New York State Geological Survey New York State Museum & Science Service Dr. Andrew L. Kozlowski, Mapping Program Director Mark Schaming, Director Oswego Oneida Lake Madison Feet-amsl Cayuga **Cortland** SCALE1:100,000

Digital Data and Cartography by J. Rogerson, A. Blake and K. Backhaus, 2022-2024

Universal Transverse Mercator, Zone 18 N North American Datum of 1983

(https://gis.ny.gov/)

Geographic and hydrography data obtained from the NYSGIS Clearinghouse:

BEDROCK TOPOGRAPHY OF ONONDAGA COUNTY, NEW YORK

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Introduction

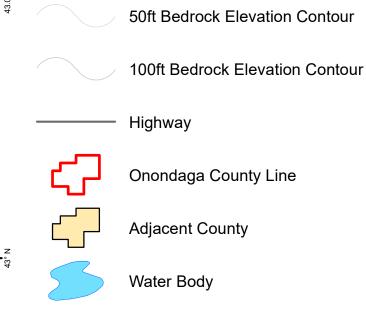
Beginning in 2019, under the guidance and funding provided by the United States Geological Survey - Great Lakes Geological Mapping Coalition (award G20AC00418), the New York State Museum - Geological Survey began a statewide effort to conduct geologic mapping of bedrock elevations throughout New York. Onondaga County, of western New York, extends from the Central Lowlands to the Appalachian Plateau physiographic provinces. The county is nestled between Cayuga, Cortland, Madison, Oswego and Otsego counties. Onondaga County is also located along the south shore of Oneida Lake. 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 Onondaga 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

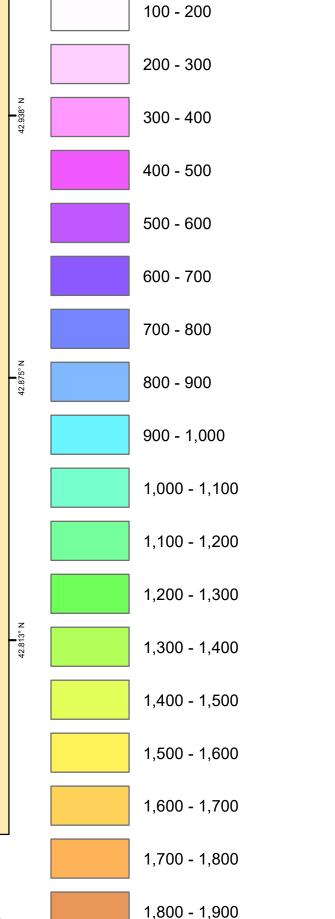
A total of 2,337 bedrock control points were used to delineate bedrock topography in Onondaga County. These points consisted of 1,479 water wells, 596 bedrock outcrops, 105 engineering boreholes, 103 thruway engineering boreholes, and 54 waterfall locations. These data were compiled from a variety of 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

Explanation

Data Point



Bedrock Topography



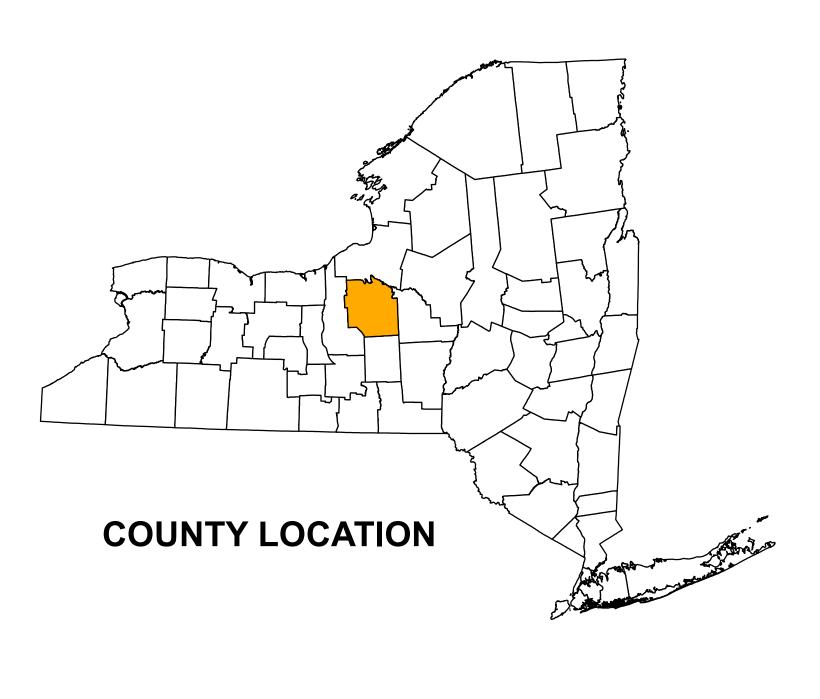
1,900 - 2,000

2,000 - 2,050

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.

Summary

The New York State Museum – Geological Survey has developed a detailed Bedrock Topography Map for Onondaga 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, 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 New York State.



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