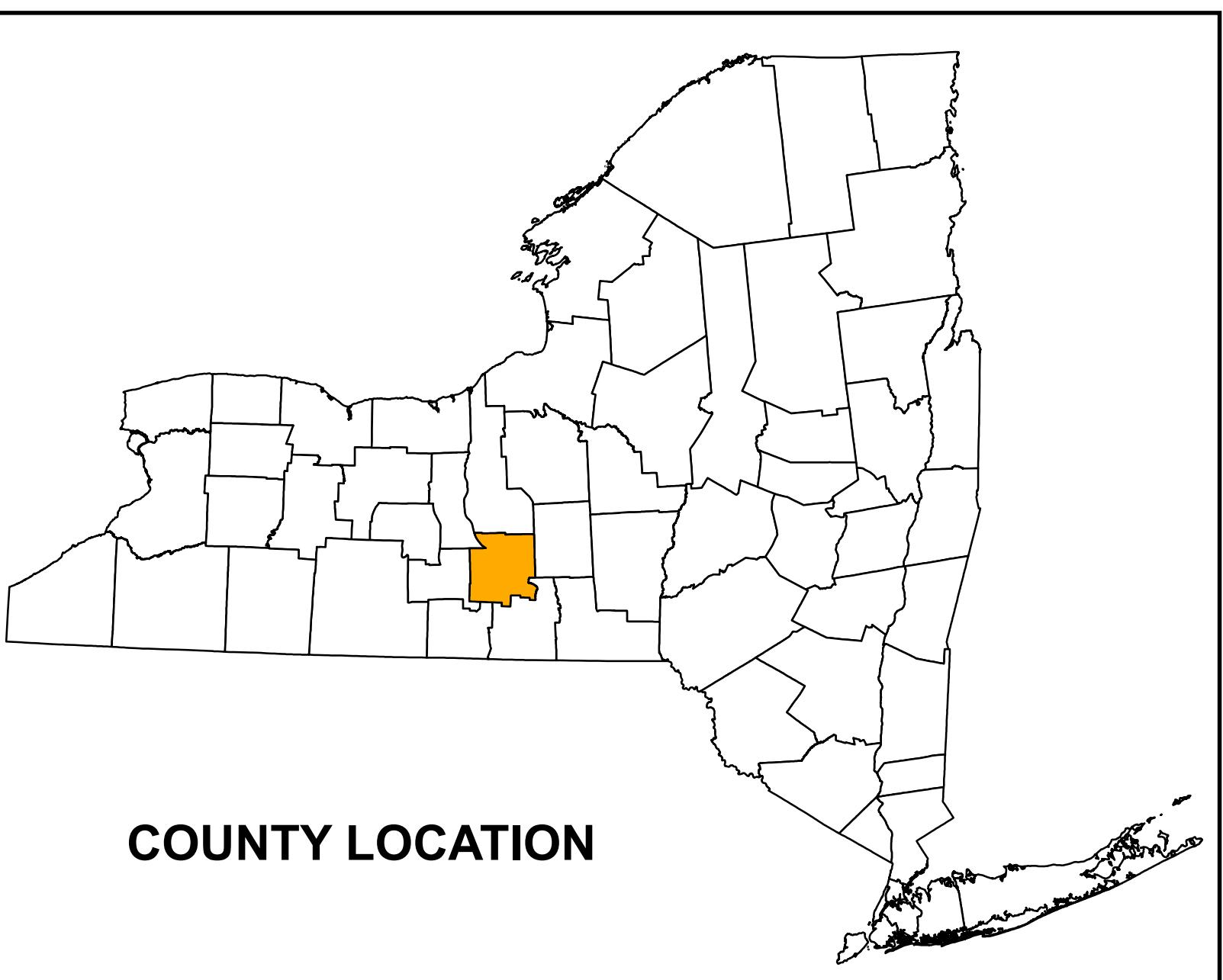
The New York State Museum - Geological Survey has developed a detailed Drift Thickness Map for Tompkins County. This map represents a compilation of various surficial and subsurface bedrock data sources, analytical methods, and quality control procedures. The resulting bedrock elevations reveal a range 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 and insight and enhance the geologic framework of bedrock geology throughout New York State.

Explanation

- Data Point
- 50ft Drift Thickness Contour
- 100ft Drift Thickness Contour
- Highway
- Tompkins County Line
- Adjacent County
- Water Body

Drift Thickness

Feet Thick	0 - 10
	0 - 10
	10 - 20
	20 - 30
	30 - 40
	40 - 50
	50 - 60
	60 - 70
	70 - 80
	80 - 90
	90 - 100
	100 - 150
	150 - 200
	200 - 250
	250 - 300
	300 - 350
	350 - 400
	400 - 450
	450 - 500
	500 - 550
	550 - 600
	600 - 650
	650 - 700
	700 - 750



DRIFT THICKNESS CONTOUR MAP

