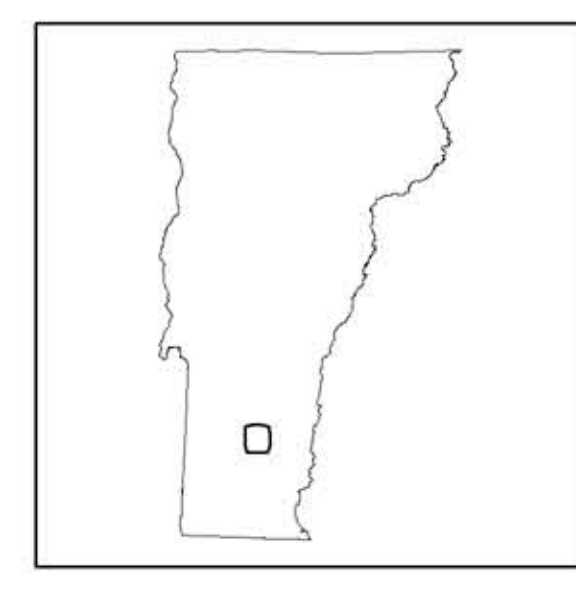
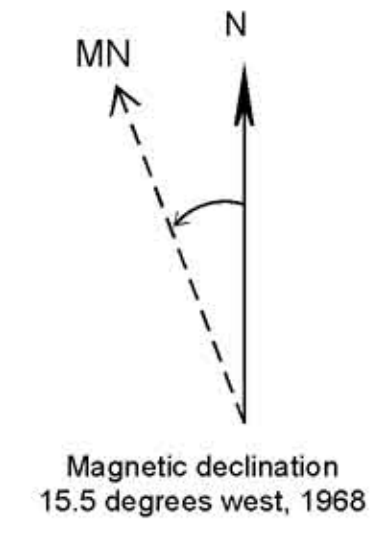
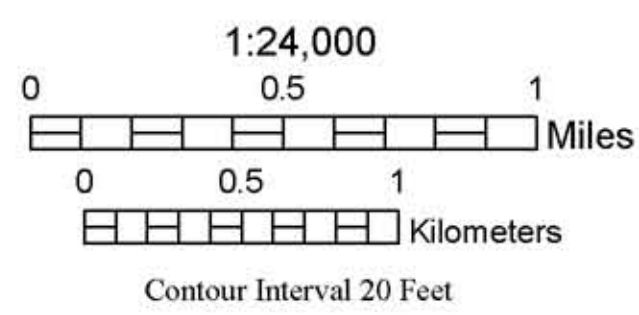


- ### Legend
- #### Descriptions of Map Units
- Recent**
- f** Fill - variable materials used as artificial fill along rail beds, road beds, embankments and low lying areas.
 - Hal** Alluvium - stream flood plains; fine sand, silt and gravel of river channel, bar, and bank areas; river bottom lands; variable permeability but usually intermediate to low; often wet sites and prone to flooding; fair to good aquifer if sufficiently thick.
 - Hft** Fluvial Terrace - old stream terrace deposits above the flood plain; fine sand, silt and gravel to cobble size; generally less than 5 meters thick overlying other material; flat to gently sloping lands; variable permeability but usually intermediate; soils are often deep, well drained loams suitable for agriculture; water table may be sufficiently deep to allow for conventional septic systems; perc rates may be locally variable and wet areas are not uncommon; banks above streams may be prone to failure; fair aquifer.
- Quaternary**
- Qgm** Ground Moraine - ice contact sediment flow, melt water and ice deposited sediments of variable texture ranging from stratified and well sorted gravel and sand to unstratified and poorly sorted silt, sand, gravel and boulders; thickness is variable and rock outcrops may protrude; low to high permeability; limited local slope stability problems; gently rolling hills and elongate smoothed hills are possible; fair aquifer limited by variable sediment texture and limited thickness.
 - Qk** Kame - undifferentiated; glacial deposits from streams, slumps and deposition from ice; stratified and unstratified sand, gravel and boulders with variable silt; rolling, hilly lands to individual hills; intermediate to high permeability; high gravel-sand resource potential; fair aquifer limited by variable thickness and aerial extent.
 - Qow** Outwash - glacial melt water deposits of well sorted gravel and sand typically greater than 5 meters thick; gently sloping to flat lands; intermediate to high permeability; high gravel-sand resource potential.
 - Qt** Till - ice derived deposits of hardpan silt, boulders, gravel and sand which are unsorted and unstratified and deposited beneath the glacier; thickness greater than 3 meters (10 feet) but rock outcrops may be common; surface boulders or erratics are common; smoothed and streamlined hills in the valley and gently undulating slopes on the lower mountain; low permeability; wet at shallow depth in soils on thick till due to inability of water to penetrate the unweathered till; unstable slopes may result in excavations.
 - Qtt** Thin till - ice derived deposits of hardpan silt, boulders, gravel and sand which are unsorted and unstratified and deposited beneath the glacier; thickness less than 3 meters (10 feet) with rock outcrops or ledge frequent; surface boulders or erratics are common; moderate to steep mountain slopes and summit areas; low permeability in isolated thicker areas but higher permeability occurs due to weathering and soil formation in most of the thin till areas; steep slopes are unstable and slides are common.
- Paleozoic and Proterozoic**
- r** Bedrock outcrop

- #### Explanation of Map Symbols
- △ Field Stations
 - Cross section lines
 - Town Boundaries

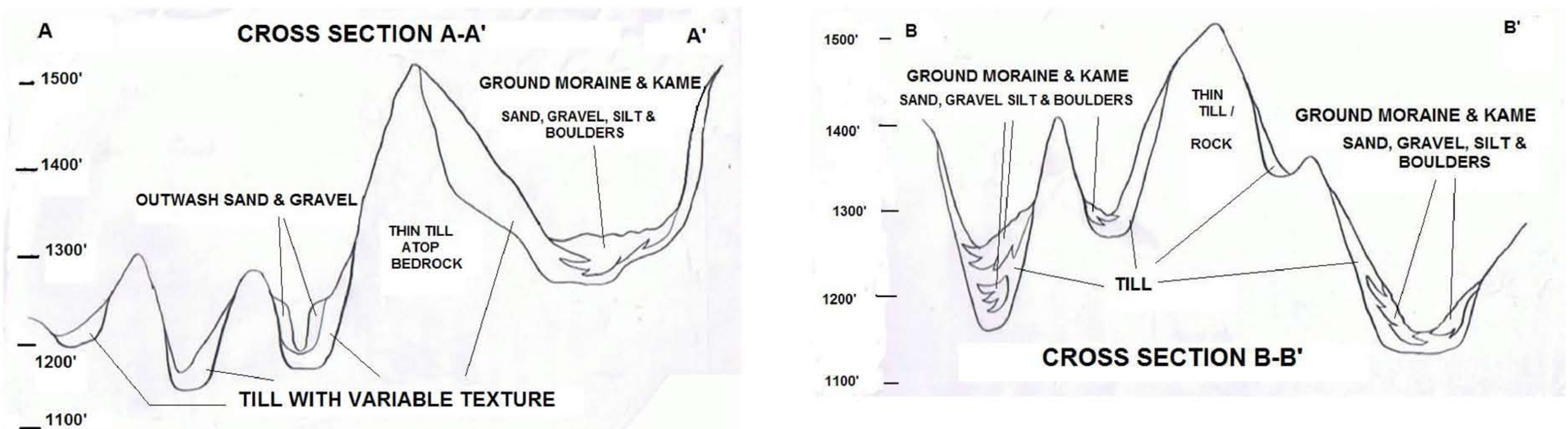
Base map from U.S. Geological Survey.
 Quadrange names printed in blue.
 Coordinate System: Vermont State Plane, meters, NAD 83.
 Geographic coordinates shown at topo corners are in NAD 83.
 Grid overlay on map is Universal Transverse Mercator,
 Zone 18N, NAD 27.
 Digital Cartography by Marjorie Gale and Marci Young
 Date: September 2008



SURFICIAL GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE TOWN OF LONDONDERRY, VERMONT

by
David De Simone
 2008

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 Vermont Geological Survey
 Laurence Becker, State Geologist
 Department of Environmental Conservation
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 103 South Main St., Logue Cottage
 Waterbury, VT 05671-2420
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