40-110

70-90

102-110

0-83

120-130

60-100

46-65

0-21

81-220

238-245 245-251 251-255 255-257 257-300

300-352

110-180

blue clay (unoxidized Qt or Qsp)

boulders (Qsp or pre-Wisconsinan till)

hardpan and boulders (Ot)

yellow clay (Qsp)

clay (Qsp)

gravel (Qgr1.1)

clay, sand (Qlb)

and Qgrg)

gravel (Qgrg)

granite

hard gray rock

(unoxidized Qt)

brown sandstone

brown sandstone

gray clay (Qt)

gravel (Qsp)

fragments (Ot)

weathered gneiss

no samples (Qt)

no samples

fine sand (Ogr1.1)

fine sand, gravel (Qgr1.1)

sand, gravel (Qgrg) sand and gravel (Qal over Qlb and

sand and gravel (Qal over Qlb.

sand and clay (Qal over Qlb)

yellow-brown clay (Qlb)

hardpan and boulders (Ot)

hardpan and boulders (Qt)

hardpan and boulders (Qt)

LOG BY D. G. PARILLO, N.J. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

same, slightly coarser (Qt)

120-260 gneiss LOG BY H. H. HERPERS, N.J. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

clay and hardpan (Qt

yellow hardpan (Qt)

clay and gravel (Qt)

red hardpan (Qt)

gravel, coarse and fine

gravel, not so sandy

gravel, sand

sandy gravel

gray clay

gray and white granite rock

hardpan and boulders (Qt)

yellow sandstone (Qsp?)

hardpan and boulders (Qt)

hardpan and boulders (Qt)

hardpan, gravel, boulders (Qt)

red rock (Longwood shale) yellow clay (38-360 weathered

boulder or strata of limestone

good size gravel, still sandy

reddish and gray clay

clay and gravel (Qt)

soft granite (weathered bedrock)

soft granite (weathered bedrock)

soft granite (weathered bedrock)

clay, gravel, boulders (Qt)

gravel, sand (Qsp) sand, gravel, hardpan (Qt)

clay, gravel (Qt)

overburden (Qrw2)

LOG BY M. E. JOHNSON, N.J. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

rock fragments (Qt)

olive-drab mixture of clay, sand, and

grayish brown sand with some clay (Qrw2)

yellowish brown sand (Qrw2)

olive-brown silt and sand (Qal)

sand (Qrw2)

hardpan (Qt)

glacial till (Qt)

sand (Qsp)

carbonate bedrock, including cavity-

fills of collapsed surficial sediment)

very large gravel with lots of water (Qsp)

blue clay hardpan and boulders

blue clay, hardpan, boulders (Qt)

blue clay (unoxidized Qt or Qsp)

gray silty clay with subangular gravel

light brown silty clay, more fragments

than above (Qt or pre-Wisconsinan till)

fine to coarse-grained sand and gravel;

gravel to one-quarter inch, consists of

red sandstone, gray quartzite, etc. (Qsp)

Hardyston sandstone and quartzite

broken rock (Qgrg or bedrock)

hard sand, clay (Qsp)

24 22-5121

25 22-9832

26 22-9058A

28 22-20091

29 22-2039

on file at N.J.

36 22-3306

37 22-3865

38 on file at N.J.

40 on file at N.J.

41 22-1591

42 22-1605

43 22-18536

44 22-22094

45 22-3776

46 22-3552

47 22-1174

48 on file at N.J.

49 22-19484

50 22-19497

51 22-18212

52 23-4918

53 23-5604

54 23-6038

55 23-5475

Geological Survey 0-80

Geological Survey 0-16

on file at N.J.

on file at N.J.

Geological Survey 70-85 on file at N.J. 0-80

Geological Survey 80-250 35 22-2205 0-20

Geological Survey 1-6

Geological Survey 0-84

INTRODUCTION

The Greenwood Lake and Sloatsburg quadrangles are located in north-central New Jersey and include parts of Passaic, Sussex, and Bergen counties. Surficial deposits in the map area include glacial sediments of late Wisconsinan age and postglacial sediments. The glacial sediments include till and stratified sand, gravel, silt, and clay. The till was deposited directly from glacial ice and occurs in drumlins and as a discontinuous veneer draping bedrock uplands. It is as much as 200 feet thick. The stratified glacial sediments were deposited in glacial lakes and outwash sheets. They partially fill valleys and are as much as 150 feet thick. Postglacial sediments overlie the glacial sediments in places and include swamp and marsh deposits, alluvium, and alluvial fan deposits. They are generally less than 20 feet thick.

PREGLACIAL DRAINAGE

Glacial erosion and deposition have substantially changed the preglacial drainage in the area south of Greenwood Lake but elsewhere in the map area the preglacial drainage routes coincide with the route of the present drainage. Before glaciation, the valley now occupied by Greenwood Lake drained southward and joined a major east-west trending valley roughly parallel to Marshall Hill Road. The combined drainage continued eastward to the Wanaque valley by way of the present Hewitt Brook valley. During the late Wisconsinan (and, possibly, during an earlier) glaciation, thick till was deposited in drumlins near the junction of the two valleys, filling the valley and blocking the drainage. After deglaciation Greenwood Lake formed in the dammed valley and drained out through the low point in the bedrock hills on the east side of the lake, at Awosting. Thus, preglacial drainage from Cooley Brook, Belcher Creek, and Green Brook that formerly descended eastward through the Hewitt Brook valley to the Wanaque now exits the valley via the postglacial Wanaque River at Awosting.

GLACIAL HISTORY

The orientation of drumlins and upland striations indicates that late Wisconsinan ice flowed to the south and southeast as it advanced across the map area. This flow direction is also indicated by the location of plucked bedrock outcrops, which generally occur on south- or southeast-facing slopes, and by the location of polished and abraded bedrock outcrops, which generally occur on north- and northwest-facing slopes. Additionally, till (Qt) is generally thicker and more continuous on northwest facing slopes, suggesting lodging of till during advance of ice to the south and southeast.

One exception to this flow direction is in the eastern part of the Sloatsburg quadrangle. Here, striations and landforms indicate that advancing ice was moving to the south-southwest. Ice in this section of the map area was near the fringe of a major southwest-flowing lobe in the Newark Basin lowlands, directly east of the map area.

Late Wisconsinan ice advanced to the Terminal Moraine, approximately 20 miles southwest of the southern edge of the map area. Retreat of ice from the Terminal Moraine began approximately 20,000 years ago (Cotter and others, 1986) and was accompanied by a reorientation of ice flow to the southwest, parallel to the regional topographic grain. This ice-flow direction is recorded by the orientation of recessional ice margins reconstructed from the positions and elevations of stratified deposits. The ice margins generally trend slightly northwest-southeast, indicating southwesterly-flowing ice. The reorientation may have been the result of thinning of ice and consequent enhanced topographic control of ice flow.

As the ice front receded northward across the map area stratified sand, gravel, and silt were deposited in glacial lakes and outwash sheets. Glacial lakes formed where the retreating ice front blocked north-draining valleys. Stratified sediment in glacial lakes includes deltaic and lacustrine-fan sand and gravel deposited at the receding ice margin and lake-bottom fine sand, silt, and minor clay deposited away from the ice margin. These units are grouped as "Lacustrine Deposits" in the description of map units.

Fluvial sheets were deposited heading from successive recessional ice-margin positions in south-sloping valleys where drainage was not blocked or in valleys where glacial lakes had drained when ice dams melted or collapsed. Fluvial deposits include pebbly sand to boulder gravel; they may overlie deltaic and lakebottom sand at depth. These units are grouped as "Fluvial and Fluvial-Lacustrine Deposits" in the description of map units.

Small, short-lived glacial lakes dammed by the retreating ice in north-draining valleys on uplands also contain deltaic and lacustrine-fan sand and gravel and, in places, sandy, bouldery diamict that may be either flow deposits from the glacier surface or collapsed lacustrine deposits. These units are grouped as "Upland Lacustrine and Ice-Contact Deposits" in the description of map units.

Several glacial deposits did not form along recessional ice margins. Along the brook north of Ringwood Mill Pond there is a fan of cobble-to-boulder gravel (Qmf) deposited when meltwater from ice margins on the uplands to the north debouched onto the valley. Additionally, in two places: near the iron mine at Ringwood and a mile north of Hewitt, high hills on the north side of small, bowl-shaped valleys may have acted as barriers that cut off ice in the valleys from downwasting, active ice on the north sides of the hills. Melting of the resulting stagnant ice blocks in the valleys left bouldery, sandy diamict (Qy,

Recessional ice margins in the map area are marked by heads of fluvial se-

quences in the valleys of Cupsaw Brook (Qcs2, Qcs3), Ringwood Crcek (Qrw1, Qrw2), Beech Brook (Qbc1, Qbc2), and Wanaque River (Qwq4, Qwq5), all of which slope to the south, and by deltas and lacustrine-fan deposits in glacial lakes in the valleys of Belcher Creek (Quv5, Quv4, Qgr1.1, Qgr1.2, Qgr2.1, Qgr2.2, Qgr2.3, Qgr2.4, Qlb) and Longhouse Creek (Qbf2, Qbf3), both of which drain northward. Smaller north-draining valleys on the uplands between these major valleys were dammed in places by the retreating ice front. Lacustrine deposits in these valleys (Qx, Qz, Qhw1, Qhw2, Qpp, Qcp) mark ice margins between the major valleys. Although no ice-margin deposits or landforms are traceable across the ridges and hills between these valleys, the locations of spillways and meltwater channels, and the elevation, grain size, and morphology of the stratified deposits, serve as controls on the placement of recessional ice margins. Proposed correlations of the deposits along ice margins, based on these observations, are shown on the correlation chart,

In the Belcher Creek valley three successively lower glacial lakes controlled deposition of stratified sediment. The earliest and highest lake drained southward across the Rockaway-Wanaque divide into the Rockaway at an elevation of approximately 850 feet. This spillway is in the Newfoundland quadrangle, about 3 miles southwest of West Milford (Stanford, 1991). Deposits in this lake (Quv5, Quv4) occur along the valley sides and may include local ice-walled deposits not graded to the 850-foot lake level.

When the ice front retreated north of the crest of the drumlins south of Marshall Hill Road, and north of the bedrock ridge east of the drumlins, a lower outlet at an elevation of approximately 720 feet was opened, draining eastward into Hewitt Brook and the Wanaque valley. This event initiated stage 1 of glacial Lake Greenwood. The 850-foot lake lowered to this new outlet elevation. Two successive deltas (Qgr1.1, Qgr1.2) mark former ice margins in this lake.

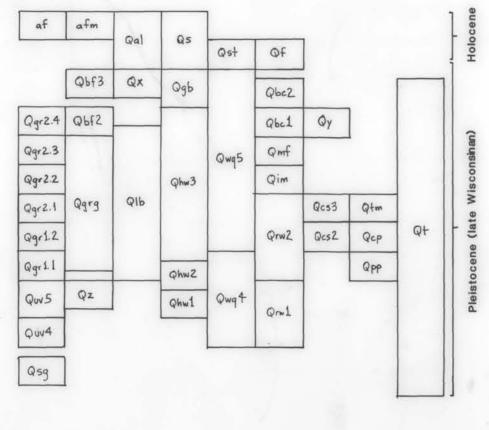
Further retreat of the ice front north of the location of the Church of the Incarnation uncovered a still lower outlet at approximately 650 feet in elevation, which likewise drained east into the Hewitt Brook valley. This spillway controlled stage 2 of glacial Lake Greenwood. Four successive deltas (Qgr2.1, Qgr2.2, Qgr2.3, Qgr2.4) mark former ice margins in this lake. When the Hewitt Brook valley was completely free of ice the drainage from this lake eroded till in the valley and deposited outwash on the valley bottom (Qhw3). Stage 2 of glacial Lake Greenwood persisted until the gap at Awosting was deglaciated. This lowered the lake to approximately the present level of Greenwood Lake (which has been artificially raised by a dam) and established permanent drainage down the Wanaque. Also at this time meltwater draining down Green Brook from the spillway (in the Wawayanda quadrangle) for glacial Lake Bearfort in the Longhouse Creek valley eroded into the deltas deposited in the 650-foot lake, forming fluvial unit Qgb.

POSTGLACIAL DEPOSITS

After deglaciation, deposition of silt and clay, followed by peat and muck, began in ponds, marshes, and swamps (Qs). On uplands these wetlands commonly occupy shallow basins glacially eroded in bedrock. In the valleys the wetlands occupy former lake bottoms and, more rarely, kettle holes.

Following cessation of meltwater deposition, postglacial alluvium (Qal, Qst) began to accumulate along low-gradient reaches of streams. These sediments are generally thinner, finer-grained, and of smaller extent than the meltwater sediments and in many places contain organic matter. An alluvial fan of cobble to boulder gravel (Qf) adjacent to deposit Qz is an exception to the generally fine-grained postglacial sediments. It was probably deposited shortly after deglaciation by erosion of the loose sediment in deposit Qz.

Correlation of Map Units



VERTICAL EXAGGERATION X 5

DESCRIPTION OF MAP UNITS

Postglacial Deposits (Holocene and late Wisconsinan) ARTIFICIAL FILL--Excavated till, sand, gravel, and rock; construction debris, cinders, and slag. In highway embankments, dams, and filled land. Generally less than 10 feet thick, but may be as much as 30 feet thick. Many

small areas of fill not mapped. MINE TAILINGS-Waste rock excavated from mines and quarries. Maximum thickness 20 feet.

SWAMP AND MARSH DEPOSITS--Clay and silt overlain by peat and muck. As much as 20 feet thick (Waksman and others, 1943).

ALLUVIUM--Cobble and pebble gravel, sand, silt, and clay. Maximum thickness 20 feet (estimated). STREAM TERRACE DEPOSITS-Fine sand and silt forming terrace approximately 10 feet above the Wanaque

floodplain south of Hewitt. Estimated maximum thickness

ALLUVIAL FAN DEPOSITS--Boulder-to-cobble gravel. Maximum thickness 40 feet (estimated).

Glacial Deposits (late Wisconsinan) Upland Lacustrine and Ice-contact Deposits: Poorly-sorted and generally nonstratified bouldery, sandy diamict and well-sorted and stratified deltaic sand and gravel. Include ice-contact deposits formed in areas of stagnant ice (Qy, Qim) and collapsed deltaic and ice-contact deposits in north-draining valleys (Qx, Qpp, Qcp, Qhw2, Qhw1, Qz).

UNNAMED DEPOSIT--Pebbly sand and pebble-to-cobble gravel deposited in ponded north-draining valley north of Upper Greenwood Lake. Probable outlet to south at an elevation of about 1130 feet into the Long House Creek valley. Maximum thickness 100 feet.

UNNAMED DEPOSIT--Bouldery, sandy diamict in two small east-west trending valleys about one mile north of Hewitt. Possibly deposited from stagnant ice separated from the main glacier during downwasting of the ice surface. Estimated maximum thickness 20 feet.

IRON MINE DEPOSIT--Bouldery, sandy diamict and cobble to boulder gravel. Includes possible stagnant ice deposits south of the prominent 938-foot hill north of the Ringwood iron mine (maximum thickness 60 feet) and possible lacustrine-fan or collapsed lacustrine deposits on the west side of Ringwood Manor State Park (maximum thickness 20 feet).

POTAKE POND DEPOSITS-Bouldery, sandy diamiet deposited in ponded north-draining valley south of Potake Pond. Outlet to south in Ramsey quadrangle. Estimated maximum thickness 100 feet.

CRANBERRY POND DEPOSITS--Bouldery, sandy diamict deposited in ponded north-draining valley south of Cranberry Pond in New York State. Outlet to south in the Ramsey quadrangle. Estimated maximum thickness 100 HEWITT BROOK DEPOSITS--Collapsed lacustrine deposits in ponded north-draining valley of Hewitt Brook. Outlets to east into the Wanaque valley. Bouldery, sandy diamict and cobble-to-boulder gravel overlying sand and pebbly sand. Maximum thickness 60

Bouldery, sandy diamict. Maximum thickness 60 feet Qhw1 (estimated).

feet (estimated).

UNNAMED DEPOSIT--Bouldery, sandy diamict deposited in ponded north-draining valley west of the Hewitt Brook valley. Outlet to east into Hewitt Brook valley. Maximum thickness 100 feet (estimated). Lacustrine Deposits: Well-sorted and stratified deltaic and lacustrine-fan sand

and gravel, lake-bottom silt and fine sand, and some poorly-sorted, nonstratified bouldery, sandy diamict. GLACIAL LAKE BEARFORT DEPOSITS--Lacustrine sediment deposited

in the ponded north-draining valley of Long House Creek. Spillway eastward into Green Brook at an elevation of about 1100 feet in the Wawayanda quadrangle. Qbf1 is restricted to the Wawayanda quadrangle. valley bottom. Cobble-to-boulder gravel forming two eskers, and sandy,

Qbf3 Qbc2 bouldery diamict. Maximum thickness 40 feet. Cobble and boulder gravel overlying sand and pebbly sand. Qbf2 Maximum thickness 40 feet.

DEPOSITS IN GLACIAL LAKE GREENWOOD, STAGE 2-Deltas deposited from four successive ice margins. Qgr2.4 includes probable fluvial deposits in the valley of Cooley Brook graded to a delta along the Warwick Turnpike. Main spillway to east into Hewitt Brook at an elevation of approximately 650 feet just north of the Church of the Incarnation; possible subsidiary spillway into Hewitt Brook also at about 650 feet at south end of Greenwood Lake. Lake lowered to approximate level of present Greenwood Lake when the gap at Awosting was deglaciated.

Fluvial cobble and boulder gravel along Cooley Brook grading south to a delta of cobble and pebble gravel overlying sand and pebbly sand. Maximum thickness 50

Cobble and boulder gravel, probably overlying sand and pebbly sand. Maximum thickness 40 feet (estimated).

Cobble and boulder gravel over sand and pebbly sand. As much as 100 feet thick. Cobble and pebble gravel, grading eastward to pebbly sand. As much as 40 feet thick (estimated). Overlies lake-

bottom and foreset sand and silt (unit Qlb, described

DEPOSITS IN GLACIAL LAKE GREENWOOD, STAGE 1-Deltas deposited from two successive ice margins. Spillway south of Marshall Hill Road drained eastward into Hewitt Book at an elevation of about 720 feet.

Cobble and pebble gravel overlying sand and pebbly sand. Maximum thickness 120 feet.

Cobble and pebble gravel overlying sand and pebbly sand. Maximum thickness 90 feet. Lake-bottom and deltaic fine sand and silt. Deposited in glacial Lake Greenwood at both stages. Maximum

Lacustrine-fan sand and gravel. Deposited in glacial Lake Greenwood at both stages (section AA' only). Estimated maximum thickness 30 feet.

UNION VALLEY DEPOSITS--Deltaic deposits in a glacial lake controlled by a spillway at an elevation of 850 feet near Postville in the Newfoundland quadrangle. Drainage from this spillway was south along Kanouse Brook into

Collapsed deltaic cobble-to-boulder gravel over sand and pebbly sand. Maximum thickness 140 feet. Deposited between ice and the east side of Bearfort Mountain prior to opening of outlets eastward into Hewitt Brook. Collapsed deltaic cobble and pebble gravel. Maximum thickness 40 feet.

PREADVANCE STRATIFIED SEDIMENT-Sand and gravel, some silt and clay. May be as much as 70 feet thick. Underlies unit Qt in the drumlin field south of Greenwood Lake (section BB'). May be lacustrine sediment deposited in a lake occupying the north-draining valley during glacial advance.

Fluvial and Fluvial-Lacustrine Deposits: Well-sorted, stratified boulder and cobble gravel, minor pebble gravel, overlying lacustrine sand in places.

GREEN BROOK OUTWASH--Boulder and cobble gravel as much as 40 feet thick. Deposited by meltwater draining down the Green Brook valley from glacial Lake Bearfort after the gap in the Wanaque valley at Awosting was uncovered and glacial Lake Greenwood drained.

HEWITT BROOK OUTWASH--Cobble-to-boulder gravel as much as 40 feet thick (estimated). Formed as eastward drainage opened down the valley of Hewitt Brook.

BEECH BROOK OUTWASH--Qbc1 may include some lacustrine or stagnant-ice deposits on the valley side; Qbc2 forms a low fluvial terrace on the

Cobble gravel grading southward to pebble gravel and pebbly sand. Estimated maximum thickness 20 feet. Pebbly sand. Estimated maximum thickness 40 feet. Qbc1 WANAQUE OUTWASH .- Five sequences of fluvial gravel, two of which are

within the map area. These sequences were deposited from ice margins near

Hewitt (Qwq4) and north of Cooper (Qwq5). Qwq1, Qwq2, and Qwq3 are

restricted to the Wanaque quadrangle. Cobble and boulder gravel. Estimated maximum thickness

Qwq4 Cobble and boulder gravel. As much as 50 feet thick. RINGWOOD OUTWASH--Includes ice-walled deposits that formed prior to opening of drainage down-valley (Qrw1) and a fluvial sequence (Qrw2)

deposited from an ice margin north of the Ringwood Mill Pond. Cobble-to-boulder gravel, overlying sand in places. As Qrw2 much as 60 feet thick.

Cobble-to-boulder diamict and collapsed cobble-to-pebble gravel. Estimated maximum thickness 40 feet.

CUPSAW OUTWASH--Three fluvial sequences in the valley of Cupsaw Brook, two of which are within the map area. Qcs2 was deposited from an ice margin just northwest of Skylands; Qcs3 forms terraces eroded into Qcs2 by later meltwater from ice margins farther north in the valley.

Cobble and pebble gravel. Estimated maximum thickness 20 Cobble gravel and boulder diamict. Estimated maximum

thickness 60 feet. MELTWATER FAN DEPOSITS--Cobble and boulder Qmf gravel. Estimated maximum thickness 20 feet.

TILL-Pebbles, cobbles, and boulders in a very-pale-brown to Qt yellow (oxidized), light-gray (unoxidized) silty sand to Qtt sandy silt matrix, and light-reddish-brown clayey silt matrix at south end of Greenwood Lake, probably derived from weathered red shale bedrock within the basin of Greenwood Lake. Till in the western half of the map area contains a high proportion of gray shale and sandstone and purple quartzite clasts in the pebble-to-cobble fraction. These clasts are derived from local bedrock and from bedrock in the Wallkill valley northwest of the map area. Gneiss clasts derived from local bedrock dominate in till in the eastern half of the map area. Where mapped as Qt, till is continuous and generally more than 10 feet thick. It may be as much as 200 feet thick in drumlins where it may include a pre-Wisconsinan till in the drumlin

MORAINIC TILL--Very-pale-brown to yellow silty sand till as in unit Qt forming a hummocky ridge across the Ringwood Creek valley. As much as 50 feet thick

cores (refer to wells 20, 26, and 39 in table 1). Unit Qtt

delineates areas where till is discontinuous and generally

EXTENSIVE BEDROCK OUTCROP-Surficial sediment generally absent.

less than 10 feet thick over bedrock.

REFERENCES

Cotter, J. F. P., Ridge, J. C., Evenson, E. B., Sevon, W. D., Sirkin, Les, and Stuckenrath, Robert, 1986, The Wisconsinan history of the Great Valley, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and the age of the "Terminal Moraine", in Cadwell, D. H., ed., The Wisconsinan stage of the first geological district, eastern New York: N. Y. State Auseum Bulletin 455, p. 22-49.

Stanford, S. D., 1991, Surficial geologic map of the Newfoundland quadrangle, Passaic, Morris, and Sussex counties, New Jersey: N. J. Geological Survey Geologic Map Series 91-3, scale 1:24,000.

Waksman, S. A., Schulhoff, H., Hickman, C. A., Cordon, T. C., and Stevens, S. C., 1943, The peats of New Jersey and their utilization: N. J. Department of Conservation and Development Geologic Series, Bulletin 55, Part B, 278 p.



Contact--Dotted where concealed Scarp cut by meltwater--Line at top of scarp, ticks on slope. Striation-Location at dot Meltwater channel

Surface accumulation of boulders--Till surfaces washed by

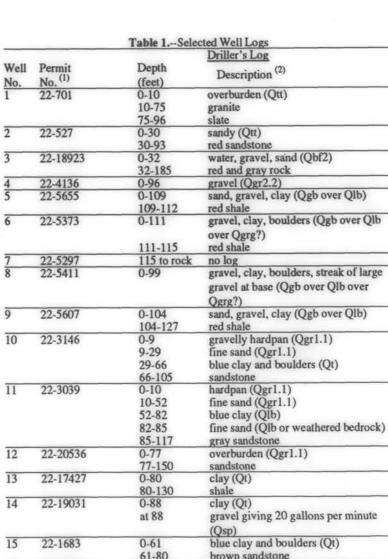
proglacial, subglacial, or ice-marginal meltwater. Artifical excavation scarp-Line at top of scarp, ticks on slope. Ice-contact ridge--Line at crest, barbs on ice-contact slope. Spillway for glacial lake--Lettering indicates associated

Elevation of bedrock surface--Contour interval 50 feet. Shown only in major buried valleys. Contours based on approximately 100 well records and test borings selected from files of the N. J. Department of Environmental

Protection and Energy, Bureau of Water Allocation. Erratic boulder of carbonate rock--Indicates southeasterly glacial transport from outcrops of carbonate bedrock in the Wallkill valley northwest of the map area.

Well on section

Well with log in table 1



14 22-19031 15 22-1683 blue clay, hardpan, and boulders (Ot) 17 22-1813 fine sand (Qsp) vellow clay hardpan (oxidized Qt) blue clay hardpan and boulders unoxidized Qt) ine sand (Qsp) 19 22-18592 gravel (Qt and Qsp) 20 22-1873 blue hardpan and boulders (Qt) brown hardpan and boulders (Qt possible pre-Wisconsinan till)

fine sand (Qsp) brown sandston brown granite 22 22-18406 clay and hardpan (Qt) 23 22-13427 boulder (Qt) 65-70 clay (Qsp)

> sand and gravel (Qrw2) yellowish brown gravelly sandy silt (Qt) weathered gneiss 62 22-13464 63 22-7645 sand, gravel, clay, boulders (Qgb over Qlb, possibly over Qgrg or Qt) gray shale with white clay seams

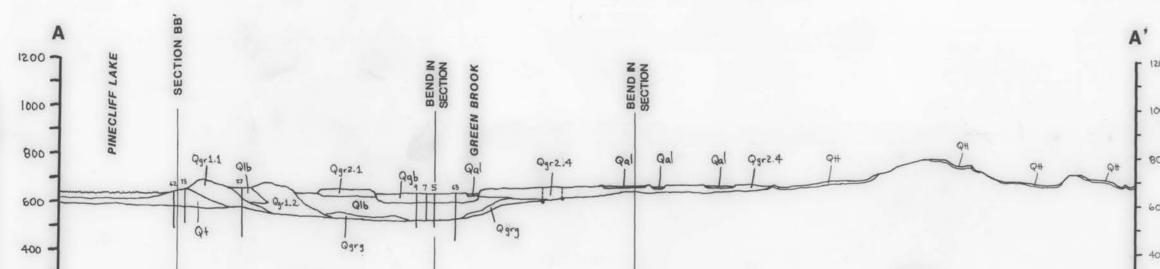
(1.) Well permit issued by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and Energy, Bureau of Water Allocation.

(2.) Inferred map units and comments in parentheses.

Geology mapped in 1986-87, 1991

There may be revisions prior to publication.

The interpretations presented here are provisional pending peer review.



Base from U.S. Geological Survey, 1954 and 1955

SURFICIAL GEOLOGY OF THE GREENWOOD LAKE AND SLOATSBURG QUADRANGLES. PASSAIC, BERGEN AND SUSSEX COUNTIES, NEW JERSEY

