New York State Geological Survey New York State Museum & Science Service Dr. Andrew L. Kozlowski, Mapping Program Director Mark Schaming, Director Wyoming Livingston **Explanation** Steuben **Drift Thickness** Feet Thick Potter McKean Digital Data and Cartography by J. Rogerson, A. Blake, R. Frieman, SCALE1:100,000 H. Forgeng and K. Backhaus, 2022-24 Universal Transverse Mercator, Zone 18 N North American Datum of 1983 Geographic and hydrograpghy data obtained from the NYSGIS Clearinghouse: "INVSEU") makes no representation or warranty, expressed or implied, with respect to its accuracy, completeness, or usefulness for any particular purpose or scaliny INVSED assumes no liability for damages resulting from the use of any information, apparatus, method, or process disclosed in this map and text, and urge ridependent site-specific verification of the information contained herein. Any use of trade, product, or firm names is for descriptive purposes only and does no may endorsement by MYSED. (https://gis.ny.gov/) Shaded relief from the 2016 AlleganyStueben and the 2017 SouthwestB Fall 1m lidar datasets: (https://elevation.its.ny.gov/arcgis/rest/services)

DRIFT THICKNESS OF ALLEGANY COUNTY, NEW YORK

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Introduction

Beginning in 2019, under the guidance and funding provided by the United States Geological Survey - Great Lakes Geological Mapping Coalition (award G20AC00401), the New York State Museum - Geological Survey began a statewide effort to conduct geologic mapping of bedrock elevations throughout New York. Allegany County, of Western New York, is within the Allegany Plateau physiographic province. The county is bounded by Cattaraugus, Wyoming, Livingston and Steuben Counties from west to east in New York and McLean and Potter in Pennsylvania. Surficial and subsurface bedrock point data and maps were compiled from publicly available sources, vetted, and organized into a comprehensive geospatial database. A technical workflow was developed to categorize the overall geology and differentiate between the underlying bedrock and overlying unconsolidated sediments. The resulting bedrock elevation map provides a detailed representation of bedrock topography across Allegany County. This map is useful for various applications, including geological studies, engineering and construction, natural resource management (such as water or mineral resources), and environmental studies.

Methodology

A total of 2,360 bedrock control points were used to delineate bedrock topography in Allegany County. These points consisted of 2,094 water wells, 52 engineering boreholes, and 36 waterfall locations. These data were compiled from a variety of public sources and imported into ESRI's ArcMap 10.8 software platform. Ground surface elevations for all control points were extracted from a compilation of three separate digital elevation models (DEM) which were resampled to match a 1-meter LIDAR DEM cell size. Bedrock elevations were calculated at each location by subtracting the depth-to-bedrock from the ground surface elevation. 50-foot bedrock elevation contours were auto-generated and manually refined through a multi-step quality control process to resolve any interpolation errors. The finalized contours were converted into a 1-meter raster, using the "Topo to Raster" tool, that represents county-wide bedrock topography. Lastly, the "Raster Calculator" tool is used to subtract the surface elevation from the bedrock elevation to determine the thickness of the drift in the county.

Summary

Allegany County Line

Adjacent County

New York State Line

100 - 150

150 - 200

200 - 250

250 - 300

300 - 350

350 - 400

450 - 500

500 - 550

550 - 600

600 - 650

650 - 700

The New York State Museum – Geological Survey has developed a detailed Drift Thickness map for Allegany County. This map represents a compilation of various surficial and subsurface bedrock data sources, analytical methods, and

> quality control procedures. The resulting bedrock elevations reveal a range of distinct geological features including a variety of Paleozoic bedrock erosional profiles, and evidence of past glaciation. These characteristics are likely the result of a variety of functions including bedrock stratigraphy, structural deformation, and erosional processes such as past glaciation and fluvial geomorphology. This map is significant for applications in geological research, 50ft Drift Thickness Contour engineering, natural resource management, and environmental studies. Continued research and work on subsurface geology will provide additional data and insight and enhance the geologic framework of bedrock geology throughout



DRIFT THICKNESS CONTOUR MAP



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