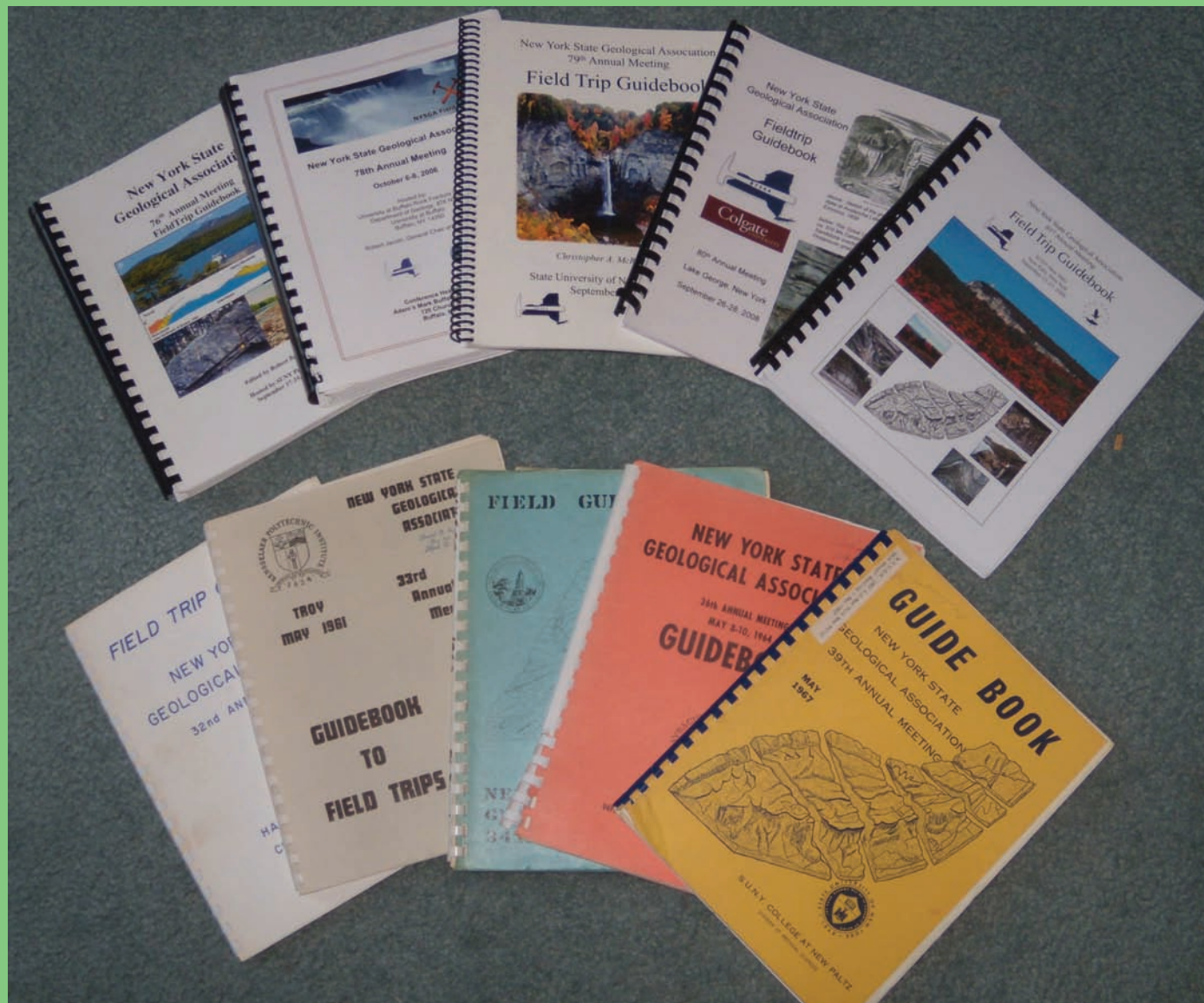


Moving New York State Geological Association (NYSGA) Field Trips into Google Earth

Otto H. Muller

Alfred University



Scan Field Trip

TRIP D (Continued)		
Total Miles from miles	last point	Route description
31.5	1.0	Continuing on N.Y. Rte 80, bear left onto Skaneateles-Hamilton Turnpike toward Vesper.
		Descend SE along trough-like glacial furrow occupied by headwaters of Onondaga Creek.
34.0	2.5	Continue SE on N.Y. Rte 80 through Vesper. Cross Onondaga Creek. Enter complex Tully moraine belt where minor ridges project into this tributary trough with curvature convex to the northwest. At Fellows Falls, Onondaga Creek drops with hanging and barbed juncture into Onondaga trough, in this area called Tully Valley. To the left ahead (NE) local relief exceeds 1250 ft. from upland to trough floor on proximal (northern) flank of massive Tully (Valley Heads) moraine. The abrupt proximal border and gently graded distal slope of this moraine is characteristic of valley-blocking moraine loops of this system in central New York.
		Seismic refraction profiles suggest that the unconsolidated valley fill in mid-trough opposite Fellows Falls may be 400 to 500 ft. thick with the bedrock floor at 300 to 400 ft. msl.
35.6	1.6	Leave N.Y. Rte. 80. Continue south along west wall of Onondaga trough. On right Moscow shale exposed in trough wall. On left, Tully moraine with strong kame and kettle topography. Southwest the kames diminish in relief and grade into kame terraces. Crooked Lake at left occupies a compound kettle.
37.9	2.3	Turn left (E) across kettle-dotted outwash plain. Stagnant ice of the Tully ice tongue extended about one mile south of this route to an "advance Valley Heads" position, before receding 3 miles north to the massive "main Valley Heads" position. The position of this moraine complex has been ascribed to bedrock topographic control at the former drainage divide. Seismic data at Tully Lake suggest depth to bedrock of about 225 ft.
39.2	1.3	Turn right at "t-intersection"
40.0	0.8	STOP THREE. GREEN LAKE (TULLY LAKES) Examination of features and materials of pitted outwash plain. Discussion of significance in terms of Valley Heads and Onondaga trough glacial history. Proceed east toward Tully.
40.5	0.5	Cross N.Y. Rte. 281 and continue east across outwash plain.
41.0	0.5	Turn left (N) onto U.S. Rte. 11 toward Tully. Continue

Apply OCR

TRIP D (Continued)
Total Miles from miles last point Route description
31.5 1.0 Continuing on N.Y. Rte 80, bear left onto Skaneateles-Hamilton Turnpike toward Vesper.
34.0 Descend SE along trough-like glacial furrow occupied by headwaters of Onondaga Creek.
35.6 Continue SE on N.Y. Rte 80 through Vesper. Cross Onondaga Creek. Enter complex Tully moraine belt where minor ridges project into this tributary trough with curvature convex to the northwest. At Fellows Falls, Onondaga Creek drops with hanging and barbed juncture into Onondaga trough, in this area called Tully Valley. To the left ahead (NE) local relief exceeds 1250 ft. from upland to trough floor on proximal (northern) flank of massive Tully (Valley Heads) moraine. The abrupt proximal border and gently graded distal slope of this moraine is characteristic of valley-blocking moraine loops of this system in central New York.
37.9 Seismic refraction profiles suggest that the unconsolidated valley fill in mid-trough opposite Fellows Falls may be 400 to 500 ft. thick with the bedrock floor at 300 to 400 ft. msl. Leave N.Y. Rte. 80. Continue south along west wall of Onondaga trough. On right Moscow shale exposed in trough wall. On left, Tully moraine with strong kame and kettle topography. Southwest the kames diminish in relief and grade into kame terraces. Crooked Lake at left occupies a compound kettle. Turn left (E) across kettle-dotted outwash plain. Stagnant ice of the Tully ice tongue extended about one mile south of this route to an advance Valley Heads position, before receding 3 miles north to the massive main Valley Heads position. The position of this moraine complex has been ascribed to bedrock topographic control at the former drainage divide. Seismic data at Tully Lake suggest depth to bedrock of about 225 ft.
39.2 Turn right at "t-intersection"
40.0 STOP THREE. GREEN LAKE (TULLY LAKES)
Examination of features and materials of pitted outwash plain. Discussion of significance in terms of Valley Heads and Onondaga trough glacial history.
40.5 Proceed east toward Tully.
41.0 Cross N.Y. Rte. 281 and continue east across outwash plain. Turn left (N) onto U.S. Rte. 11 toward Tully. Continue

Each Placemark has a unique, three component, ID

NYSGA 1964 Trip D Stop 3.00

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Produce KML files and Build Database

Search Database

My Google KML				
Name	Year	Trip	Stop	Description
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Produce KML

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15 <br><br>In this railroad cut is exposed an angular unconformity between the Martinsburg and Shawangunk Formations. The Martinsburg dips 37&deg;NW and the overlying Shawangunk dips 28&deg;NW. The Martinsburg is made of interbedded graywacke shales and sandstones. The Shawangunk is a massive quartz sandstone with a 40-50 foot basal quartz conglomerate. The high percentage of quartz, the well rounded grains, the high index of sorting, and the great thickness, all characterize a beach deposit developed over a long period of time. In an old quarry above the road, Schuchert (1916) found <br><br>In places the Shawangunk is cut by quartz-filled veins that are mineralized with pyrite, chalcocite, galena and sphalerite. These veins near Guyard (3.5 miles southwest of this locality) were the site of a small lead-zinc industry approximately 75 years ago.</description>
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Plot Data