

EXPLANATION

- Alluvial deposits  
Fine sand to silt, locally underlain by coarser sand, along the lower reaches of Mill Brook and the Farmington River; will yield small to moderate quantities of water. Further upstream, mostly sand to coarse gravel, which will yield moderately in large supplies. Generally 20 feet or less in thickness.
- Valley-train deposits  
Chiefly fine sand to silt, with sand overlying above, passing upward into 5 to 10 feet of medium and coarse pebbly sand. Will yield generally small supplies in shallow wells where upper unit extends below the water table. Lower unit generally not under yielding, but permeable layers may be present locally, principally south of Avon center and north of Granby center.
- Ice-contact deposits  
Chiefly sand with some gravel and relatively little silt, characterized by narrow sand and gravel lenses in green clay. Highly permeable in most places and capable of the largest yields of any aquifer in the Farmington area. Yields limited by small interstitial thickness over some areas. High, and by fine-grained clay (especially in the middle of the section) in some major bedrock valleys. Deposits consist of a relatively high content of Pleistocene detritus shown by horizontal lines; they are not quite so well sorted as the rest, and their water-yielding potential is not quite so high.
- Ground-moraine deposits, with rock outcrop  
Large hills, an unusual mixture of gravel, sand, silt, and clay in which the proportion of the various grain sizes varies considerably. Usually include small pockets of sorted stratified deposits. Form a mantle over the bedrock surface, interrupted by scattered rock outcrops. Relatively impermeable, but will yield small quantities of water to large-diameter dug wells.
- Drumlins  
Till, locally contains small bodies of stratified drift, form round to elliptical hills. Will yield small quantities of water to large-diameter dug wells.

- Contact between surficial units  
Dashed where approximately located.
- HARTLAND FORMATION
- NEWARK GROUP
- Concealed contact between major bedrock units  
Dashed where approximately located.
- Bedrock outcrop in area of ice-contact, valley-train, or alluvial deposits
- Contour drawn on the bedrock surface  
Contours interval 50 feet, datum is mean sea level. Contours generally shown only in areas of ice-contact, valley-train, and alluvial deposits, but in some localities are continued short distances into adjacent areas of ground-moraine and drumlin deposits.
- Sand and gravel pit
- Well tapping bedrock
- Well tapping surficial deposits but extending to the bedrock surface
- Well tapping surficial deposits
- Foundation boring extending to bedrock
- Foundation boring not extending to bedrock
- U.S. Geological Survey observation well; aquifer symbol as above
- Spring
- Line of section

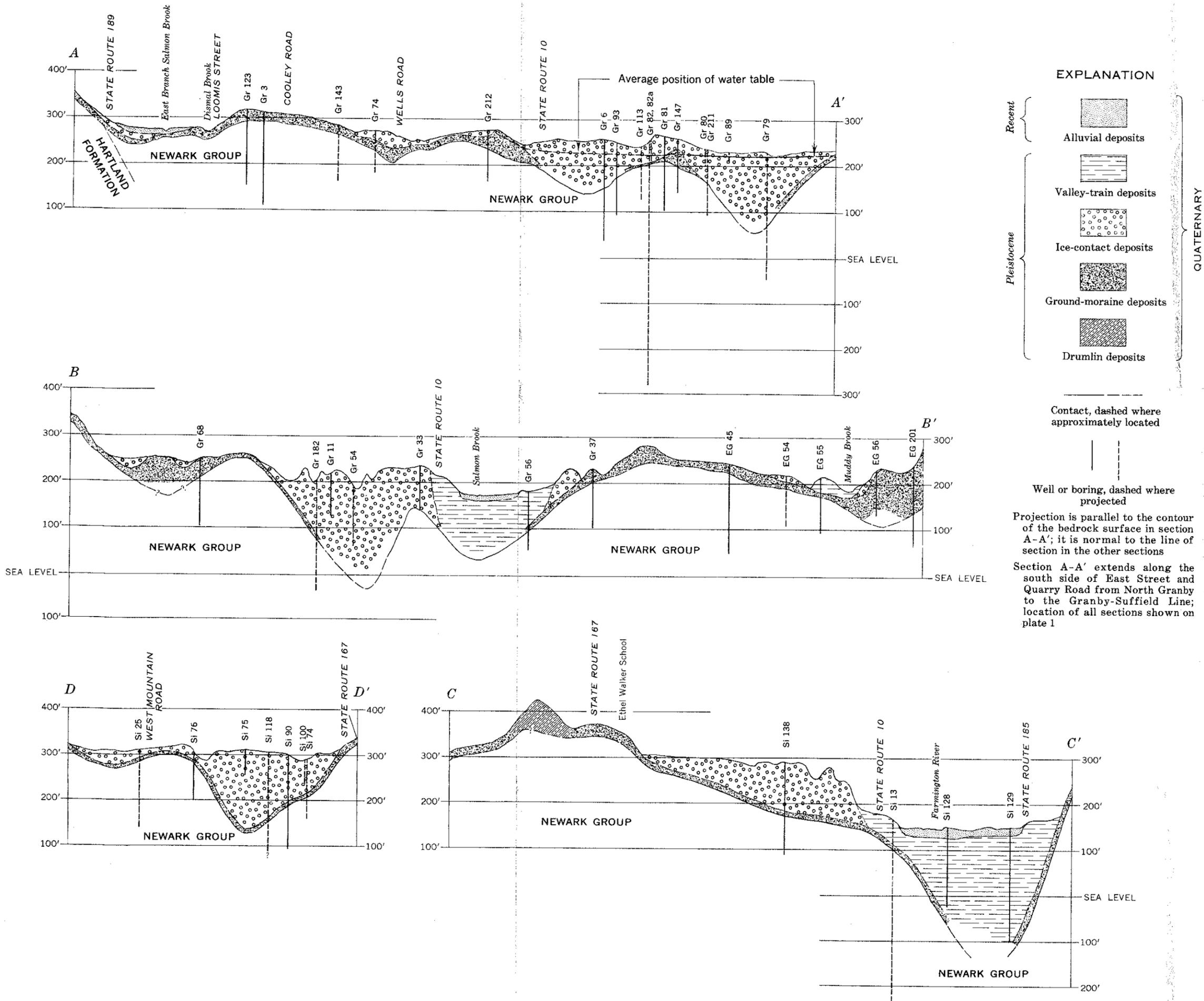
Note: Number next to symbol is well, boring, or spring number (lower profile letters are omitted).

Geologic sections on plate 2

QUATERNARY

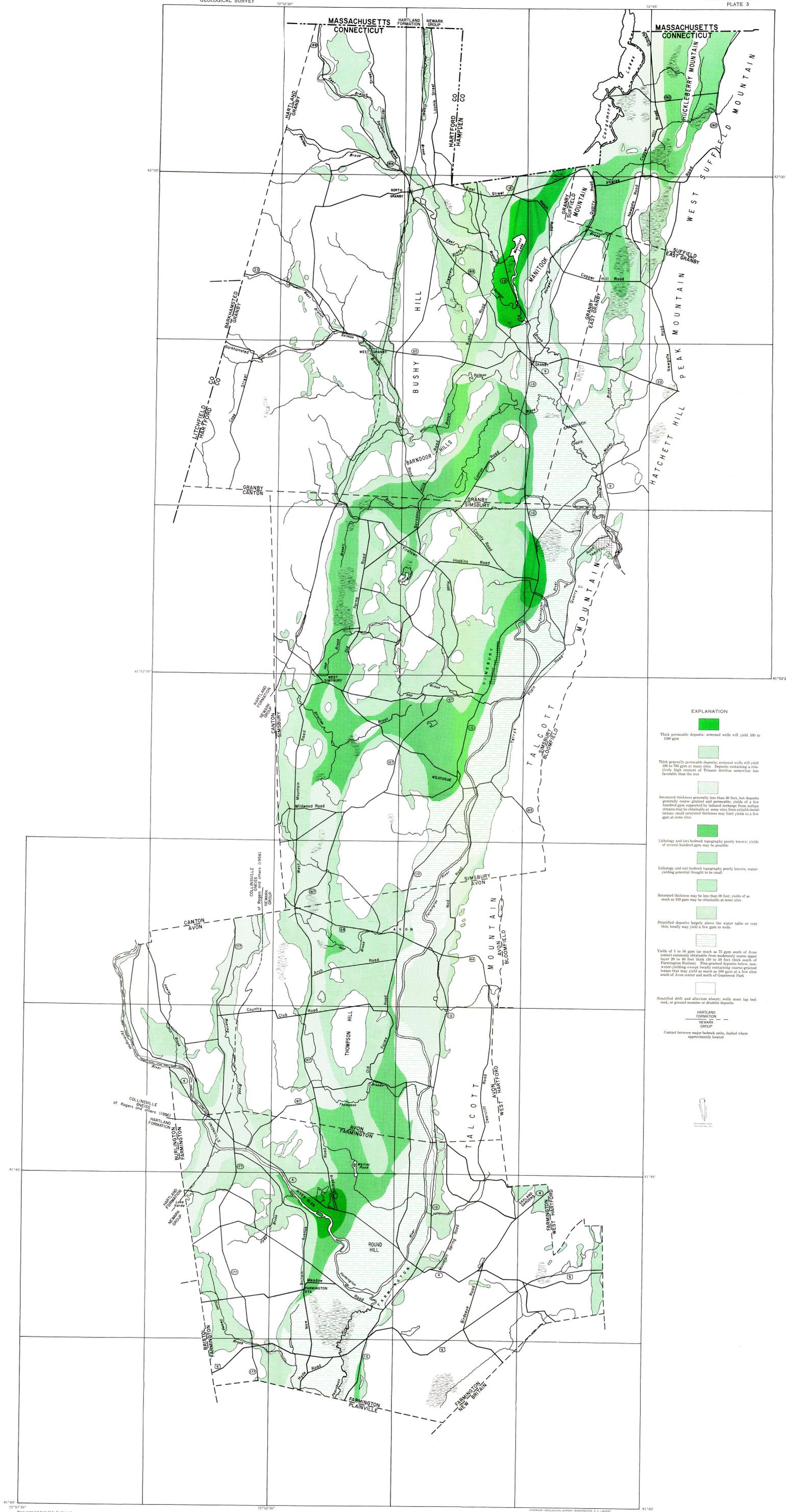
BEDROCK TOPOGRAPHY AND SURFICIAL GEOLOGY OF THE FARMINGTON-GRANBY AREA, CONNECTICUT





GEOLOGIC SECTIONS OF THE FARMINGTON-GRANBY AREA, CONNECTICUT

1 0 1 MILE  
HORIZONTAL SCALE  
VERTICAL EXAGGERATION X 10



GROUND-WATER AVAILABILITY IN THE STRATIFIED DRIFT AND ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS  
OF THE FARMINGTON-GRANBY AREA, CONNECTICUT

