Bedrock Geology of the Black Creek and **Swarte Kill Study Area**

Bedrock structure, lithostratigraphy, and subsequent glaciation contribute to vast wetland complexes in the Black Creek and Swarte Kill watersheds. These complexes comprise two of the most species-rich ecosystems in New York State. Wetlands commonly occur over non-resistant strata and are impounded by resistant sandstones



SE Dipping Slab Sides Fm. Dam Impounds Chodikee Lake Wetland



Chodikee Lake Wetland Bedrock Dam Immediately Upstream of Waterfalls



Black Creek Waterfall Cascades



Fault Exposure In The Slab Sides Fm. Along Long Level (Black Ck.)

Formation Lithology & Erosive Resistance:

Chodikee Fm. - shales, siltstones, sandstones; non-resistant Slab Sides Fm. - sandstones, minor shales; resistant; ridge-former Shaupeneak Fm. - sandstones; conglomerates; resistant; ridge-former Rifton Fm. - sandstones, siltstones, shales; non-resistant to resistant Bushkill Fm. - shales, siltstones, minor sandstones; non-resistant Creek Locks Fm. - shales, sandstones, siltstones; variable resistance Ulster Park Fm. - sandstones, siltstones, shales, occas. conglomerates; variable resistance (Unpublished)

Austin Glen Fm. - massive sandstones, shales; resistant; ridge-former Formation Boundaries and Fault Locations Approximated ---

Legend Chodikee Fm.



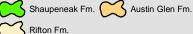












Bushkill Fm.

Slab Sides Fm.

tta Sources:
Geology: R. Waines & SUNY
New Paltz students
Hydrology: SUNY Ulster
GIS analysts
DOQQs: NYS DOS

Projection: UTM (meters) Datum: NAD 83; Zone 18

Digitizing & Cartography: Paul A. Rubin; Aug. 2003

Creek Locks Fm.

Ulster Park Fm.

