

**Introduction**

This bedrock topography map is useful for determining and predicting the elevation of road and street surfaces located immediately above bedrock and in unconsolidated clastics. Bedrock aquifers tapped by private and municipal wells throughout the Crystal Lake Quadrangle.

**Methods**

Bedrock surface elevations were interpolated from the logs of water well borings and engineering test borings that penetrate the bedrock surface (Curry 1998). Bedrock surface elevations were calculated by subtracting the total thickness of overlying bedrock from the observed depth to the bedrock surface. These values were then adjusted by 1 ft (30 cm) to correct for possible errors in the bedrock surface elevation data, in the event of evidence allowing such an adjustment.

Regional Setting

The bedrock surface in the Crystal Lake Quadrangle is the unconsolidated clastics, which range in age from late Ordovician to early Cretaceous. The bedrock surface is a complex of interbedded sandstone, shale, and siltstone, which are interbedded with layers of siliceous siltstone and mudstone. The bedrock surface is a complex of interbedded sandstone, shale, and siltstone, which are interbedded with layers of siliceous siltstone and mudstone.

Discussion

The large depression in the north central part of the map illustrates the valley of the Crystal Lake Quadrangle. The valley is oriented north-south, and is characterized by a bedrock surface that dips to the north and south. The valley is filled with sedimentary rocks, which include shale, sandstone, and siltstone. The valley is filled with sedimentary rocks, which include shale, sandstone, and siltstone.

**References**


