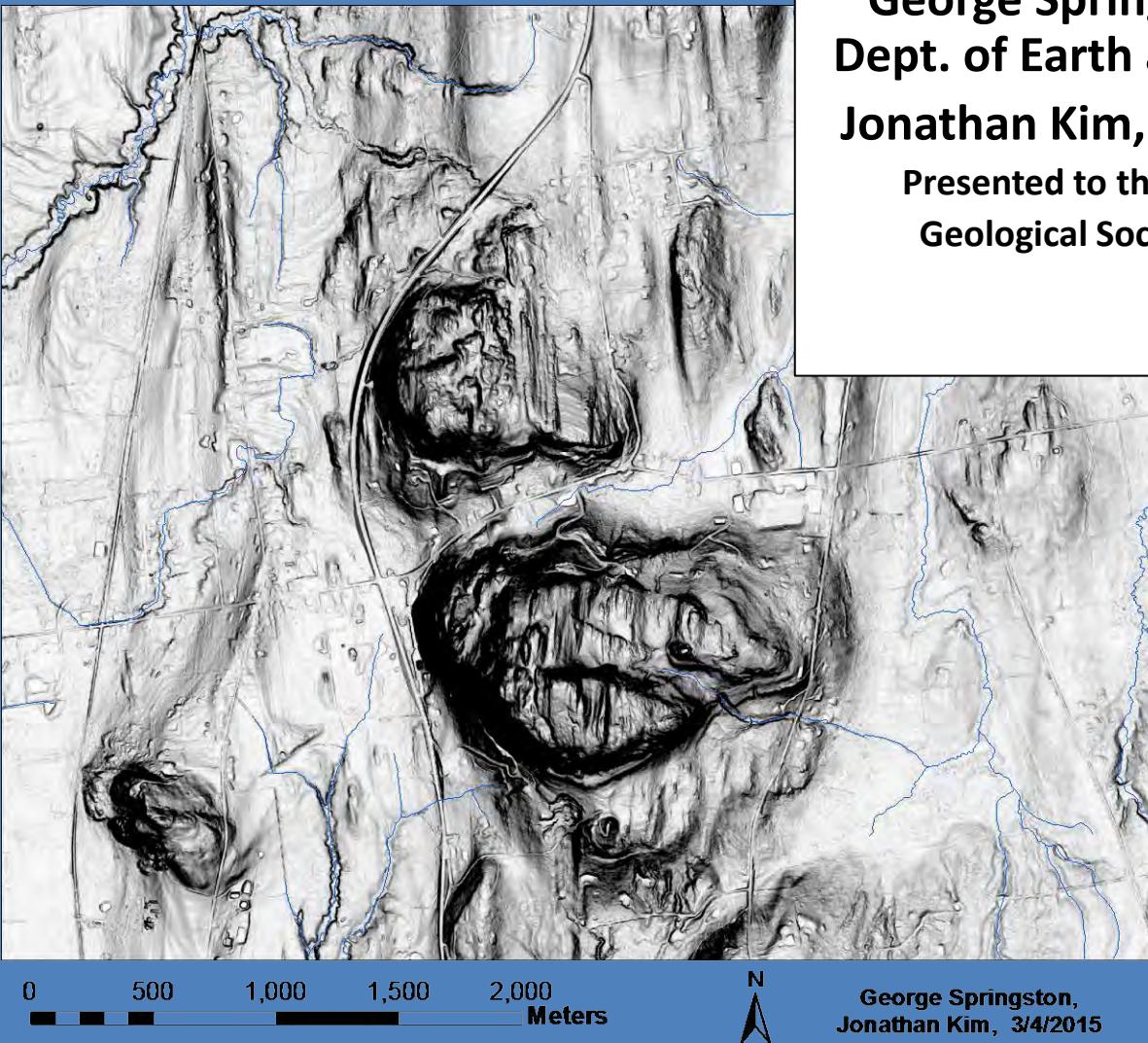


# Surficial Features and Bedrock Structures Revealed by Lidar in Western Vermont

George Springston, Norwich University,  
Dept. of Earth and Environmental Sciences  
Jonathan Kim, Vermont Geological Survey

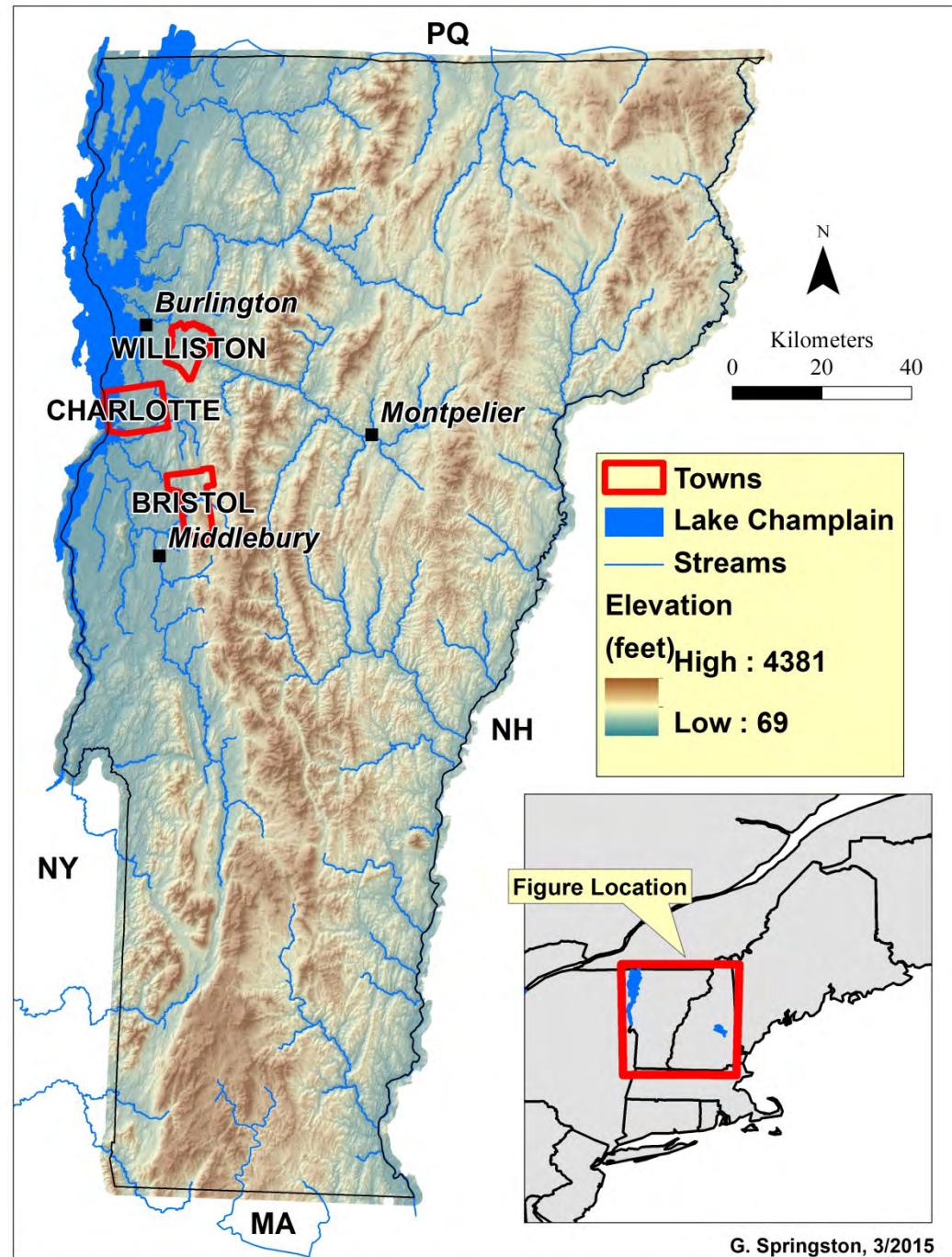
Presented to the Northeastern Section Meeting,  
Geological Society of America, Bretton Woods,  
New Hampshire  
March 24, 2015





# Outline

1. Introduction to VT lidar data
2. Analysis of Surficial Features
3. Analysis of Bedrock Structures
4. Summary and Future Efforts

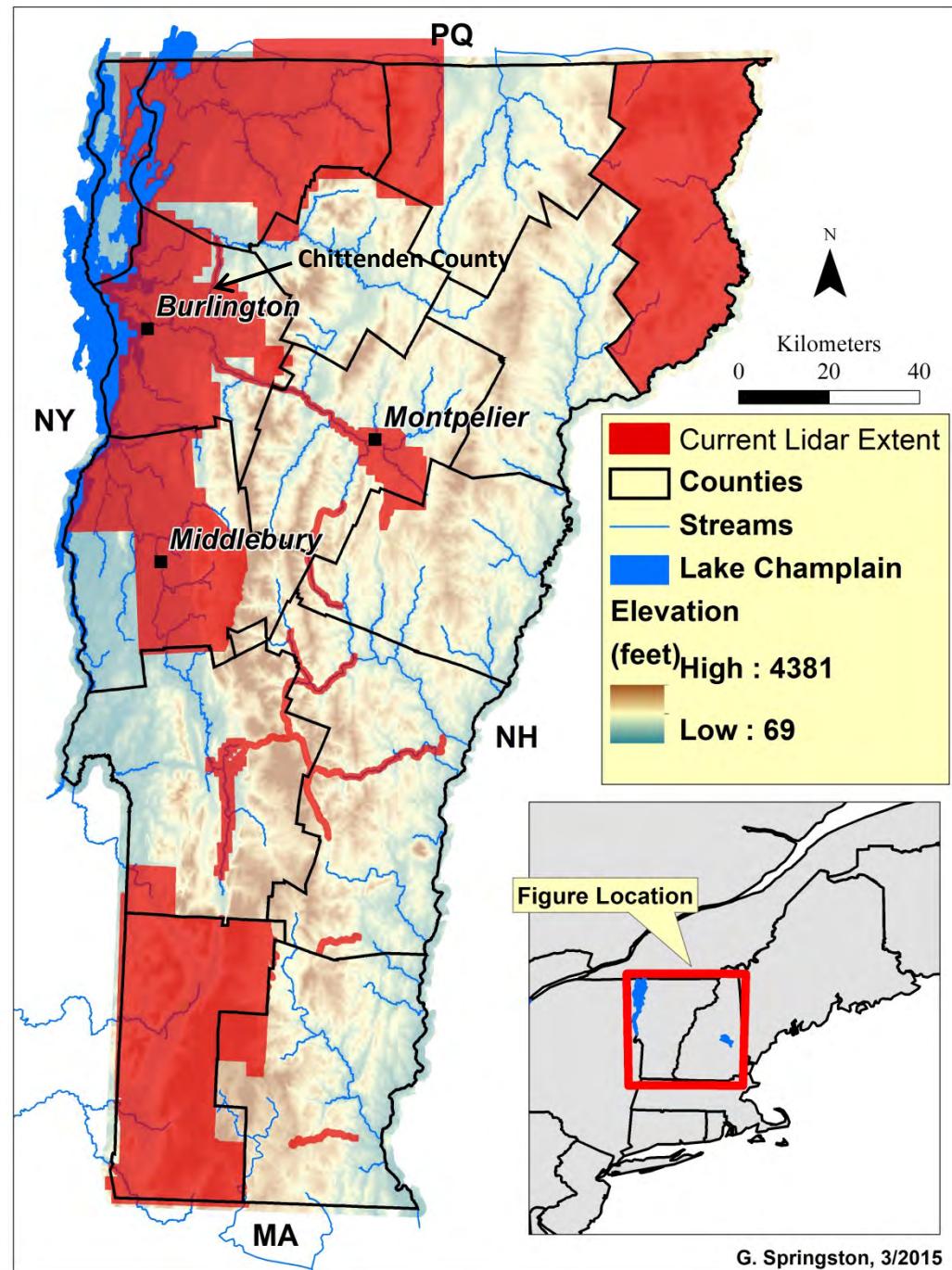




## Current Extent of Lidar Topographic Data in Vermont

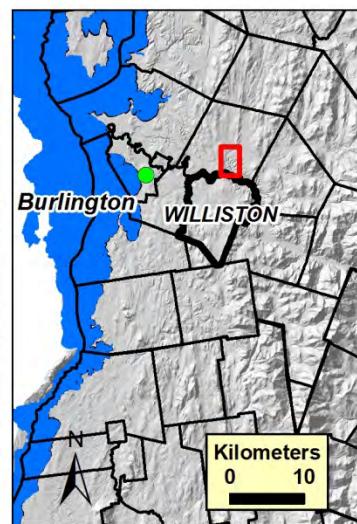
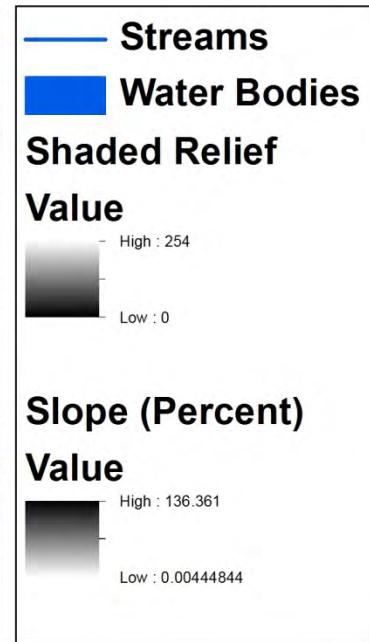
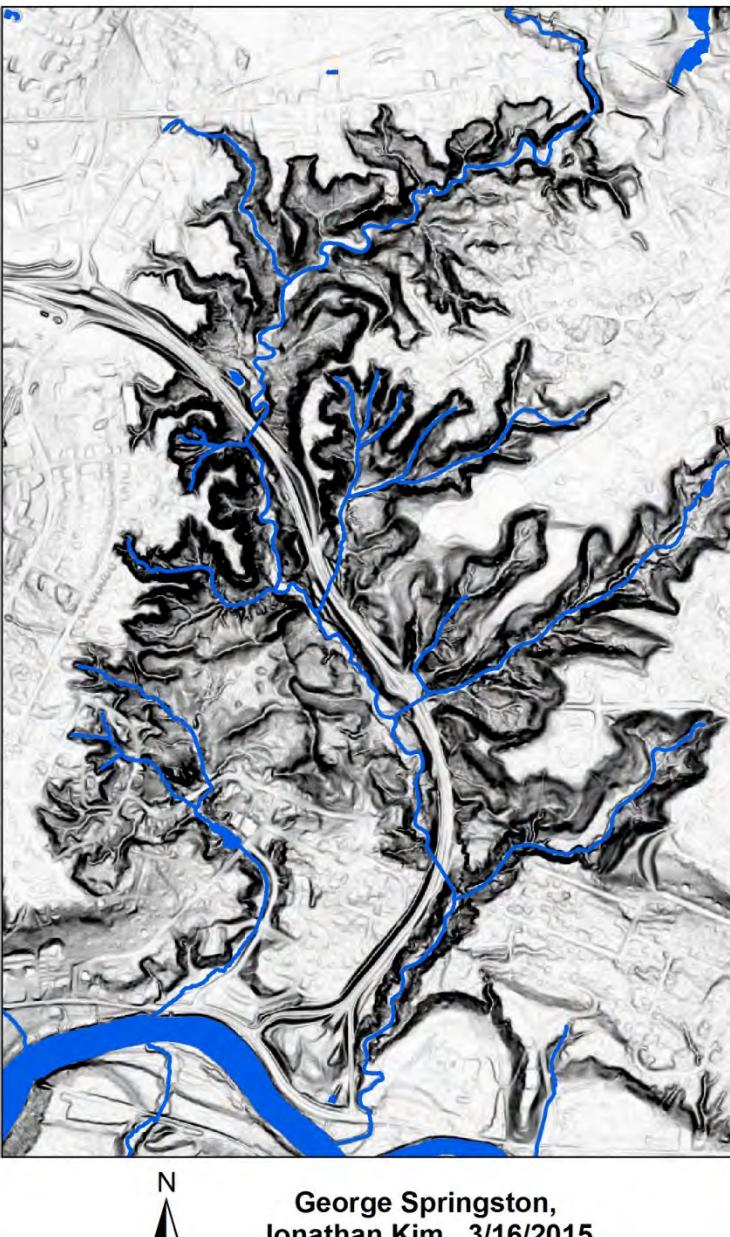
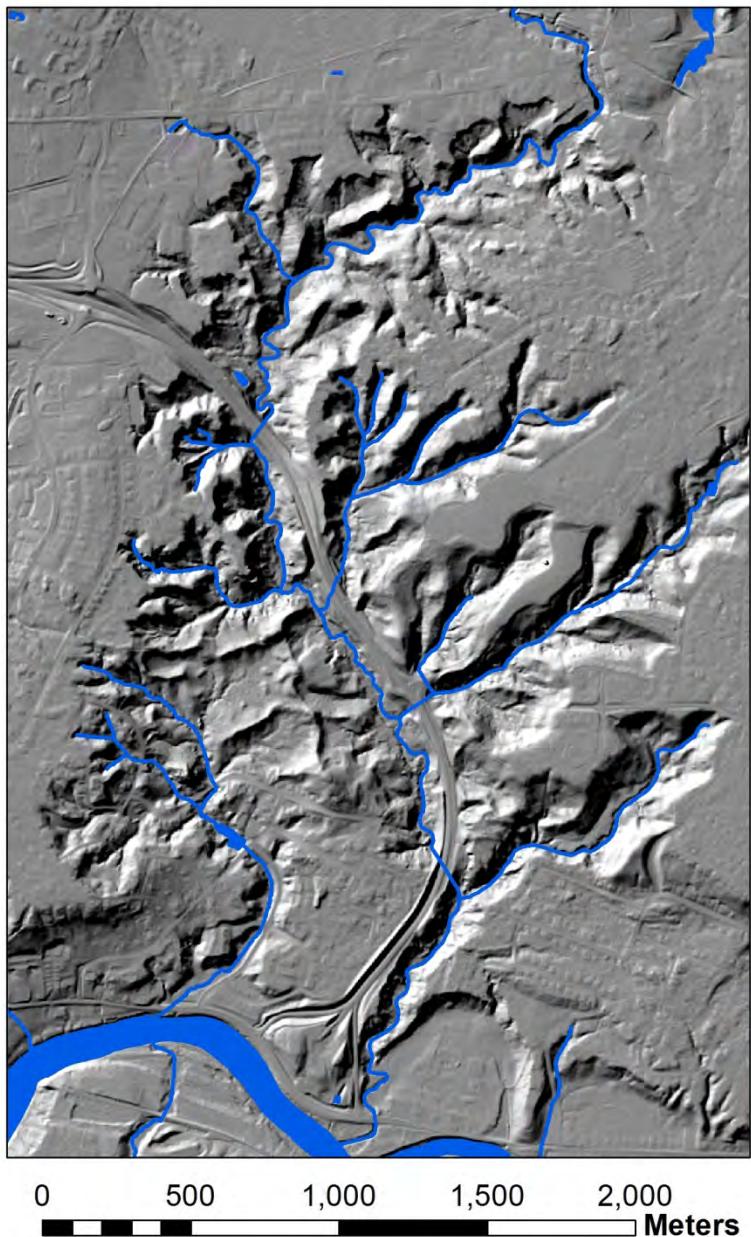
The principal lidar-derived products that we're working from are bare-earth digital elevation models (DEMs).

Most of the data in Chittenden County is available as 3.2 meter DEMs; the remainder is available as 1.6 to 1.0 meter DEMs. Some of the new data will be 0.7 meter DEMs.





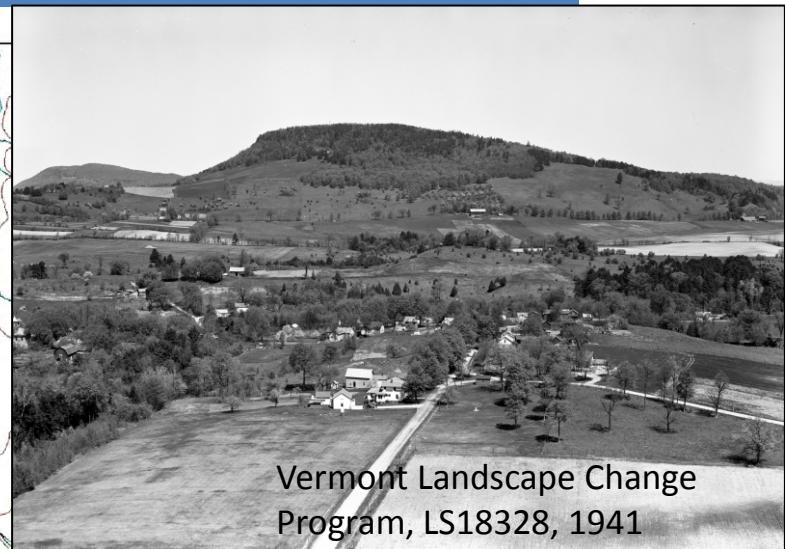
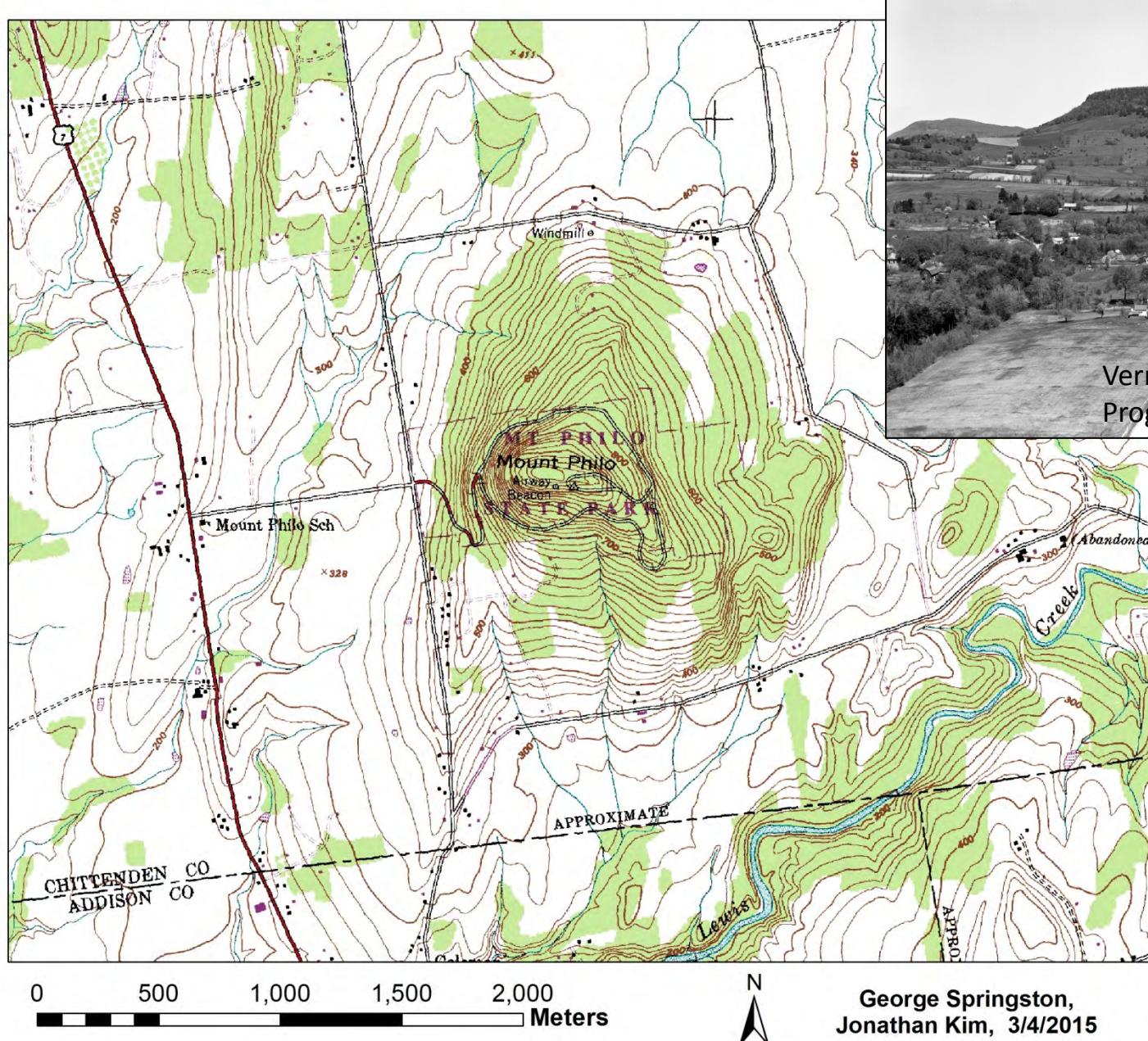
## Shaded Relief Map (left) and Percent Slope Map (right) of Alder Brook Watershed in Essex, Chittenden County.



George Springston,  
Jonathan Kim, 3/16/2015

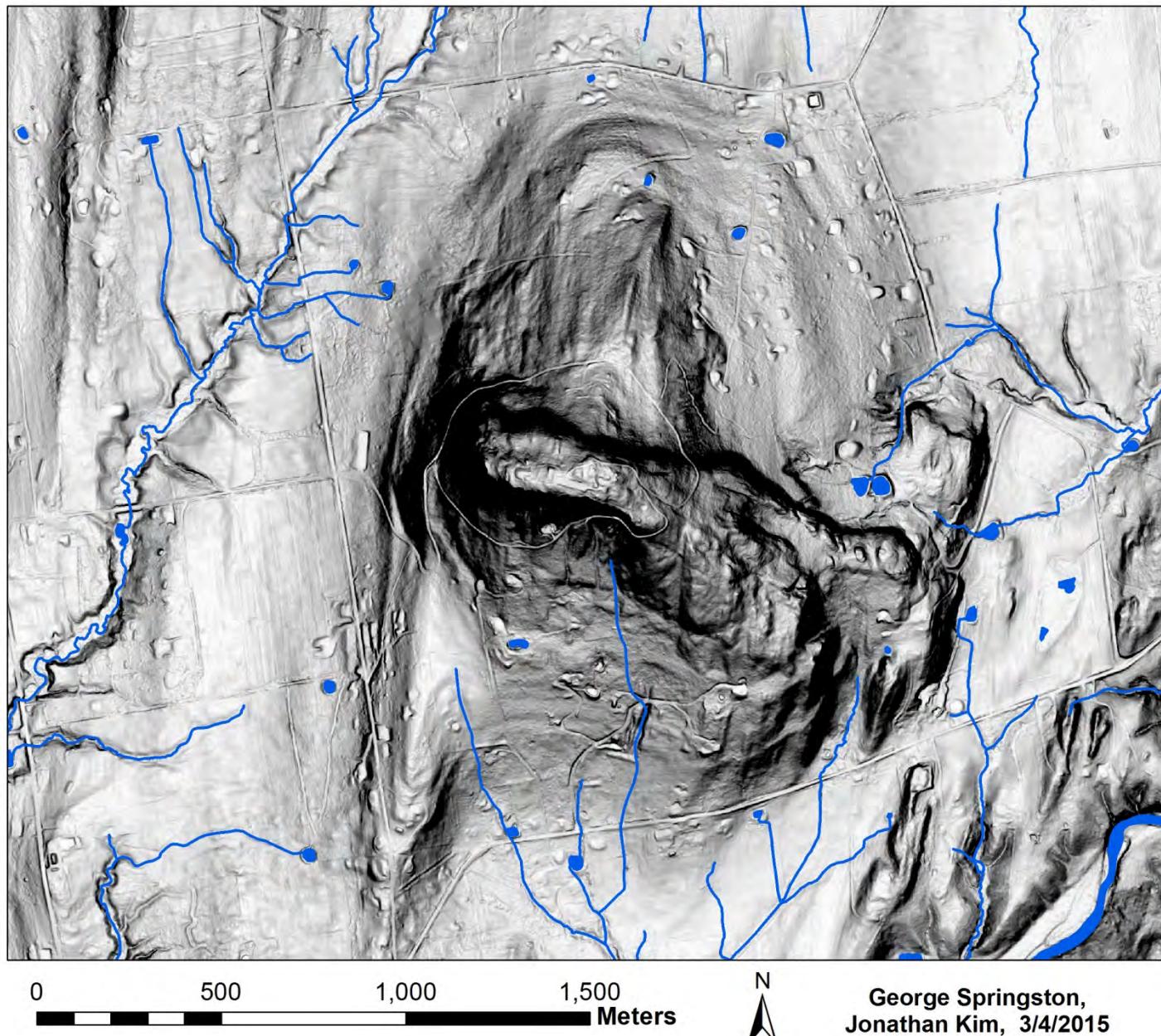


## Shorelines and Bedrock Outcrops at Mt. Philo in Charlotte, Chittenden County



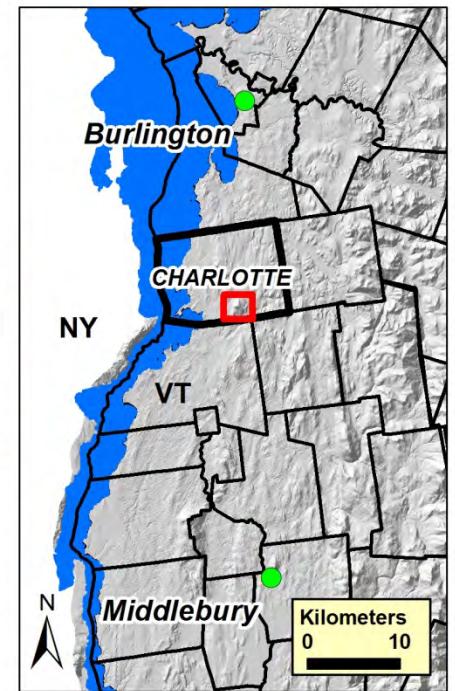
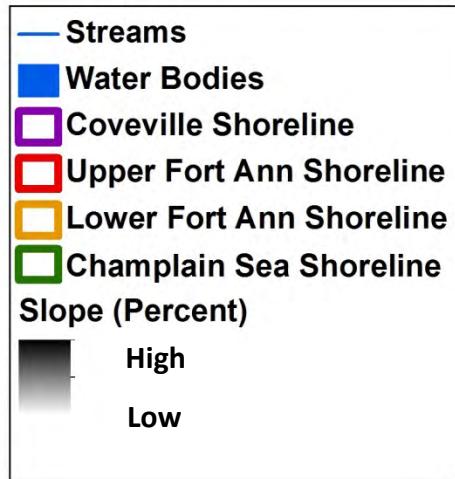
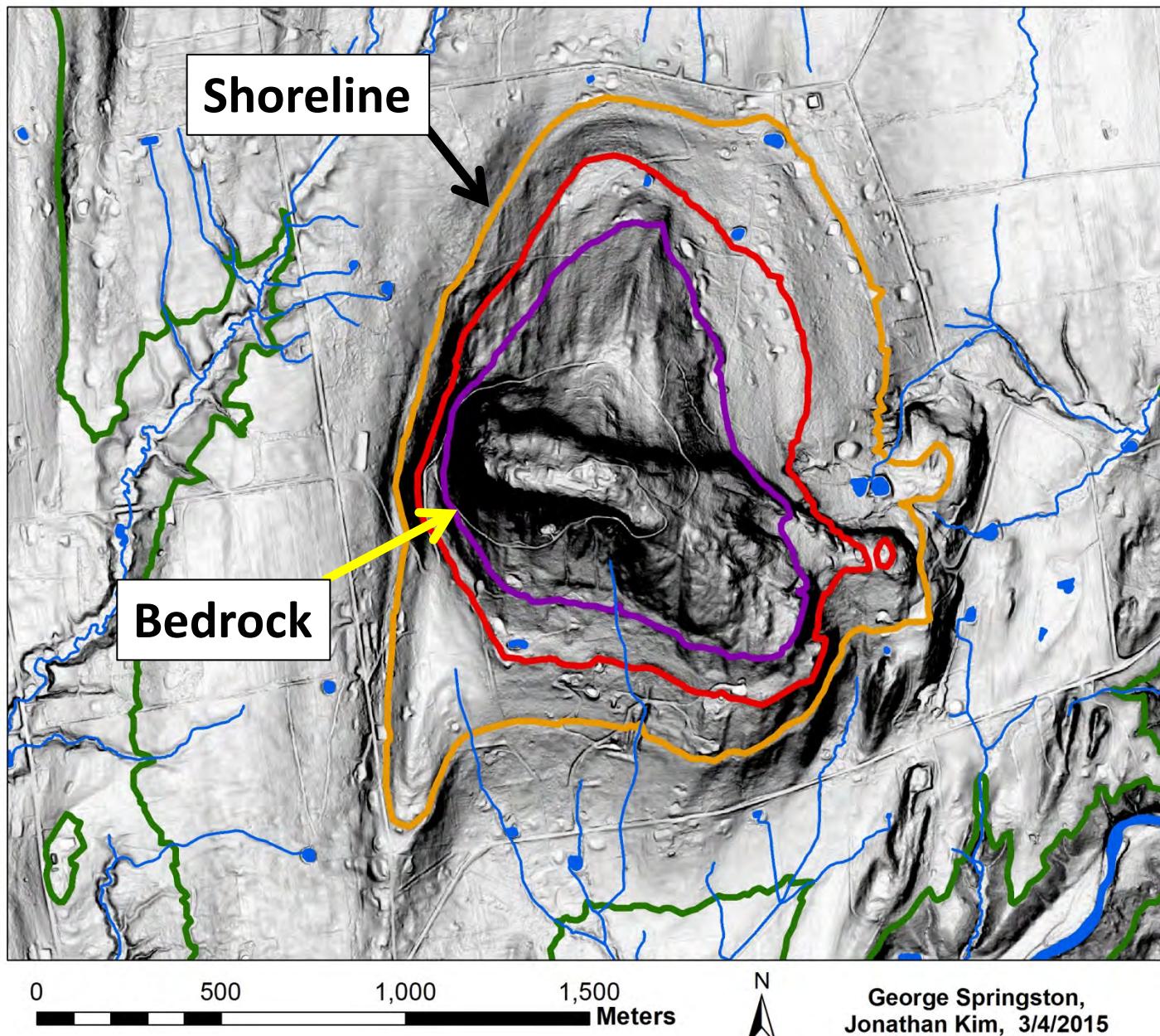


## Shorelines and Bedrock Outcrops at Mt. Philo in Charlotte, Chittenden County



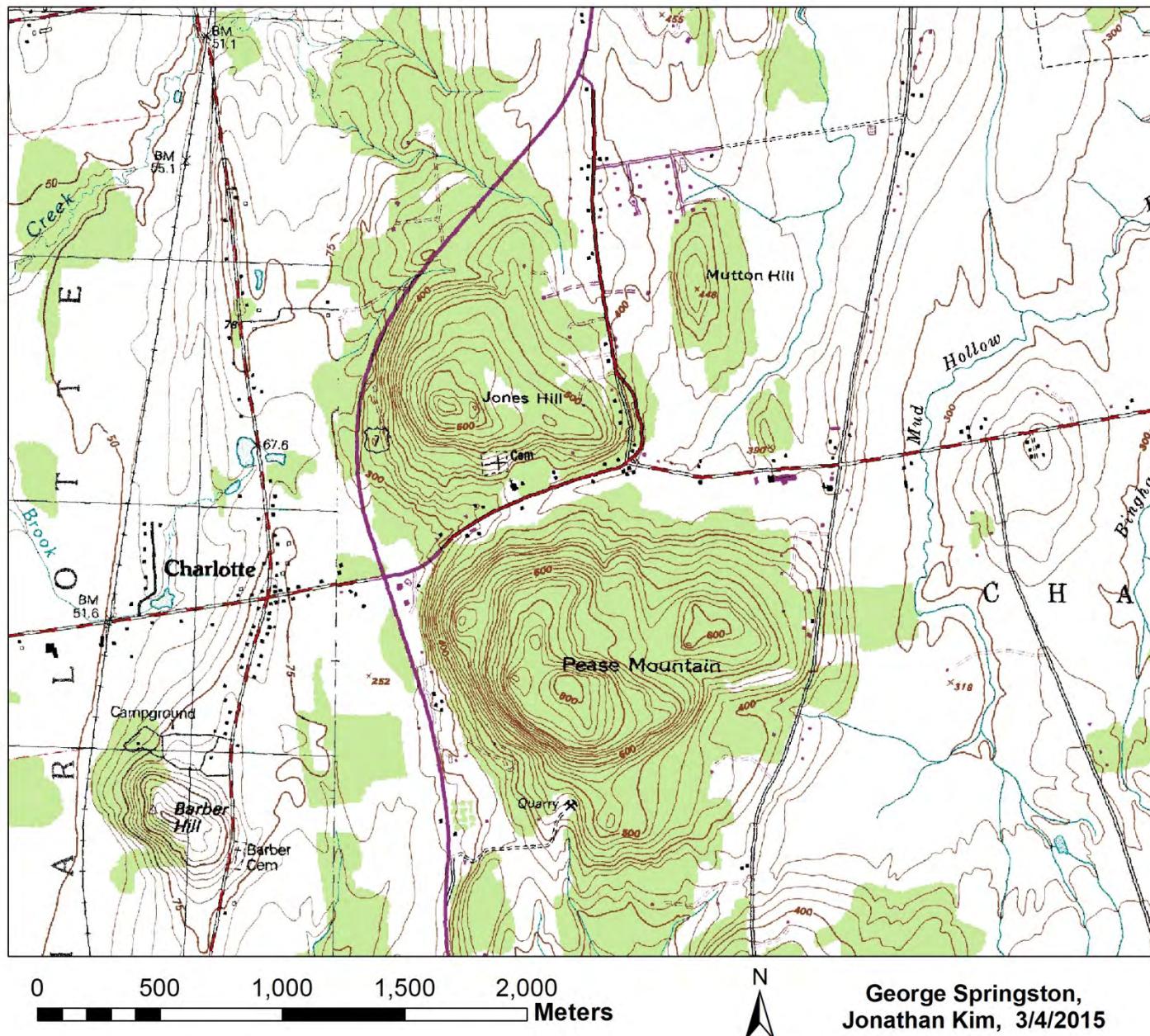


## Shorelines and Bedrock Outcrops at Mt. Philo in Charlotte, Chittenden County



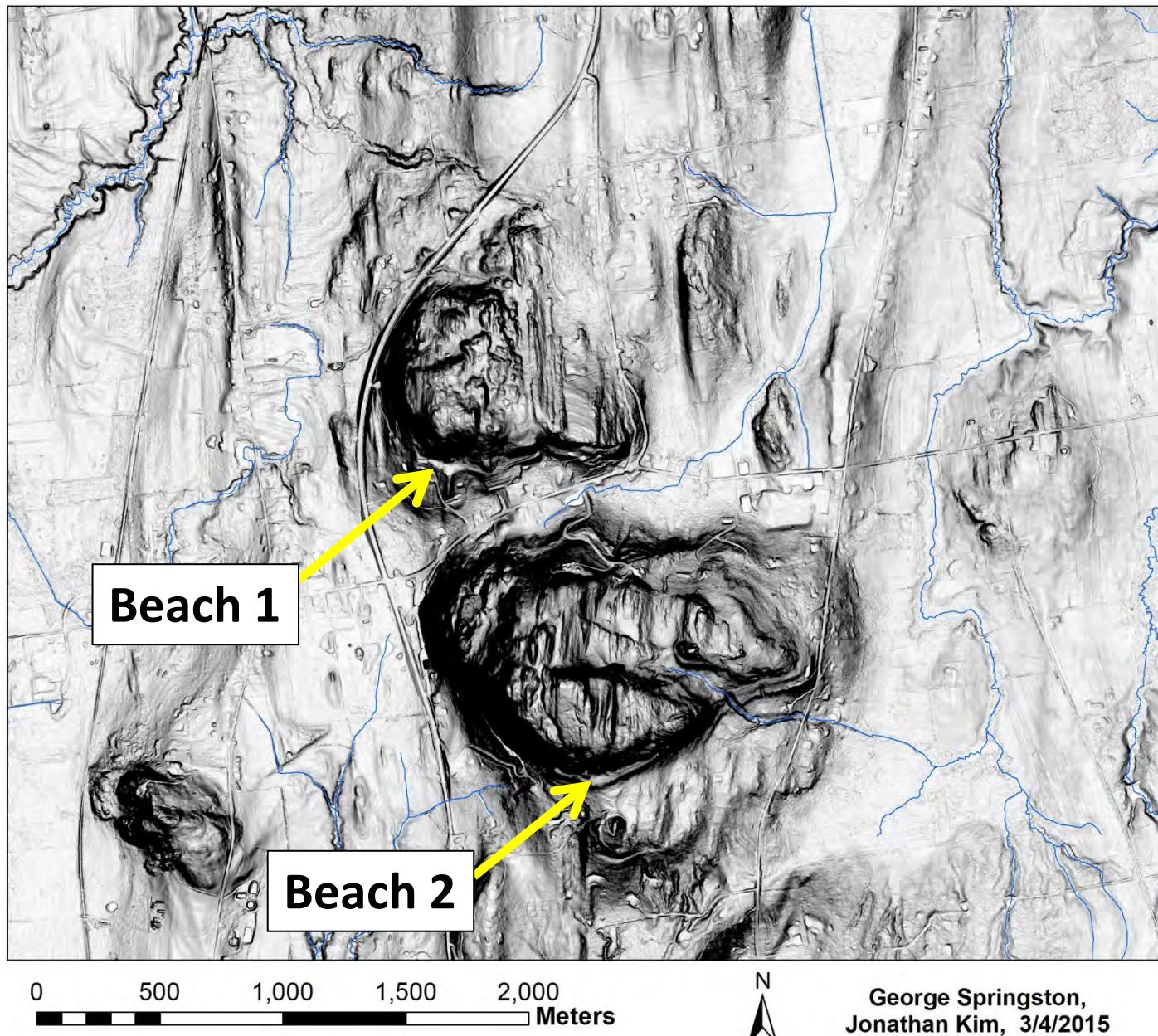


# Beaches and Shorelines on Pease Mountain in Charlotte



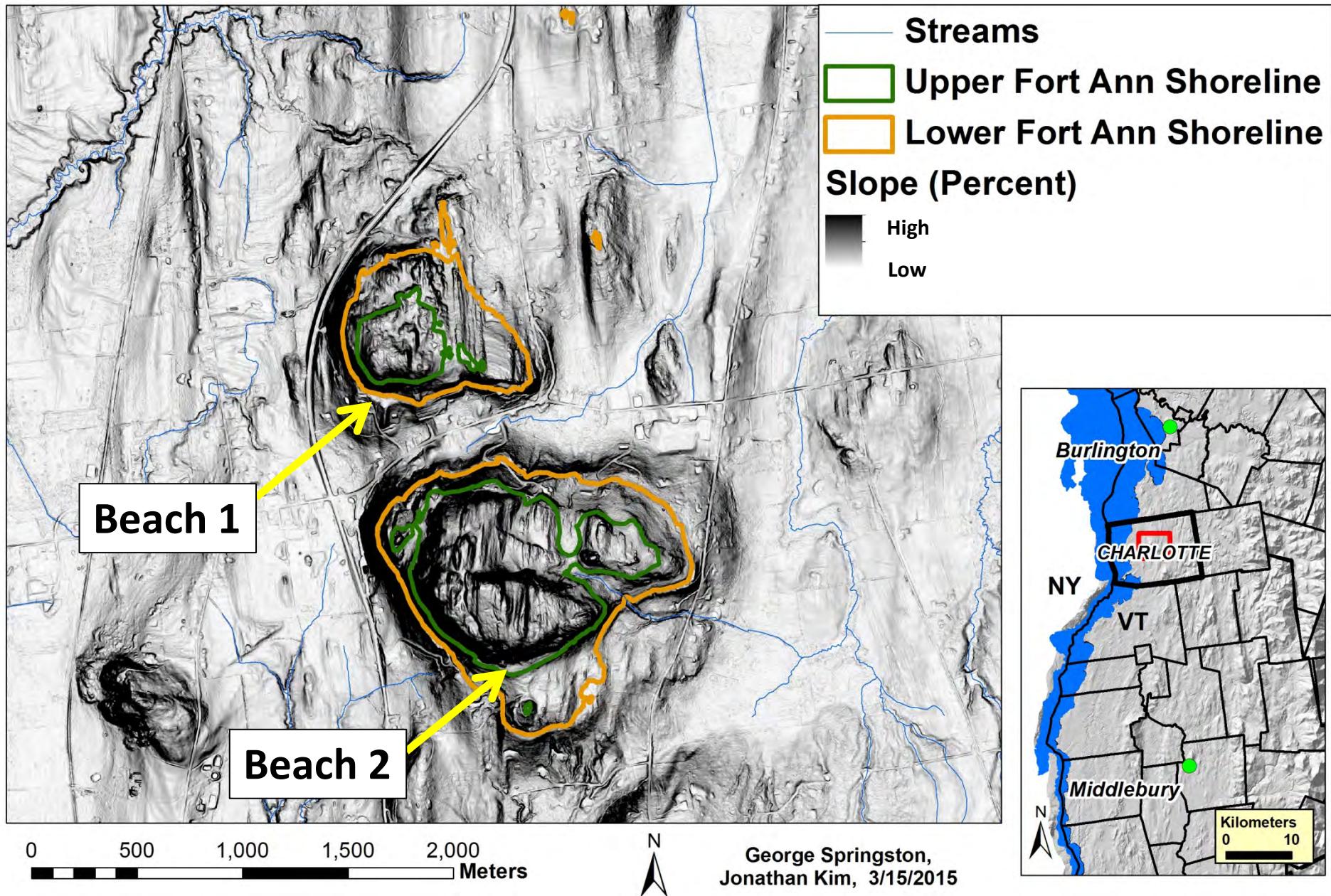


## Beaches and Shorelines on Pease Mountain in Charlotte

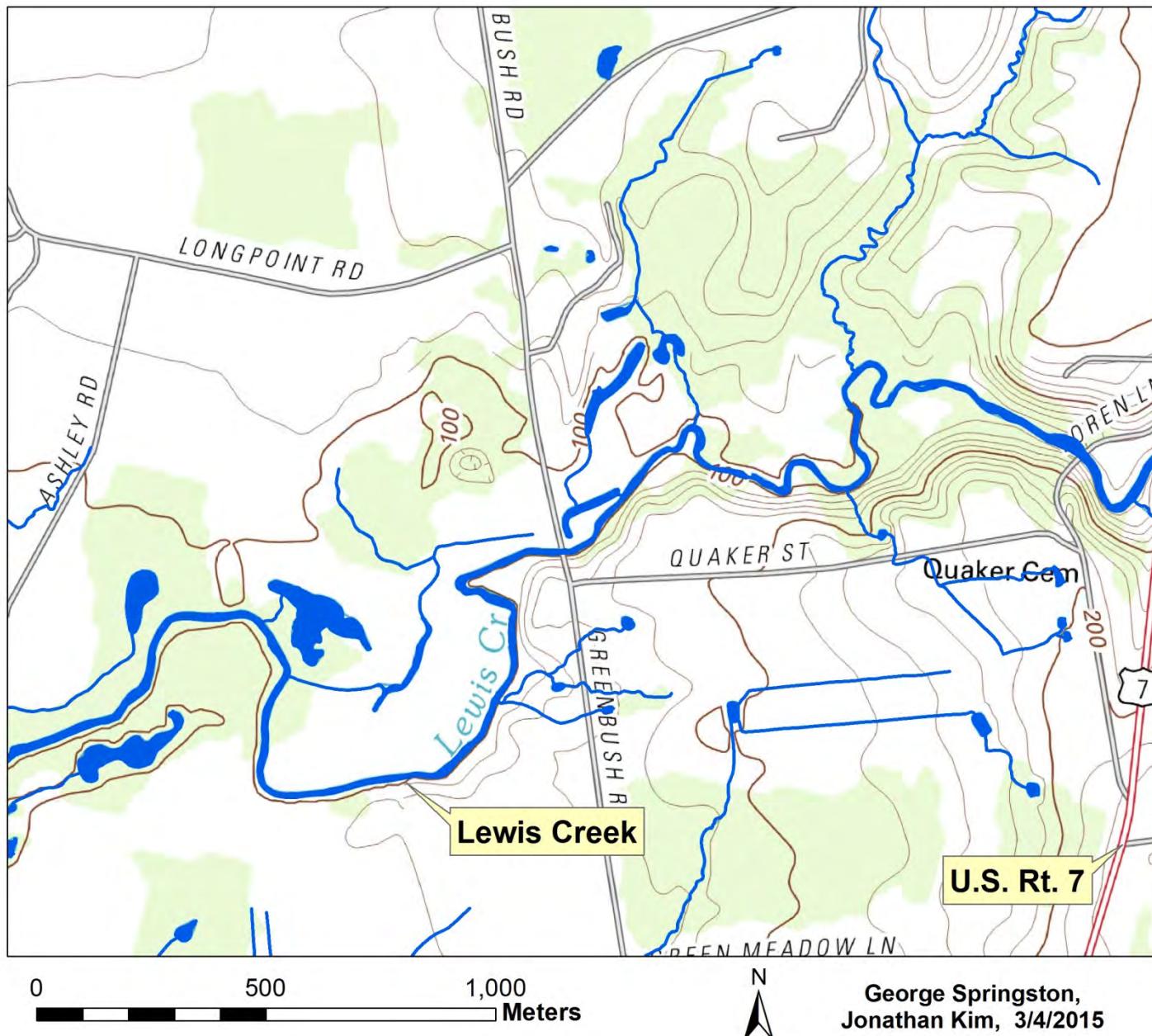




## Beaches and Shorelines on Pease Mountain in Charlotte

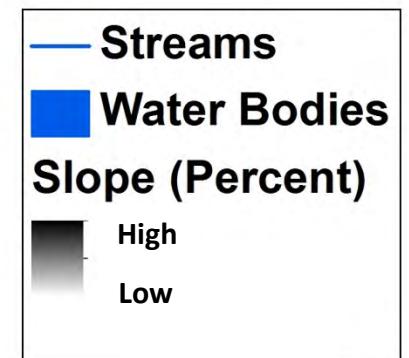
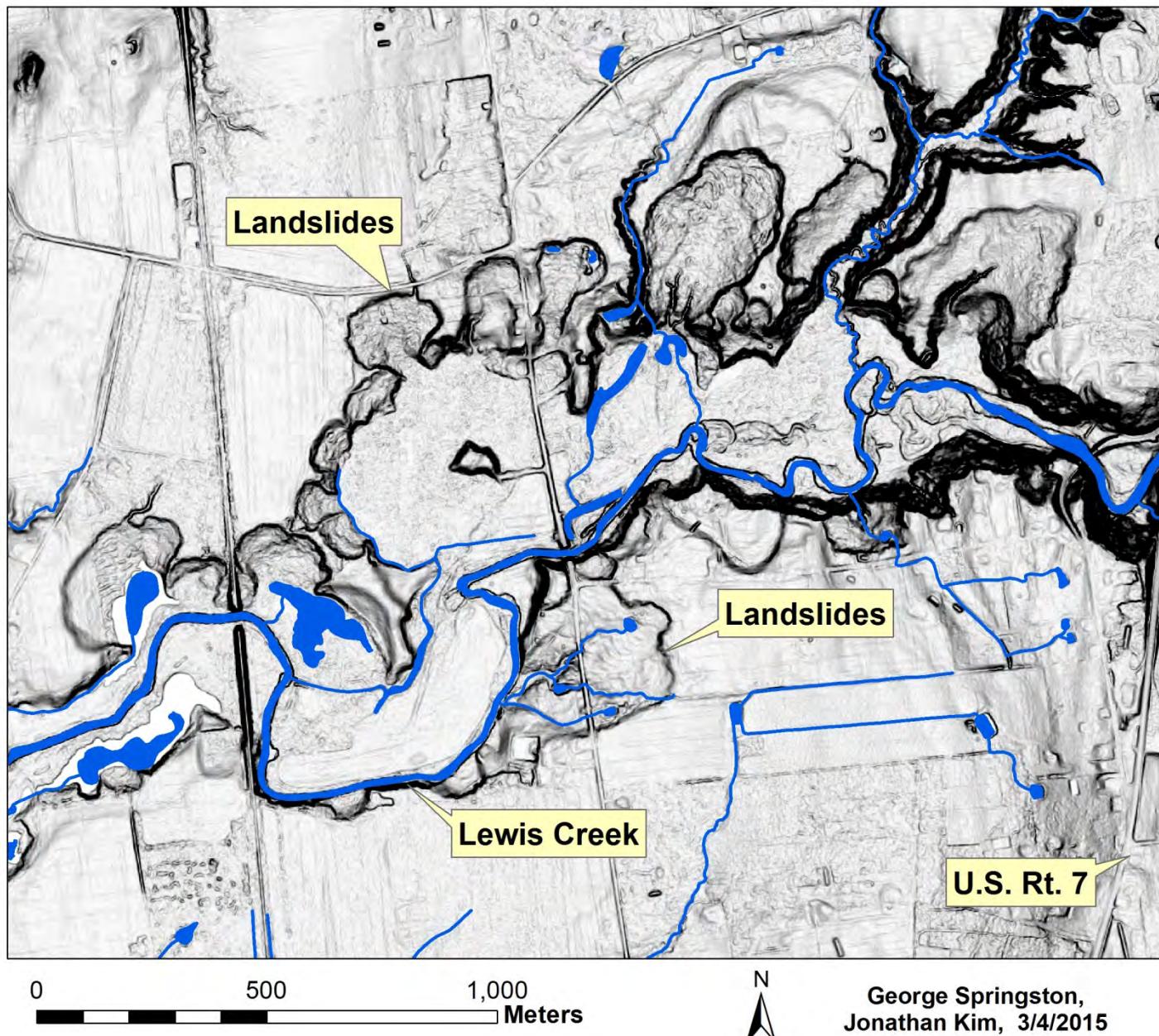


# Landslides on Lewis Creek in Ferrisburg, Addison County



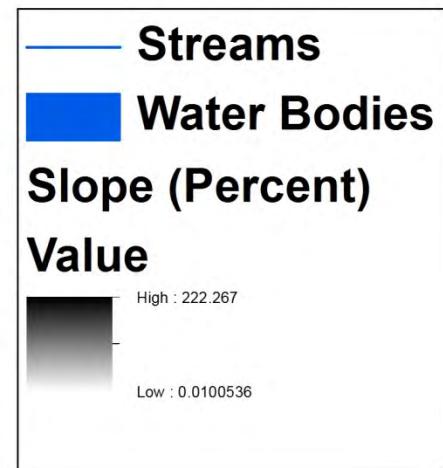
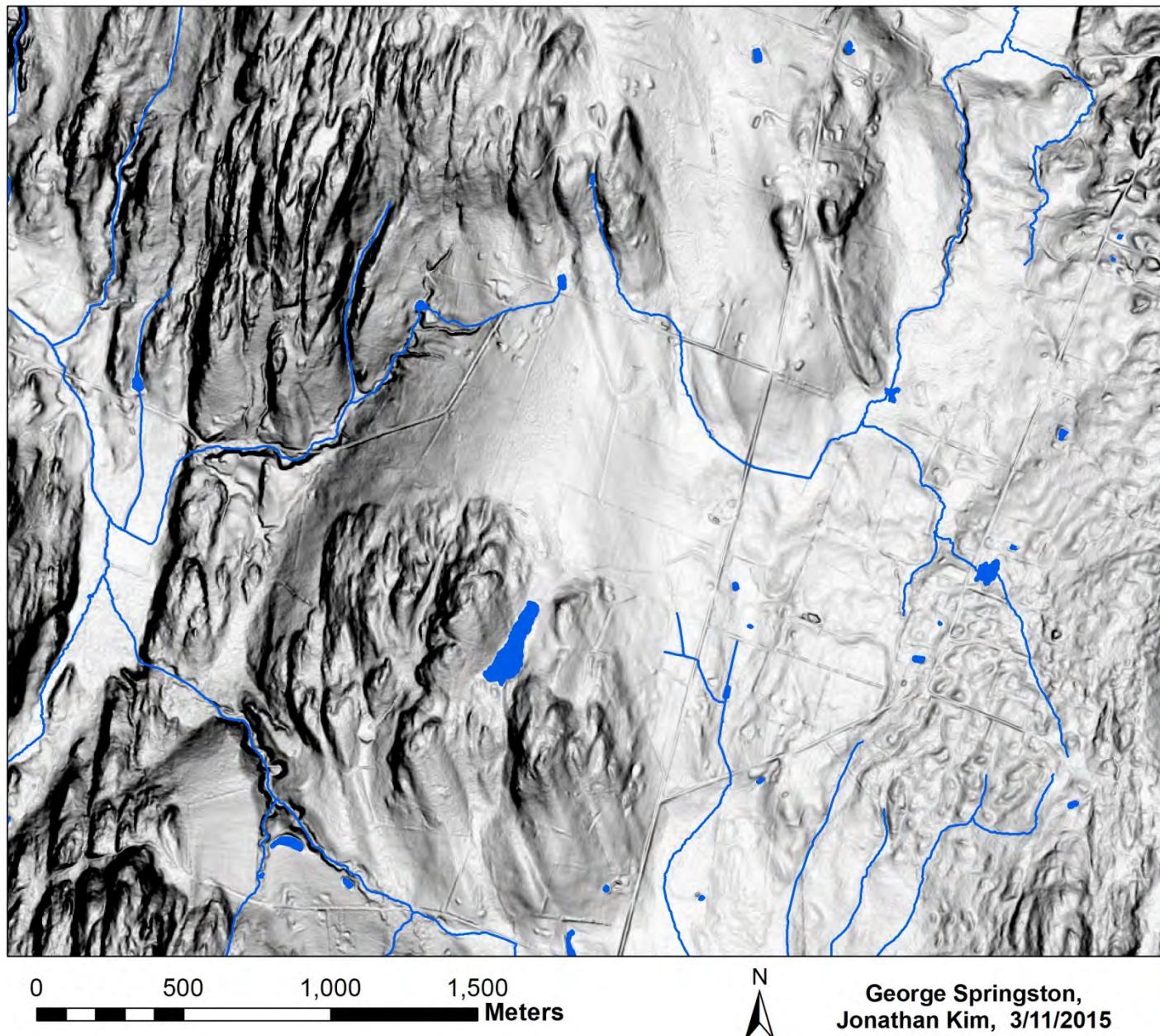


## Landslides on Lewis Creek in Ferrisburg, Addison County



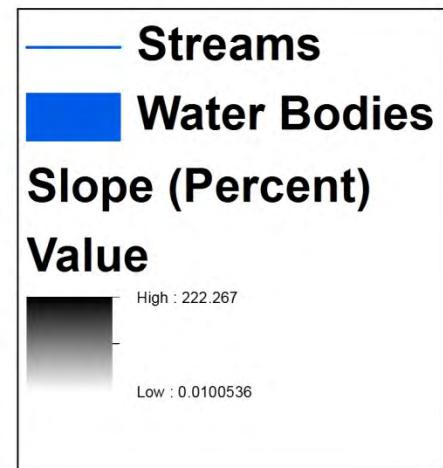
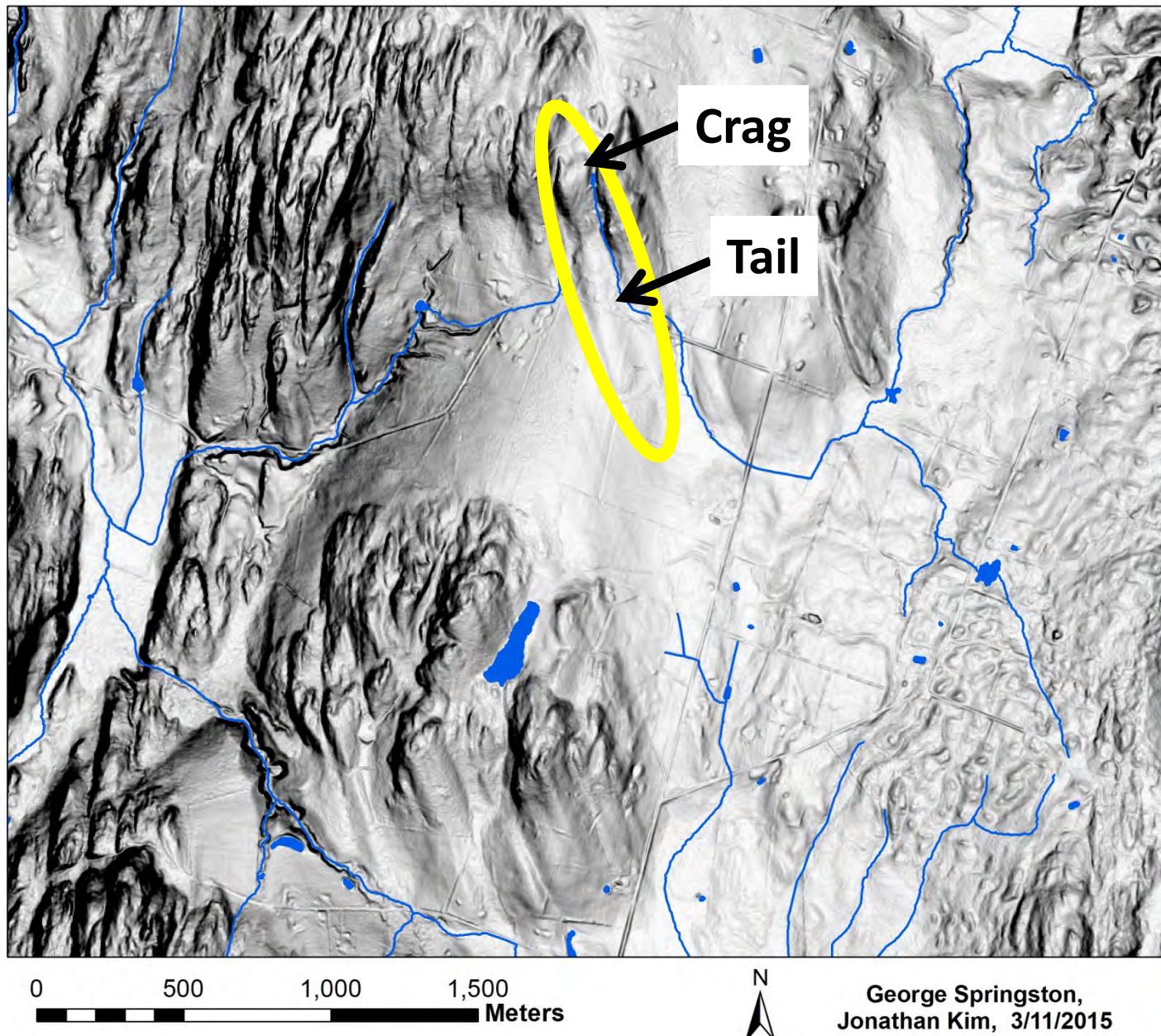


## Crag and Tail Landforms in Williston, Chittenden County



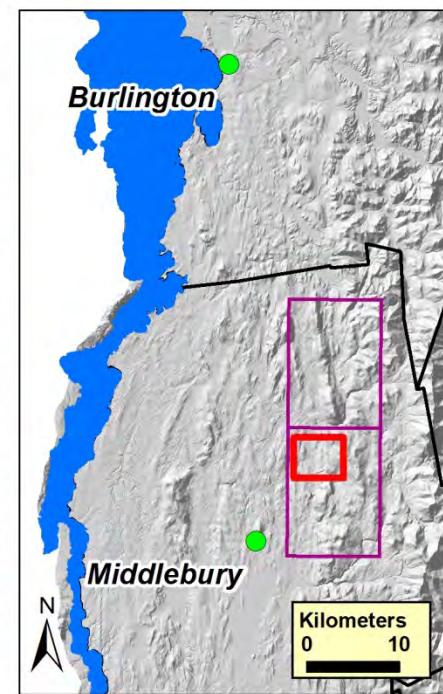
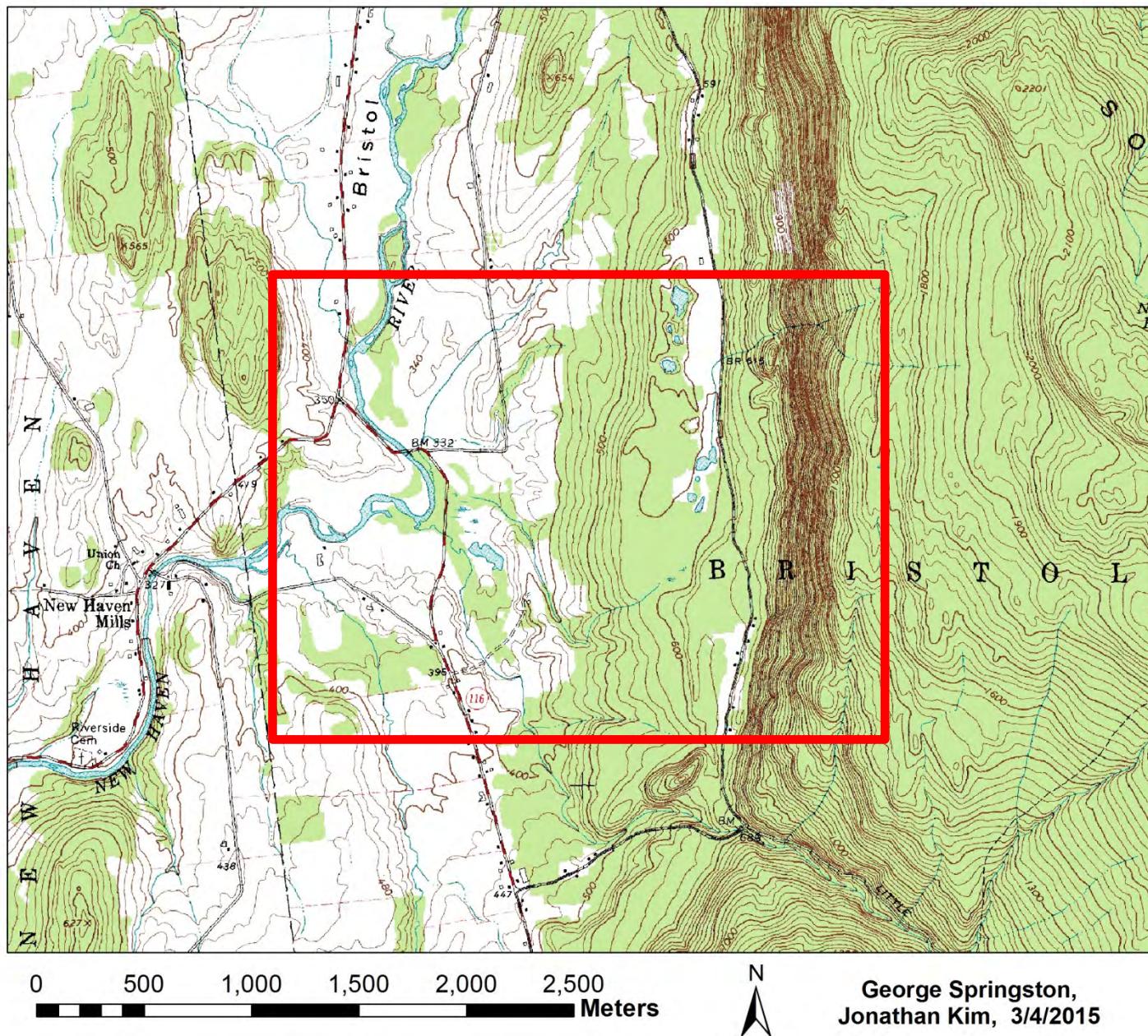


## Crag and Tail Landforms in Williston, Chittenden County



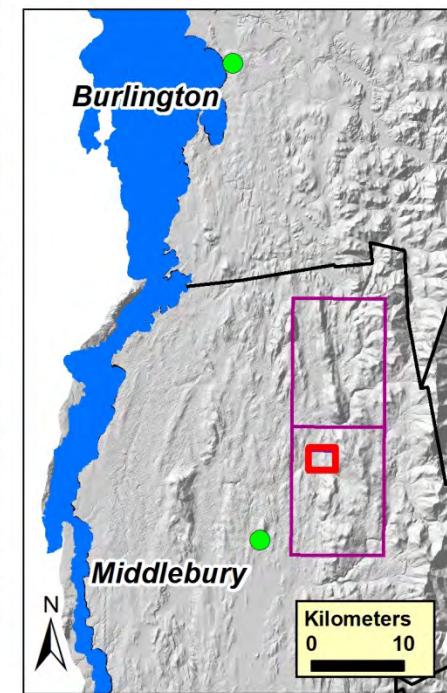
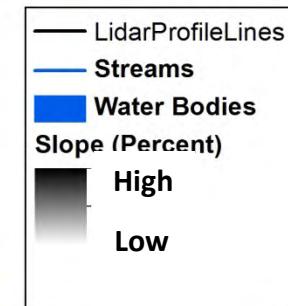
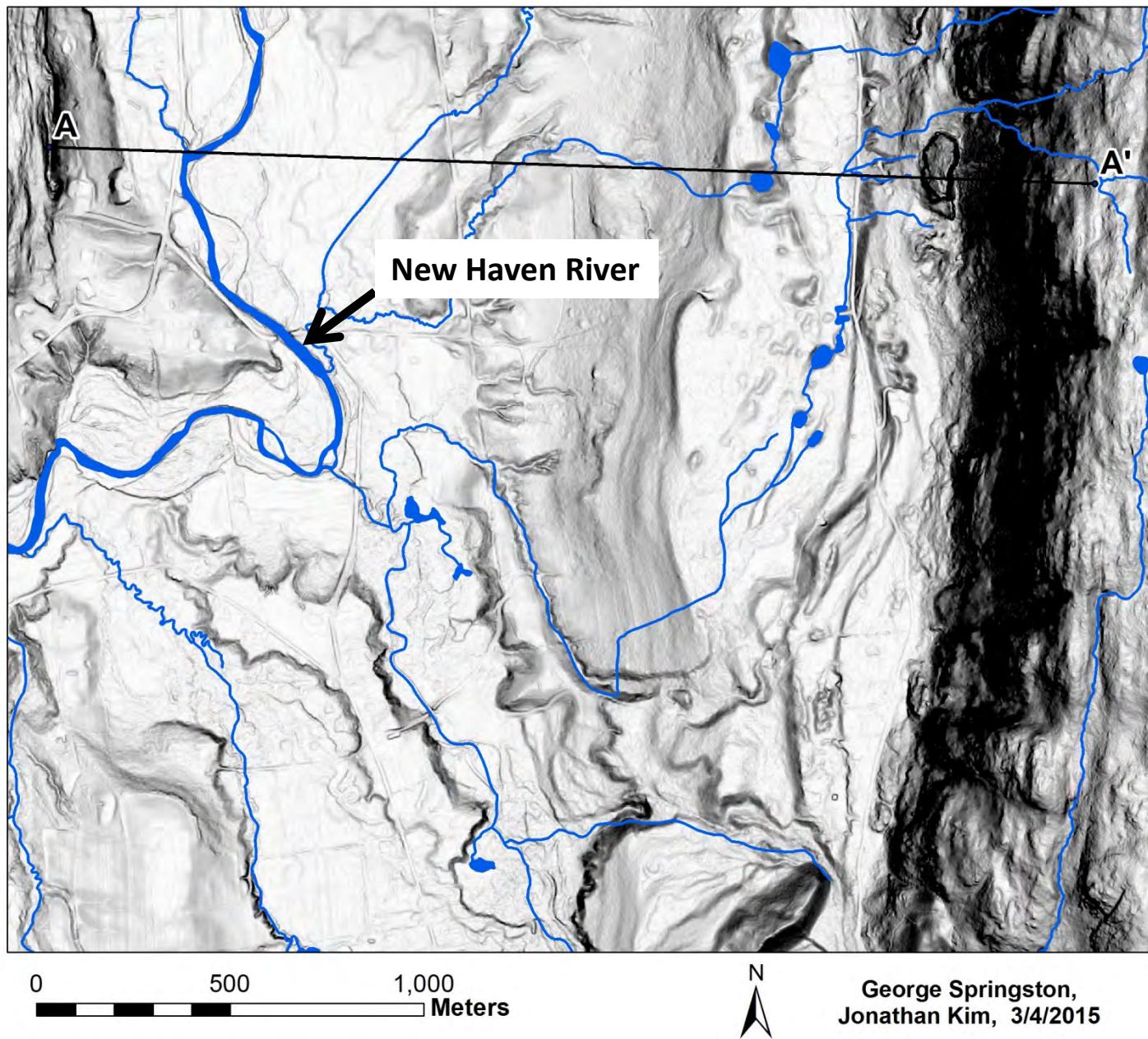


## Lower Notch Road Kame Terrace in Bristol, South Mountain Quadrangle



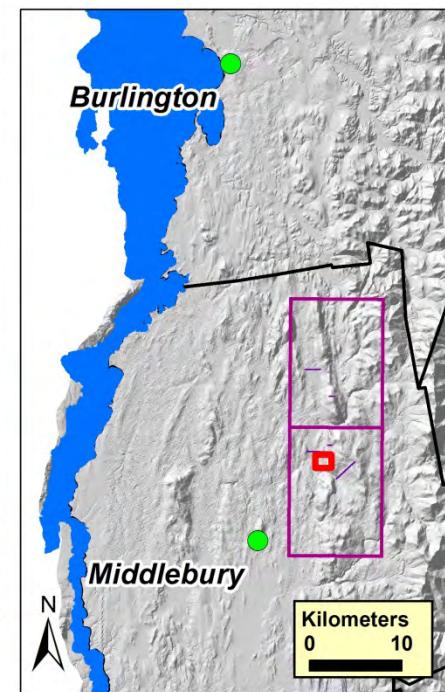
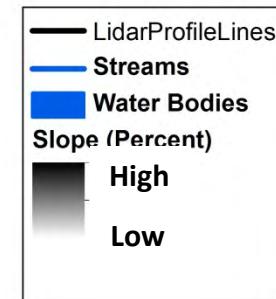
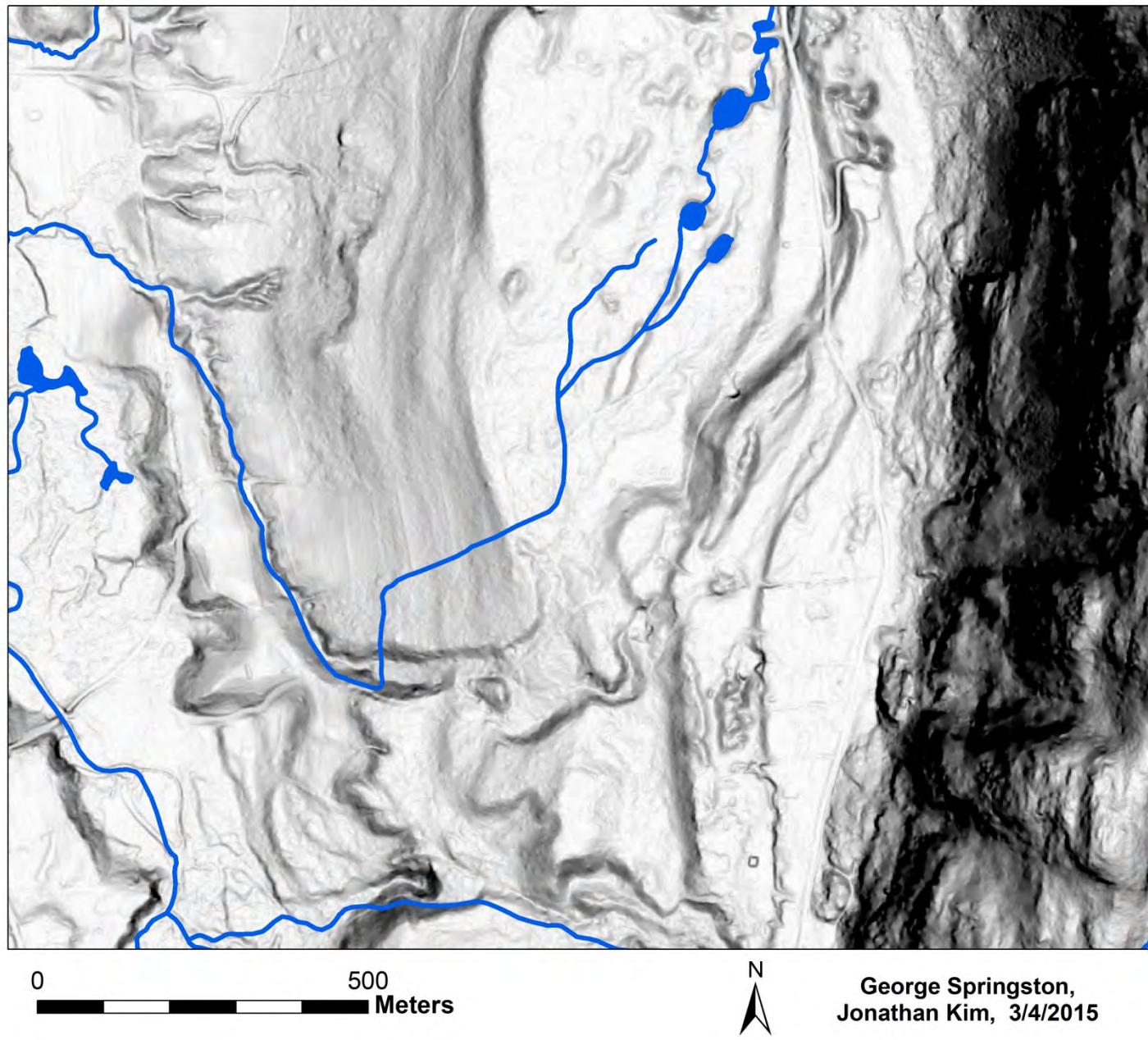


## Lower Notch Road Kame Terrace in Bristol, South Mountain Quadrangle



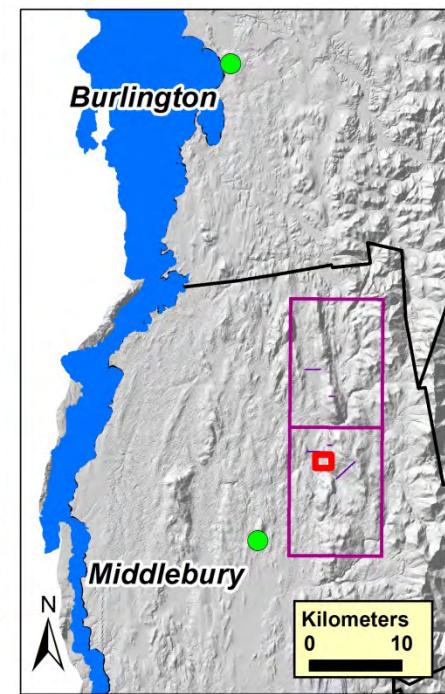
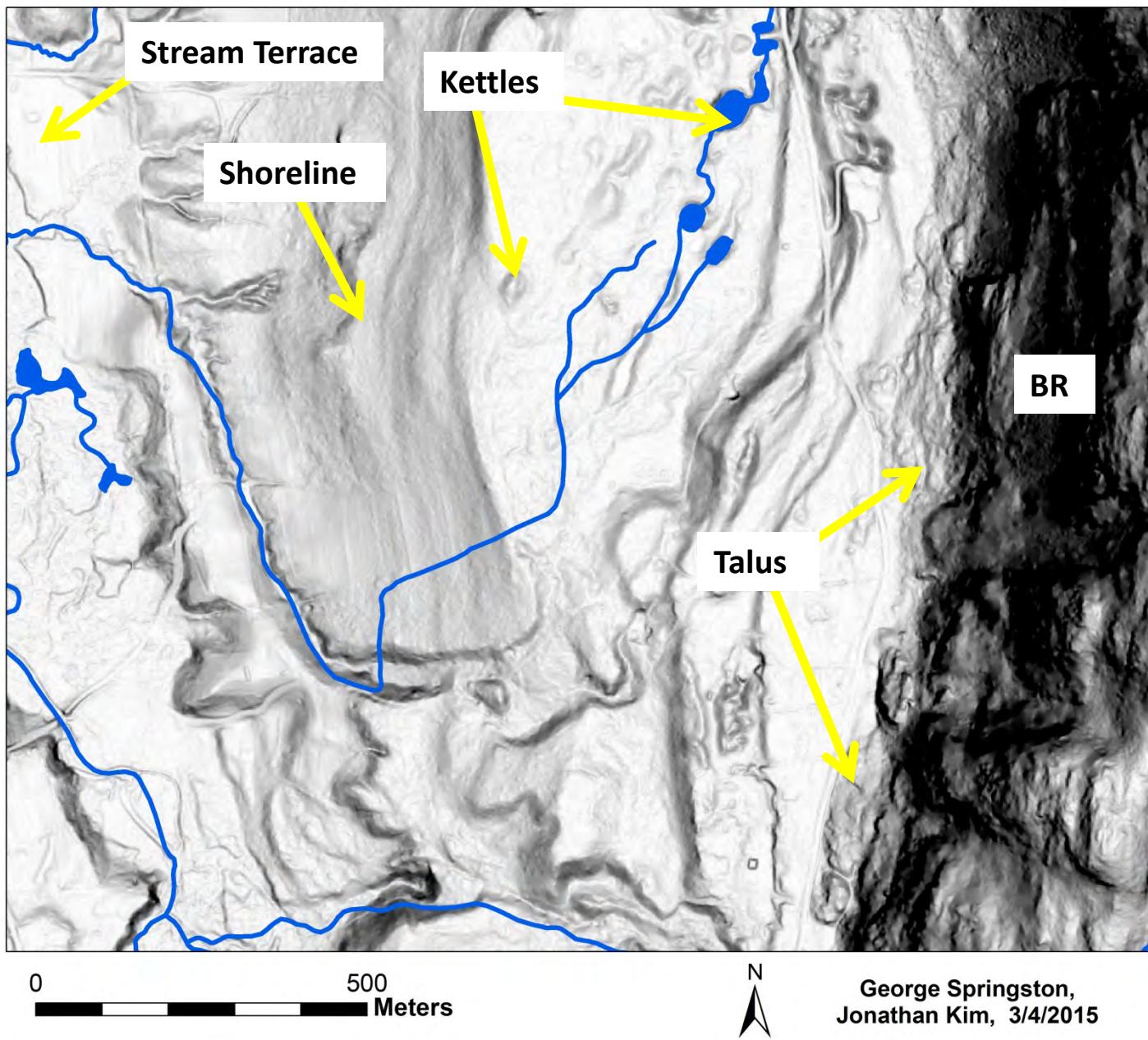


## Lower Notch Road Kame Terrace in Bristol, South Mountain Quadrangle



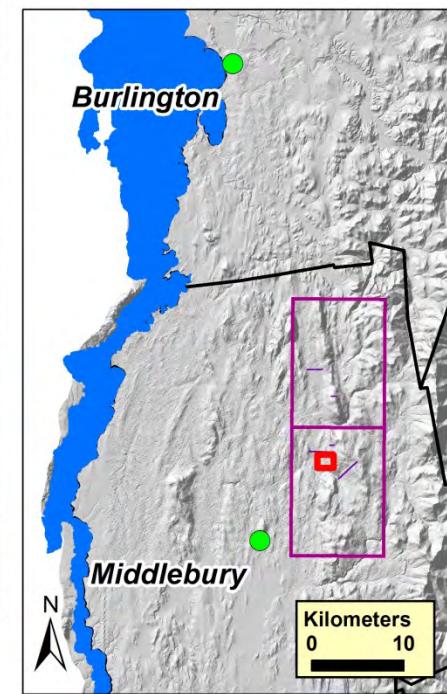
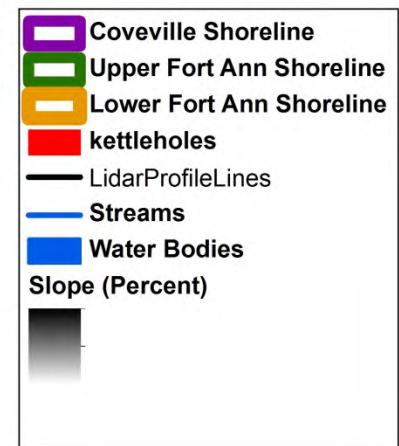
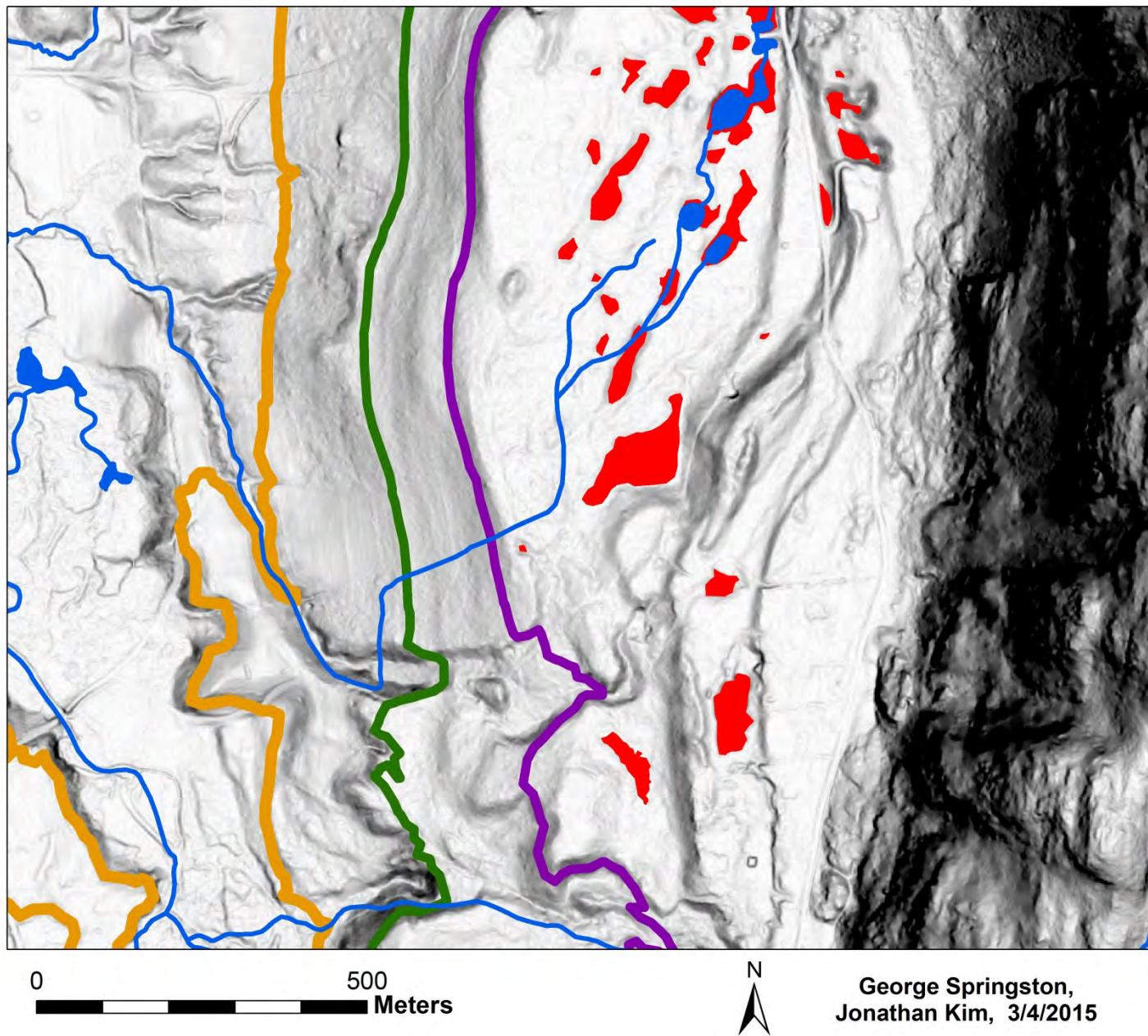


## Lower Notch Road Kame Terrace in Bristol, South Mountain Quadrangle



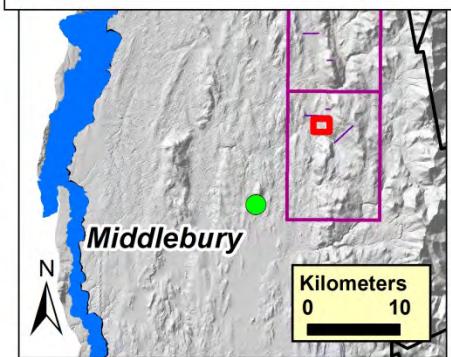
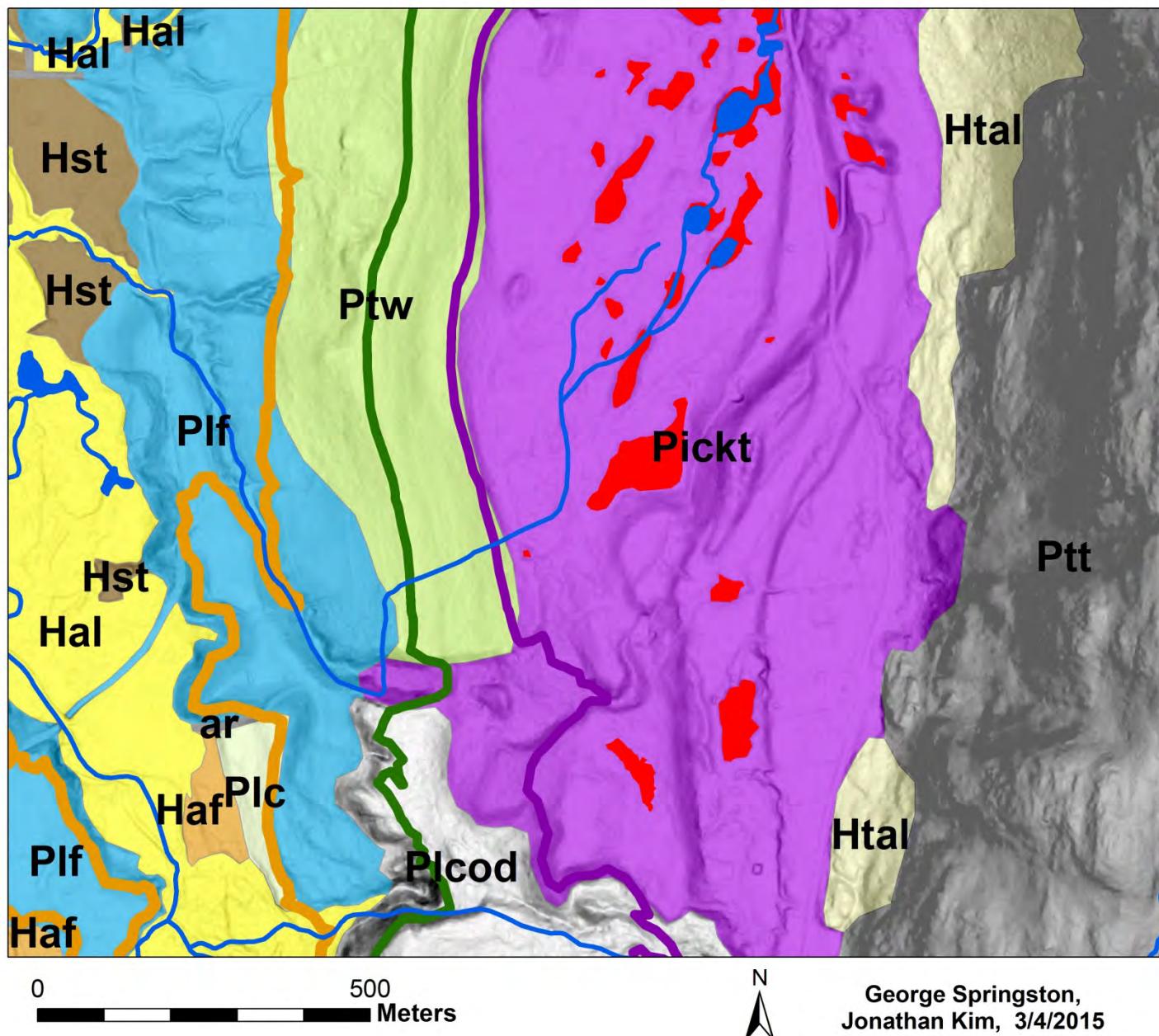


## Lower Notch Road Kame Terrace in Bristol, South Mountain Quadrangle



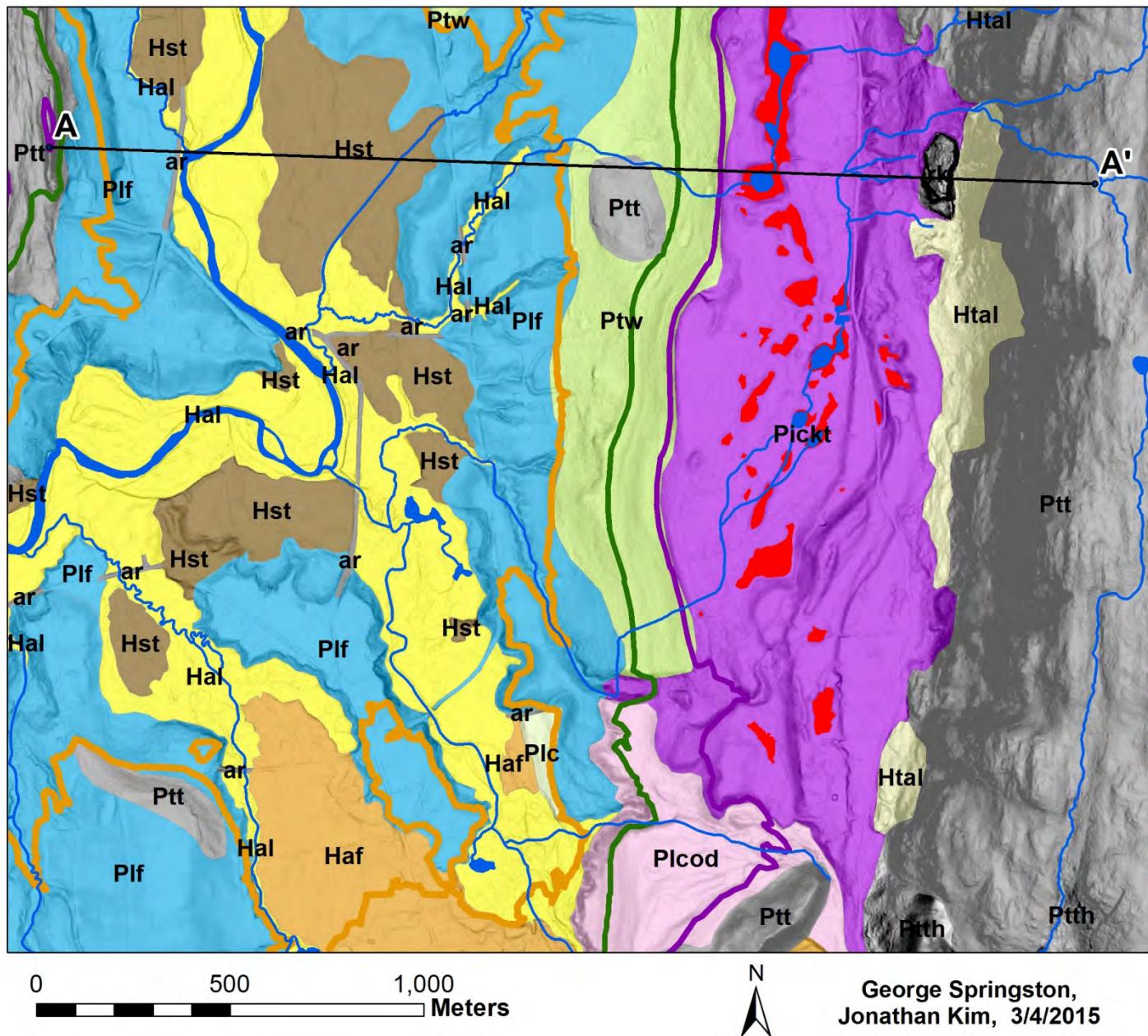


## Lower Notch Road Kame Terrace



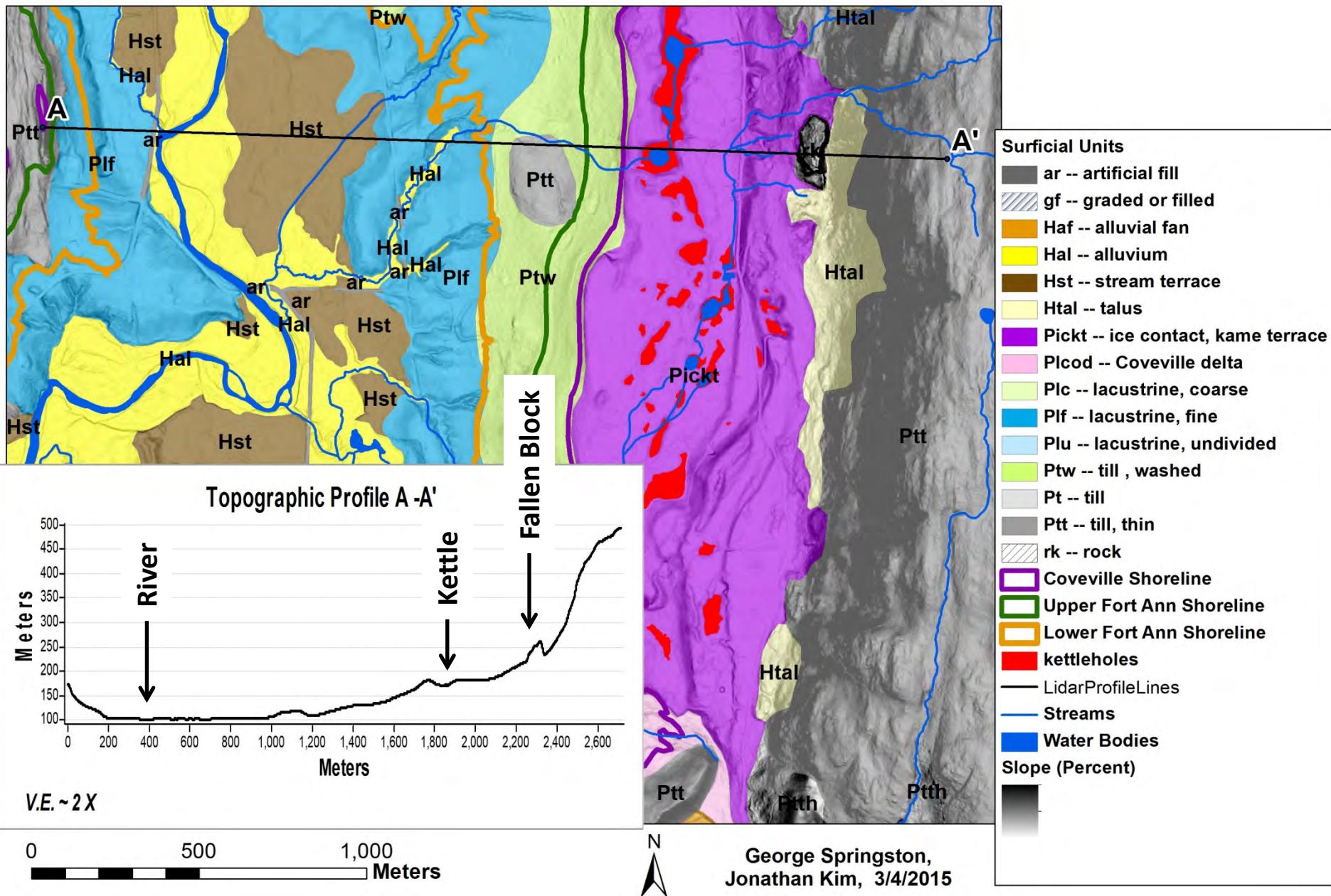


# Lower Notch Road Kame Terrace in Bristol, South Mountain Quadrangle



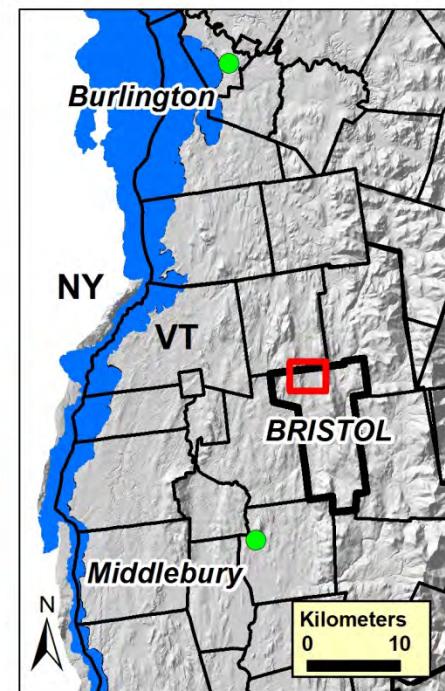
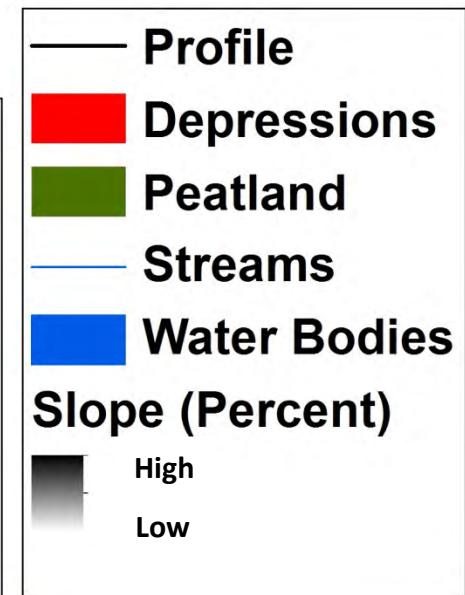
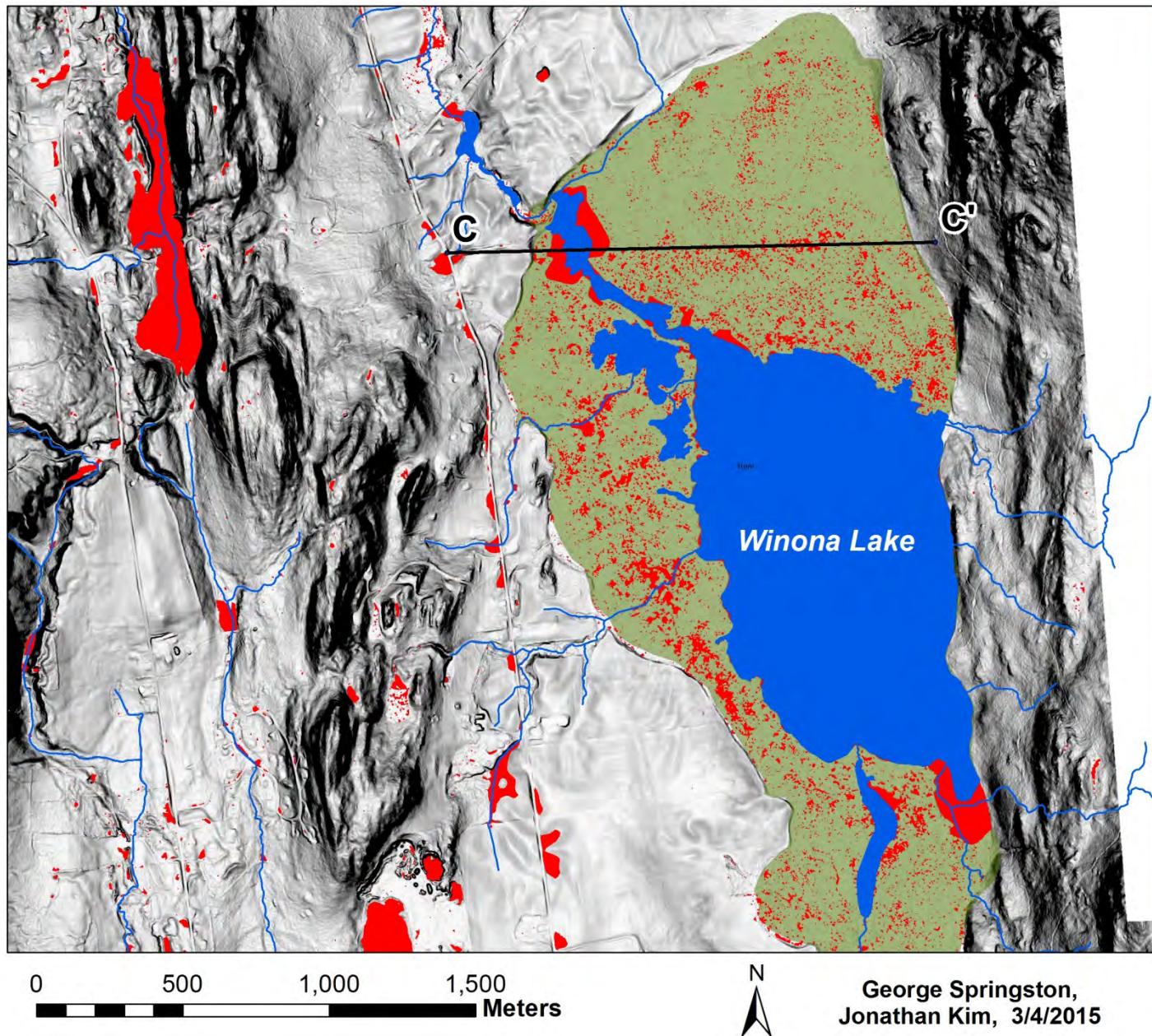


# Lower Notch Road Kame Terrace in Bristol, South Mountain Quadrangle



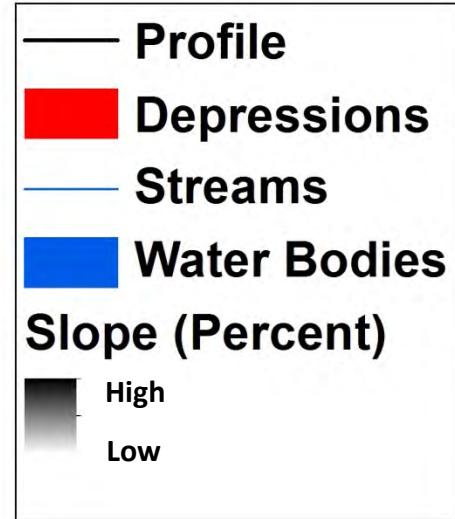
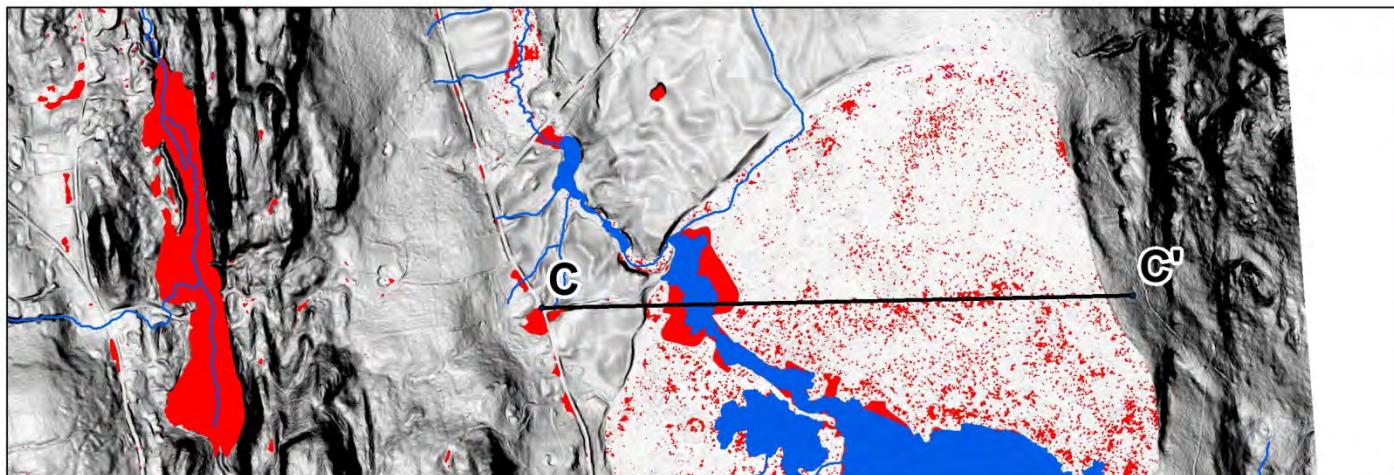


## Hummocky Topography in a Peatland at Winona Lake, Bristol

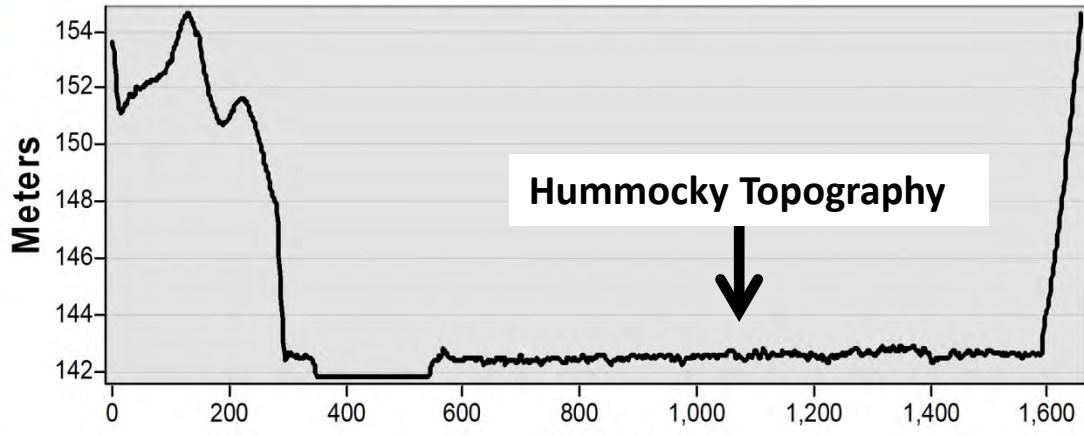




## Profile Across Peatland



Topographic Profile C-C'

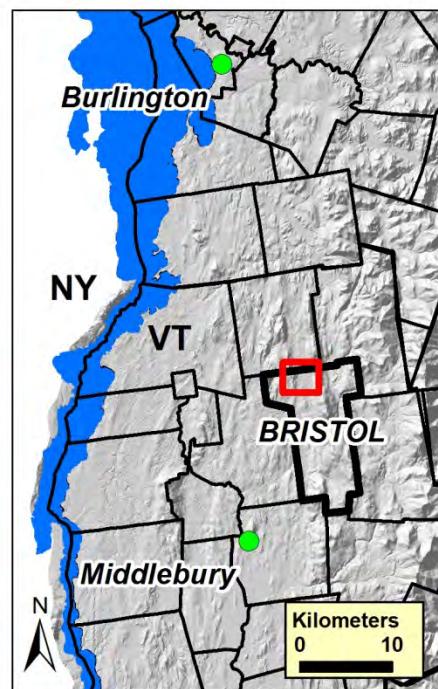


V.E. =~ 50 X

0 500 1,000 1,500 Meters

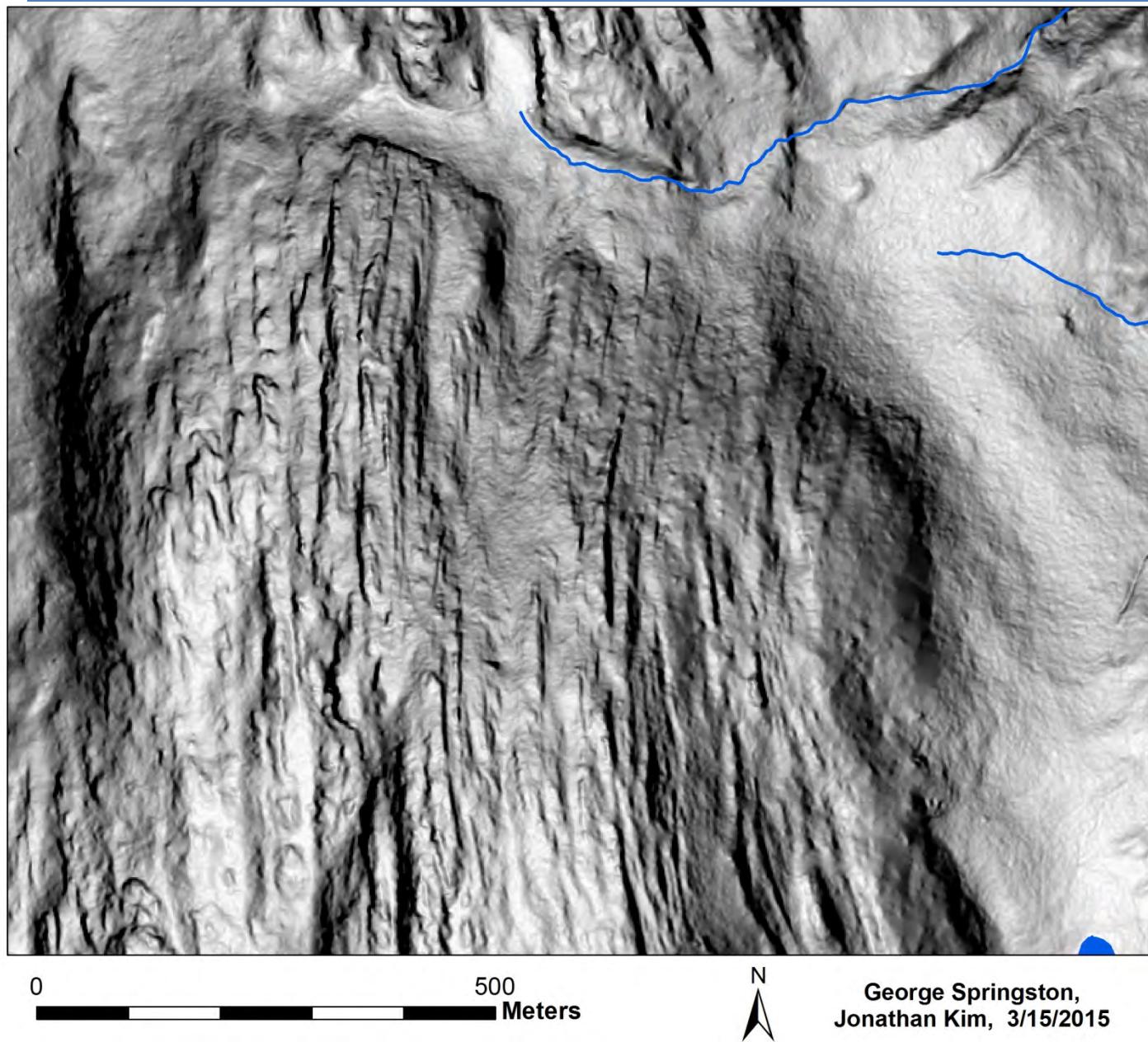


George Springston,  
Jonathan Kim, 3/4/2015





# Brittle and Ductile Structures in the massive quartzites of the Lower Cambrian Cheshire Formation on Hogback Mountain, Bristol.

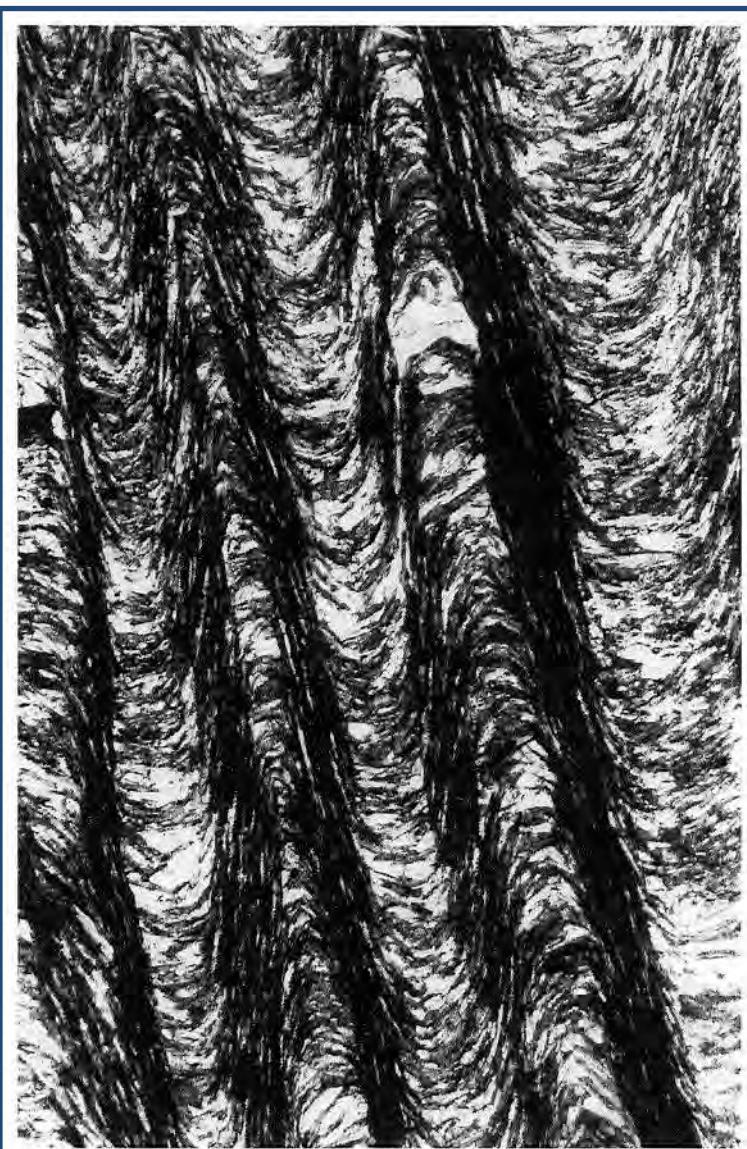




Cleavage and “megalithons” (left)



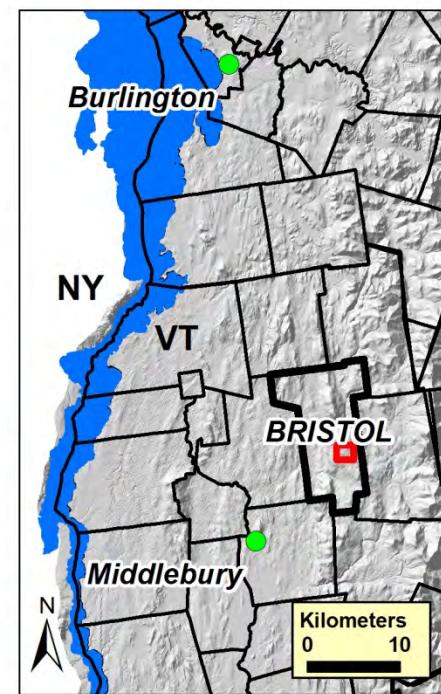
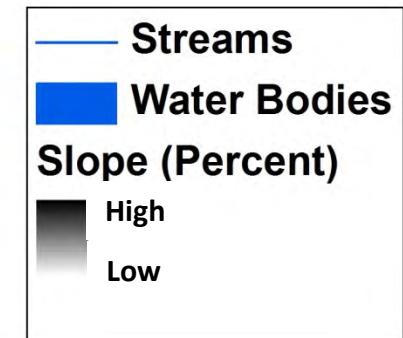
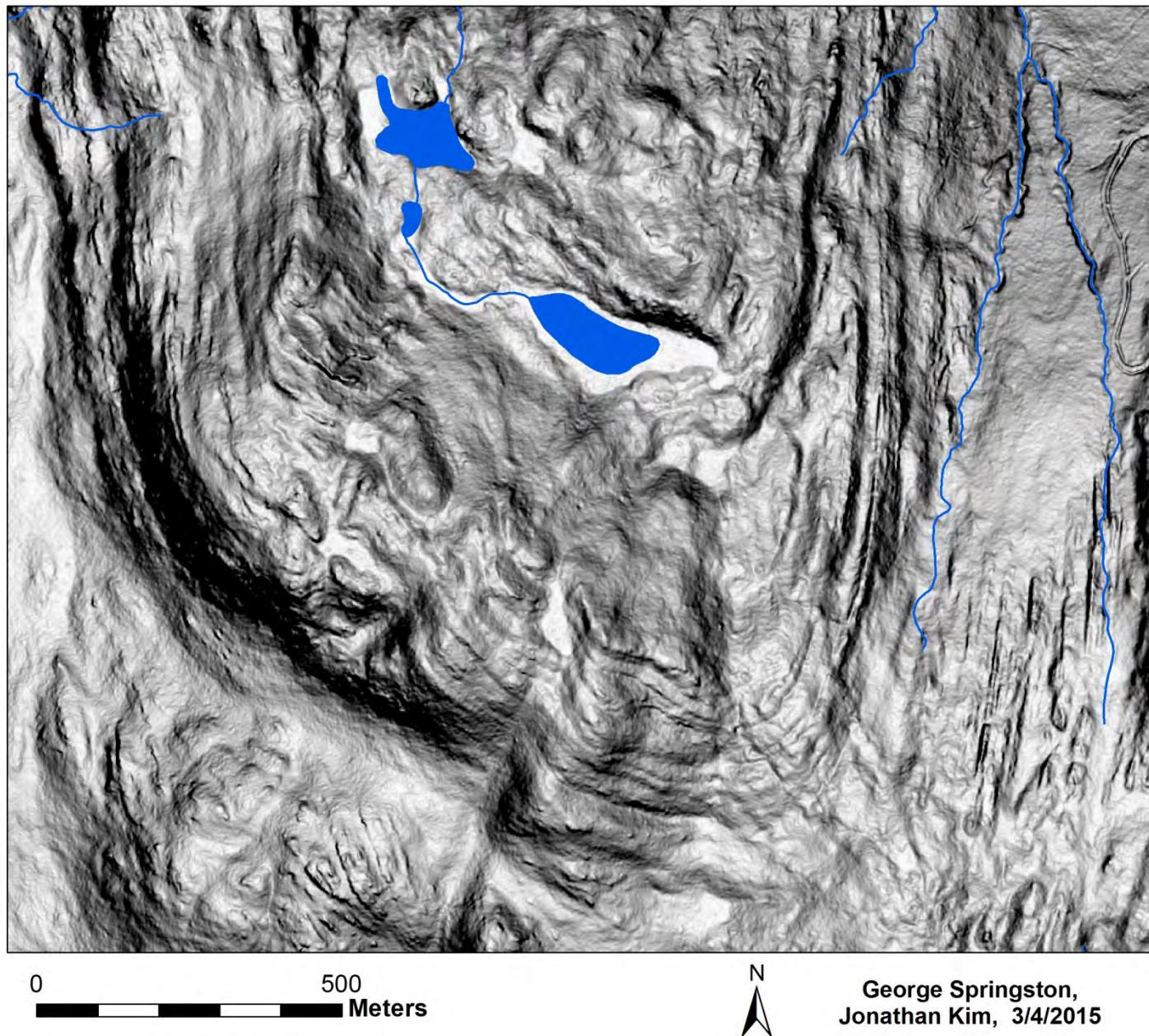
Cleavage and microlithons (right)



From Passchier and Trouw, 2005, Figure 4.12.  
Field of view is about 2.5 mm across.

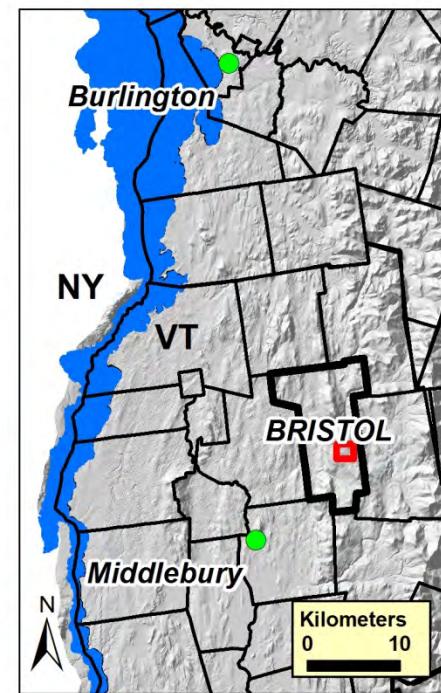
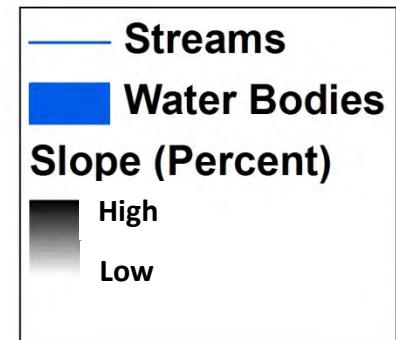
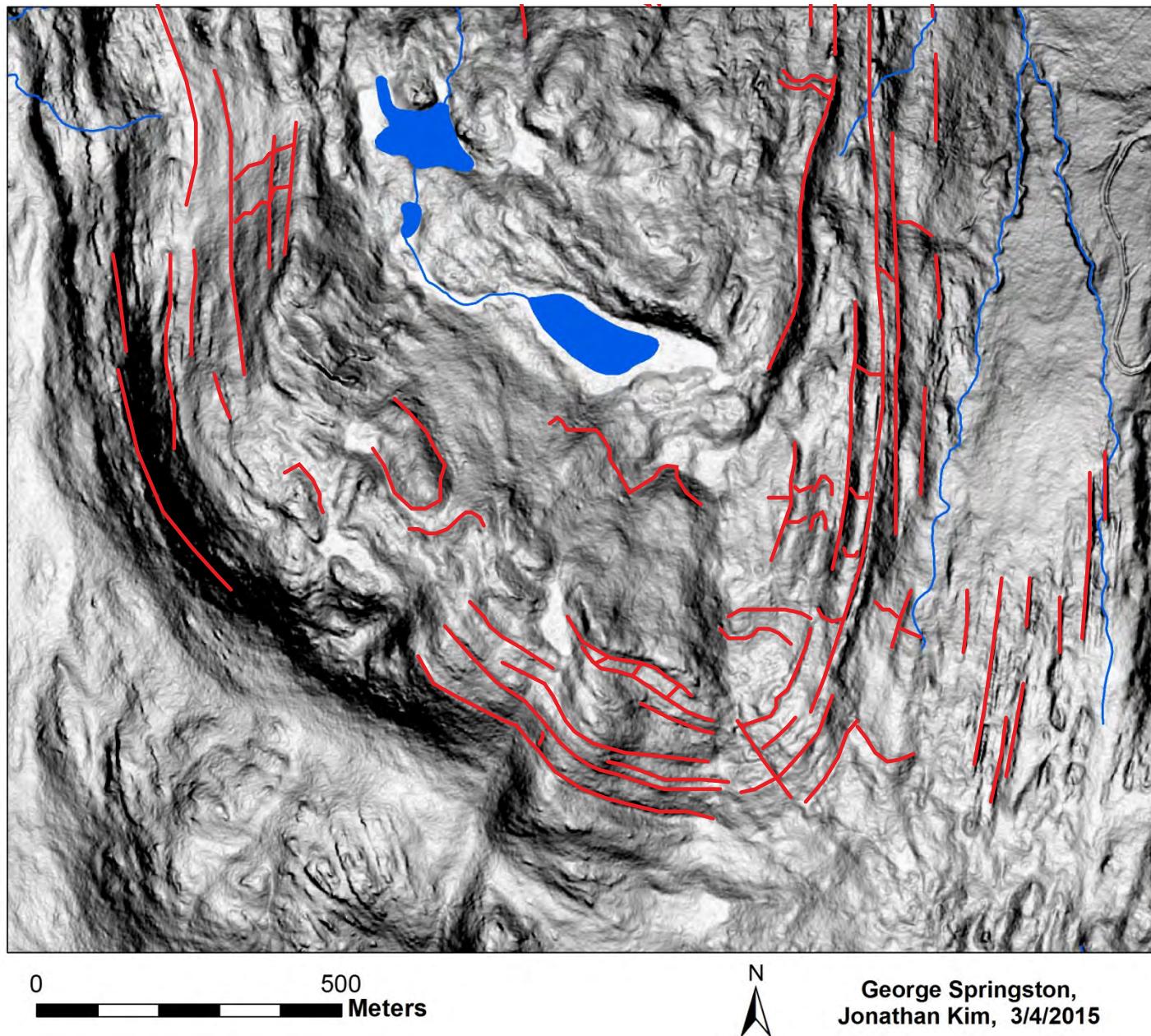


## Brittle and Ductile Structures on South Mountain in Bristol



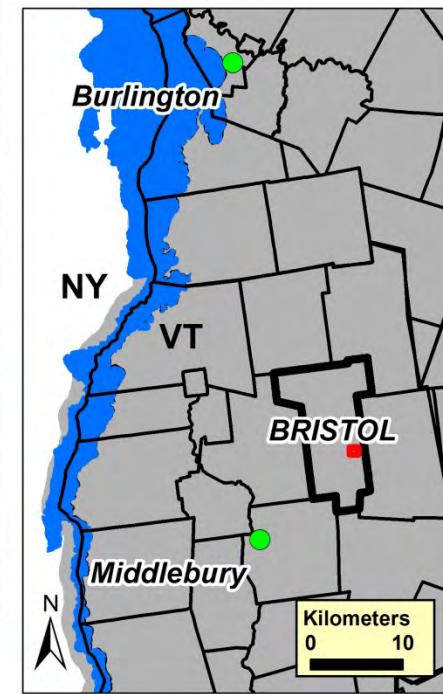
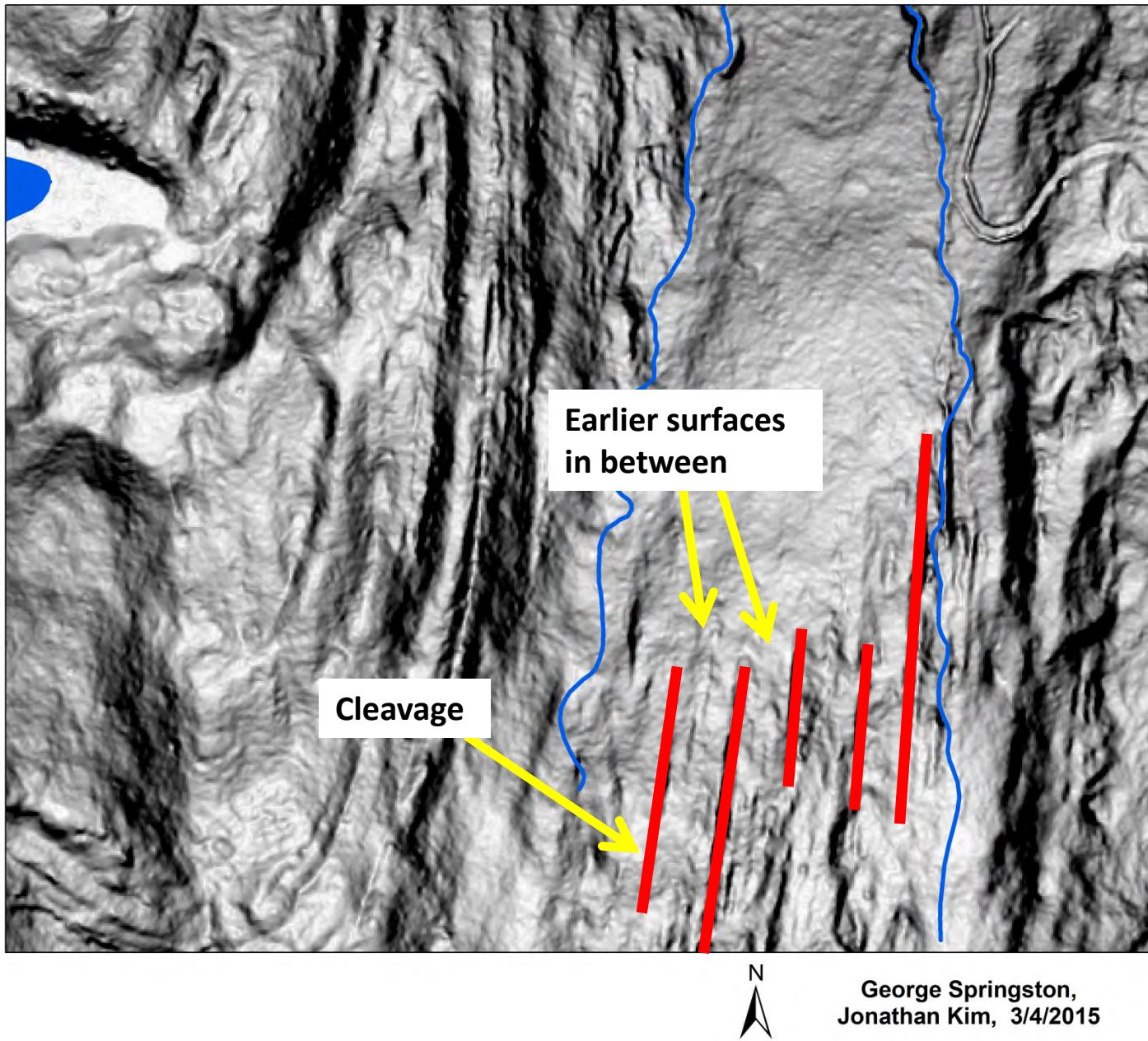


## Brittle and Ductile Structures on South Mountain in Bristol

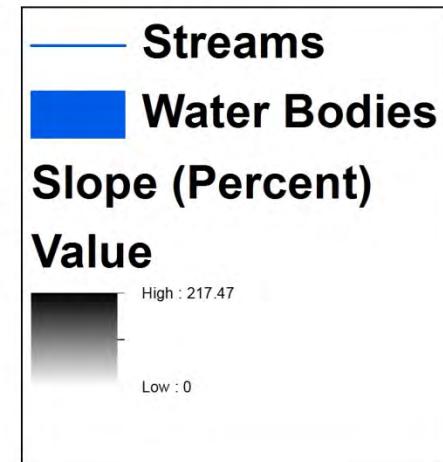
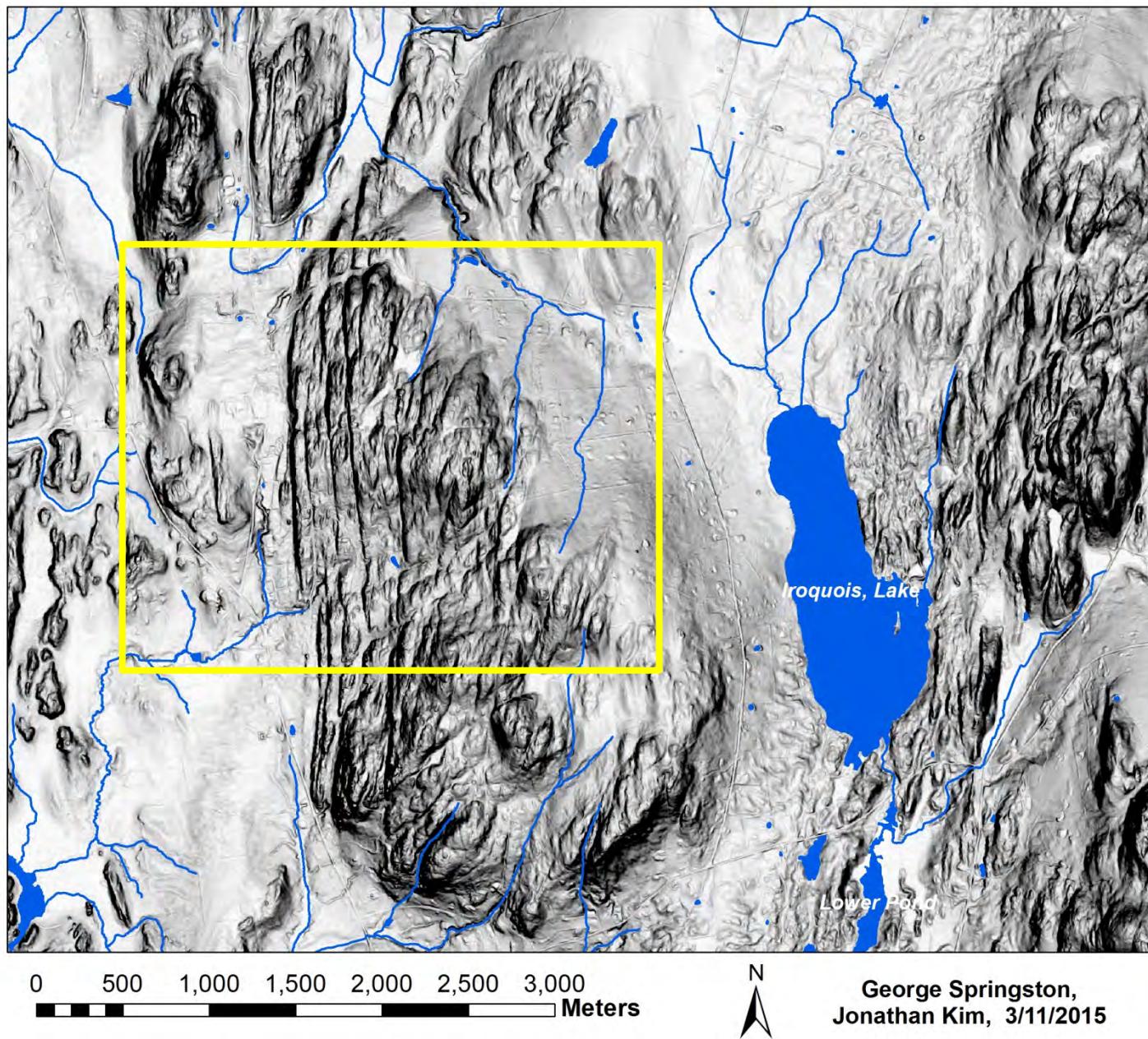




## Brittle and Ductile Structures on South Mountain in Bristol

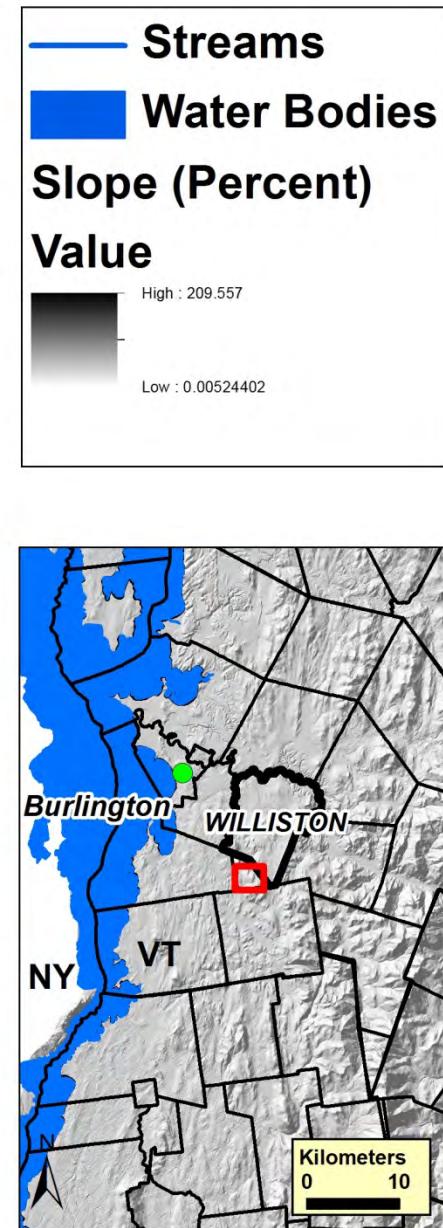
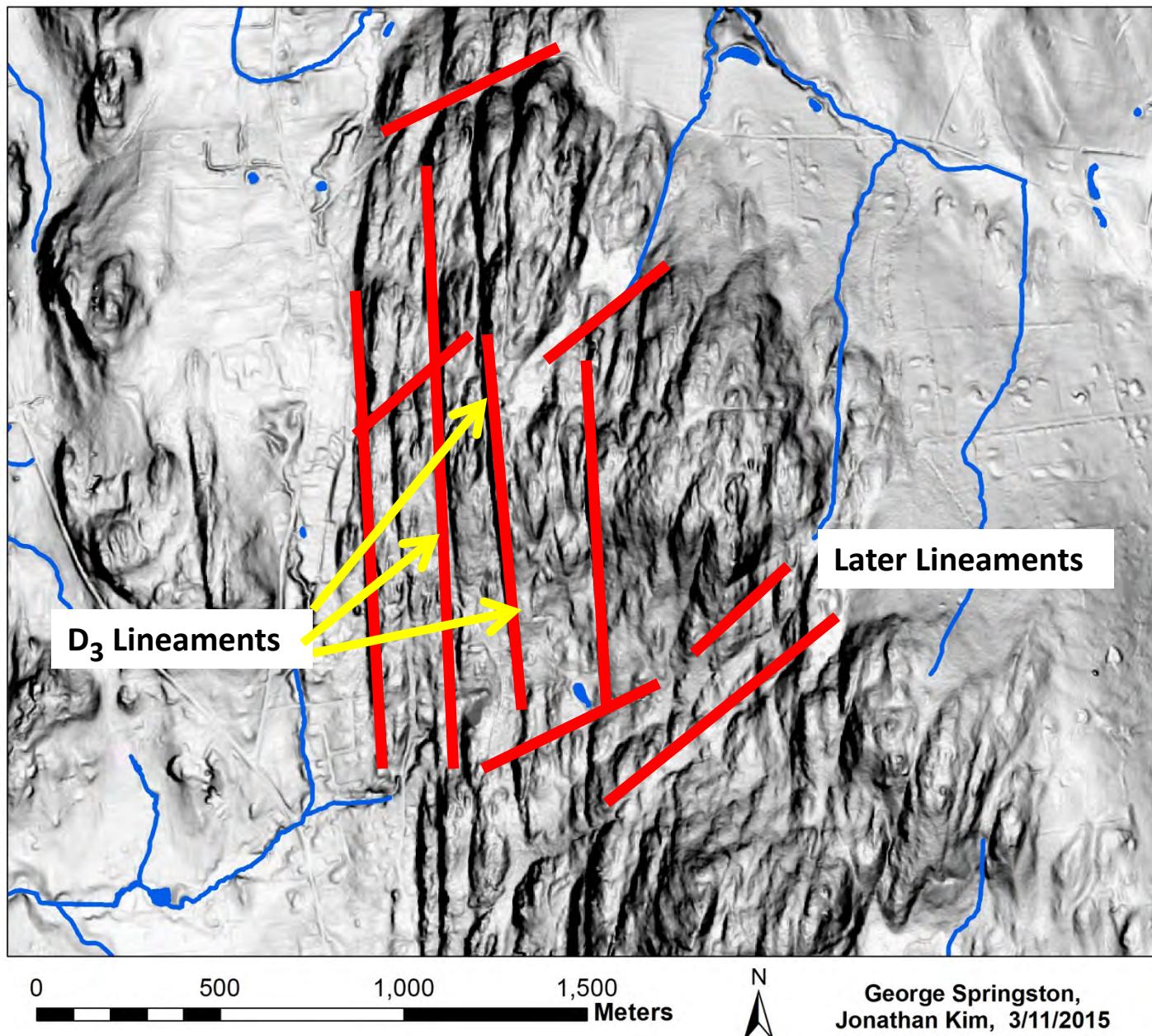


# Lineaments in the Cambrian – Neoproterozoic Fairfield Pond Formation (Phyllite and Phyllitic Quartzite) in southern Williston and St. George





# Lineaments in the Cambrian – Neoproterozoic Fairfield Pond Formation (Phyllite and Phyllitic Quartzite) in southern Williston and St. George



## Analysis of Map-scale Structures in Williston: D<sub>3</sub> Folds in the Phyllites and Phyllitic Quartzites of the Fairfield Pond Formation

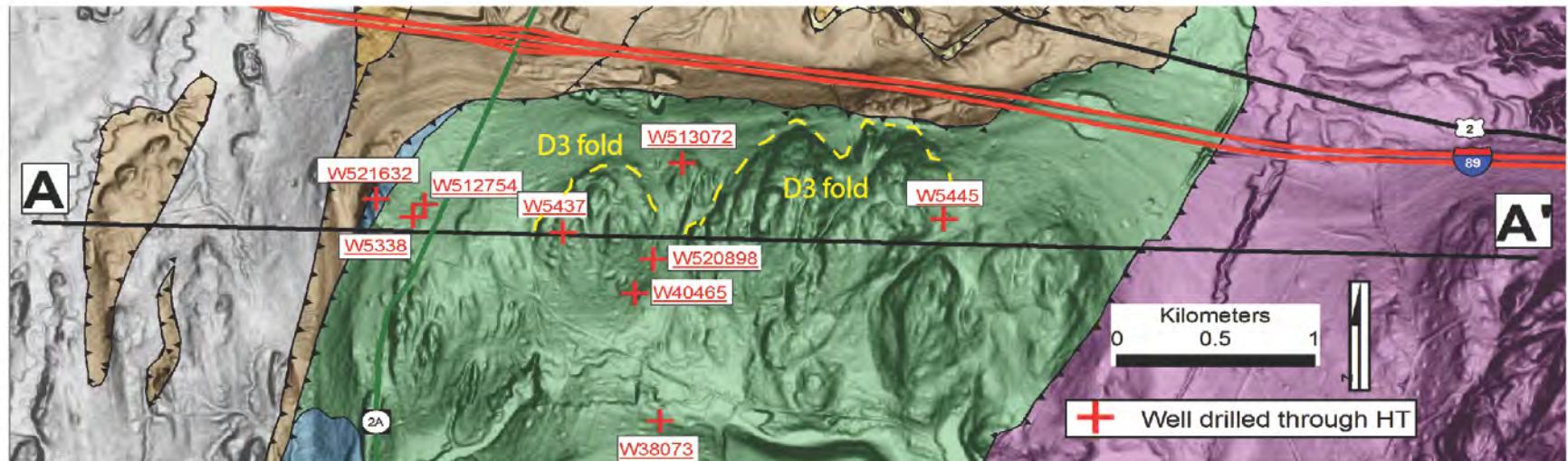


Figure 8A

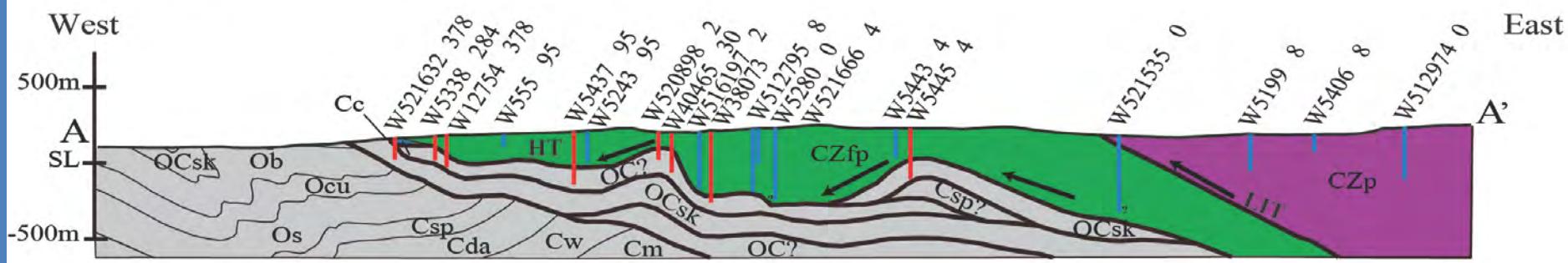


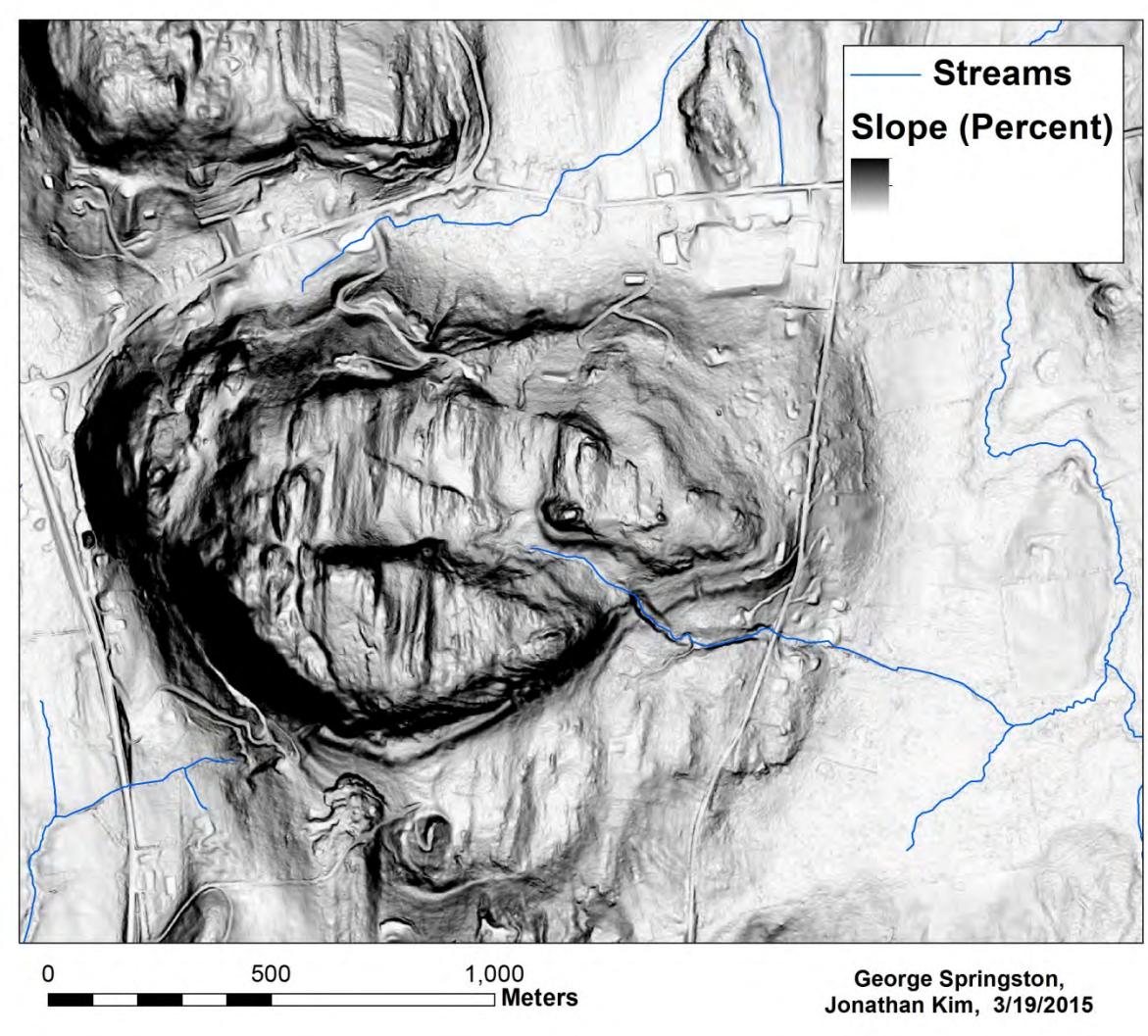
Figure 8B

Lidar slope map was used to help map dome-and-basin fold patterns on the upper plate of the Hinesburg Thrust in the Williston area.

From Kim, J., Ryan, P., Klepeis, K., Gleeson, T., North, K., Bean, J., Davis, L., and Filoon, J., 2014, Tectonic evolution of a Paleozoic thrust fault influences the hydrogeology of a fractured rock aquifer, northeastern Appalachian foreland: *Geofluids*, doi: 10.1111/gfl.12076.

# Summary

1. Lidar facilitates identification and mapping of a wide variety of surficial and bedrock features.
2. Slope maps are the single most effective product for geologic interpretation
3. It is most powerful when used in conjunction with the actual field work so that subtle features can be targeted for field visits.
4. Lidar is a powerful tool for detailed structural analysis of both brittle and ductile features.



Summit of Pease Mountain, Charlotte



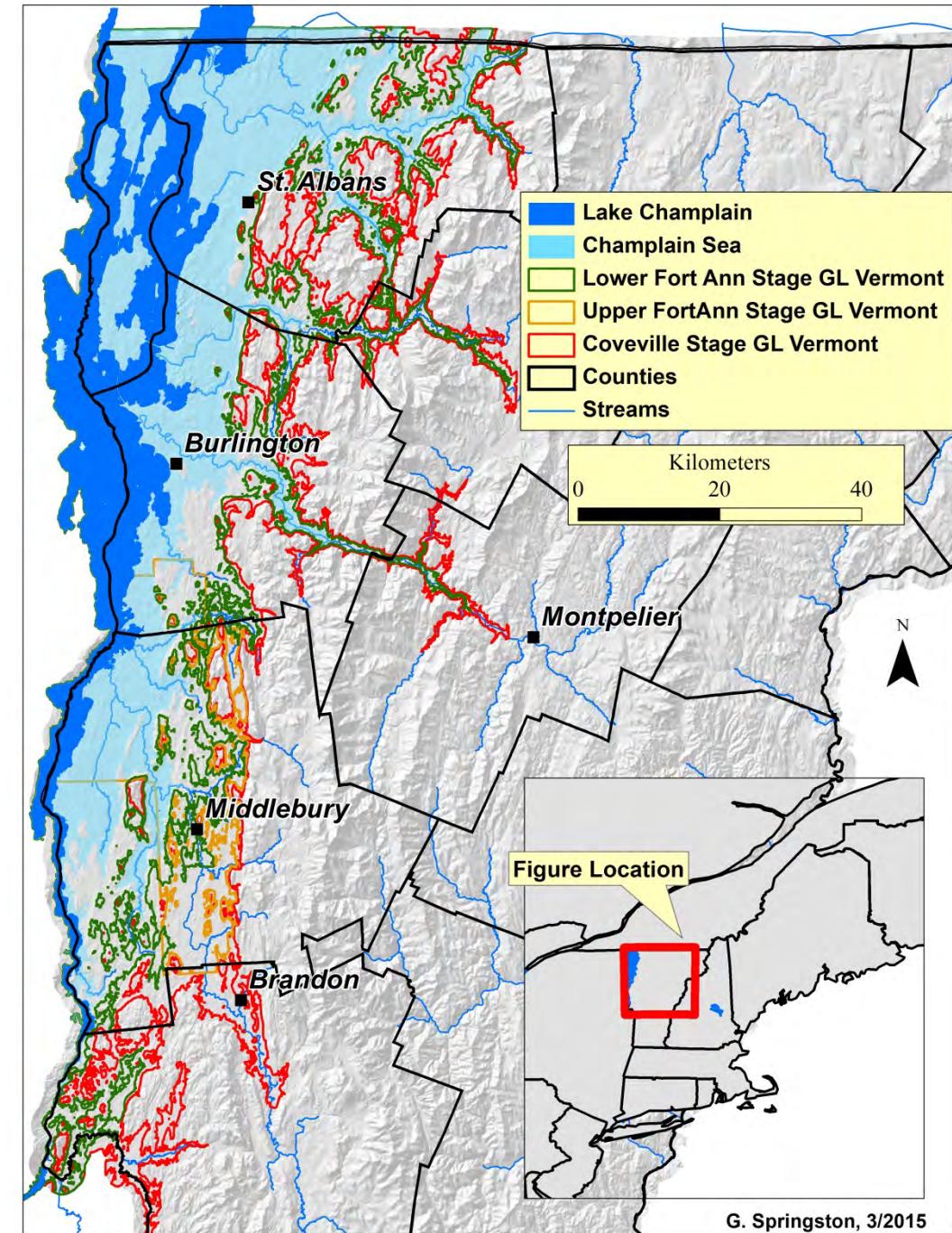
## Future work:

Use lidar to refine glacial  
Lake Vermont and Champlain  
Sea shorelines.

Continue use of lidar for  
bedrock structural analysis.

Continue developing terrain  
analysis techniques using  
slope, curvature, roughness,  
and other parameters that  
can be derived from lidar  
DEMs.

Right: Late Glacial and Post-glacial  
shorelines in the Champlain  
Valley. The shorelines shown here  
rise  $\sim 0.7$  to  $1.0$  m/km to the north  
due to isostatic uplift during the  
Holocene (Rayburn, 2004).



# Acknowledgements

- Funding by the Vermont Geological Survey (through the U.S. Geological Survey National Cooperative Geologic Mapping Program) and the Towns of Bristol, Charlotte, and Williston.
- Colleagues Keith Klepeis and Stephen Wright from the University of Vermont, Pete Ryan from Middlebury College, David De Simone of De Simone Geoscience Investigations, Petersburg, NY, and Ethan Thomas of Hardwick, VT.

## Reference Cited:

Rayburn, J.A., 2004, Deglaciation of the Champlain Valley, New York and Vermont and its possible effects on North Atlantic climate change: Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Binghampton Univ., Binghampton, NY, 158p.

