

NYSGA Field Trip Data On IOS Devices -- With Or Without Web Access

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57 years of evolving thoughts
...about the same rocks





Only trip Introductions and Road Logs entered

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Free PDF files online for 1956 - 1969

Others available in hard copy, \$30 - 60 each



Year	Host Institution	Location	Pages	Price	Year	Host Institution	Location	Pages	Price
1956	University of Rochester	Rochester	121	Free pdf	1985	Skidmore College	Saratoga Springs	268	\$25.00
1957	NY State Museum	Wellsville	66	Free pdf	1986	Cornell University	Ithaca	279	\$30.00
1958	City College of CUNY	Peekskill	51	Free pdf	1987	SUNY New Paltz	Kingston	350	\$30.00
1959	Cornell University	Ithaca	136	Free pdf	1988	SUNY Plattsburgh	Plattsburgh	278	\$30.00
1960	Hamilton College	Clinton	61	Free pdf	1989	OCCC	Middletown	302	\$30.00
1961	R.P.I.	Troy	96	Free pdf	1990	SUNY Fredonia	Fredonia	437	\$30.00
1962	Brooklyn College	Port Jervis	90	Free pdf	1991	SUNY Oneonta	Oneonta	488	\$30.00
1963	SUNY Binghamton	Binghamton	116	Free pdf	1992	Colgate (2 Volumes)	Hamilton	258	\$30.00
1964	Syracuse University	Syracuse	126	Free pdf			Saranac Lake	75	
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1966	SUNY Buffalo	Niagara Falls	116	Free pdf	1994	University of Rochester	Rochester	590	\$30.00
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1968	Queens Coll. CUNY	Flushing	260	Free pdf	1996	College of Staten Island/CUNY	Staten Island	178	\$25.00
1969	SUNY Plattsburgh	Plattsburgh	183	Free pdf	1997	Hamilton College	Clinton	264	\$25.00
1970	SUNY Cortland	Cortland	139	\$25.00	1998	SUNY Binghamton	Binghamton	135	\$25.00
1971	SUNY Potsdam	Potsdam	150	\$25.00	1999	SUNY Fredonia	Fredonia	412	\$30.00
1972	Colgate; Utica College	Utica	222	\$25.00	2000	Hobart & William Smith Colleges	Geneva	178	\$25.00
1973	SUNY Brockport	Rochester	177	\$25.00	2001	LDEO/ Columbia University	Lower Hudson Valley	204	\$25.00
1974	SUNY Fredonia	Fredonia	187	\$25.00	2002	Colgate University	Lake George	375	\$30.00
1975	Hofstra University	Hempstead	327	\$30.00	2003	SUNY Oneonta & Hartwick College	Oneonta	292	\$30.00
1976	Vassar College	Poughkeepsie	297	\$30.00	2004	SUNY Potsdam	Potsdam	283	\$30.00
1977	SUNY Oneonta	Oneonta	455	\$30.00	2005	SUNY Oswego	Oswego	125	\$30.00
1978	Syracuse University	Syracuse	385	\$30.00	2006	SUNY University at Buffalo	Buffalo	478	\$30.00
1979	R.P.I.	Troy	457	\$30.00	2007	SUNY Cortland	Cortland	187	\$30.00
1980	Rutgers at Newark	Newark, NJ	400	\$30.00	2008	Colgate University	Lake George	154	\$30.00
1981	SUNY Binghamton	Binghamton	282	\$30.00	2009	SUNY New Paltz	New Paltz	254	\$60.00
1982	SUNY at Buffalo	Amherst	385	\$30.00	2010	College of Staten Island/CUNY	Staten Island	190	\$60.00
1983	SUNY Potsdam	Potsdam	103	\$20.00	2011	Syracuse University and CNYPG	Syracuse		\$60.00
1984	Hamilton College	Clinton	352	\$30.00	2012	Hamilton College	Clinton		\$60.00

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 - 11. ENVIRONMEN
 - 12. ENVIRONMEN
 - 13. THE PASSAIC J
 - 14. LATE TRIASSIC
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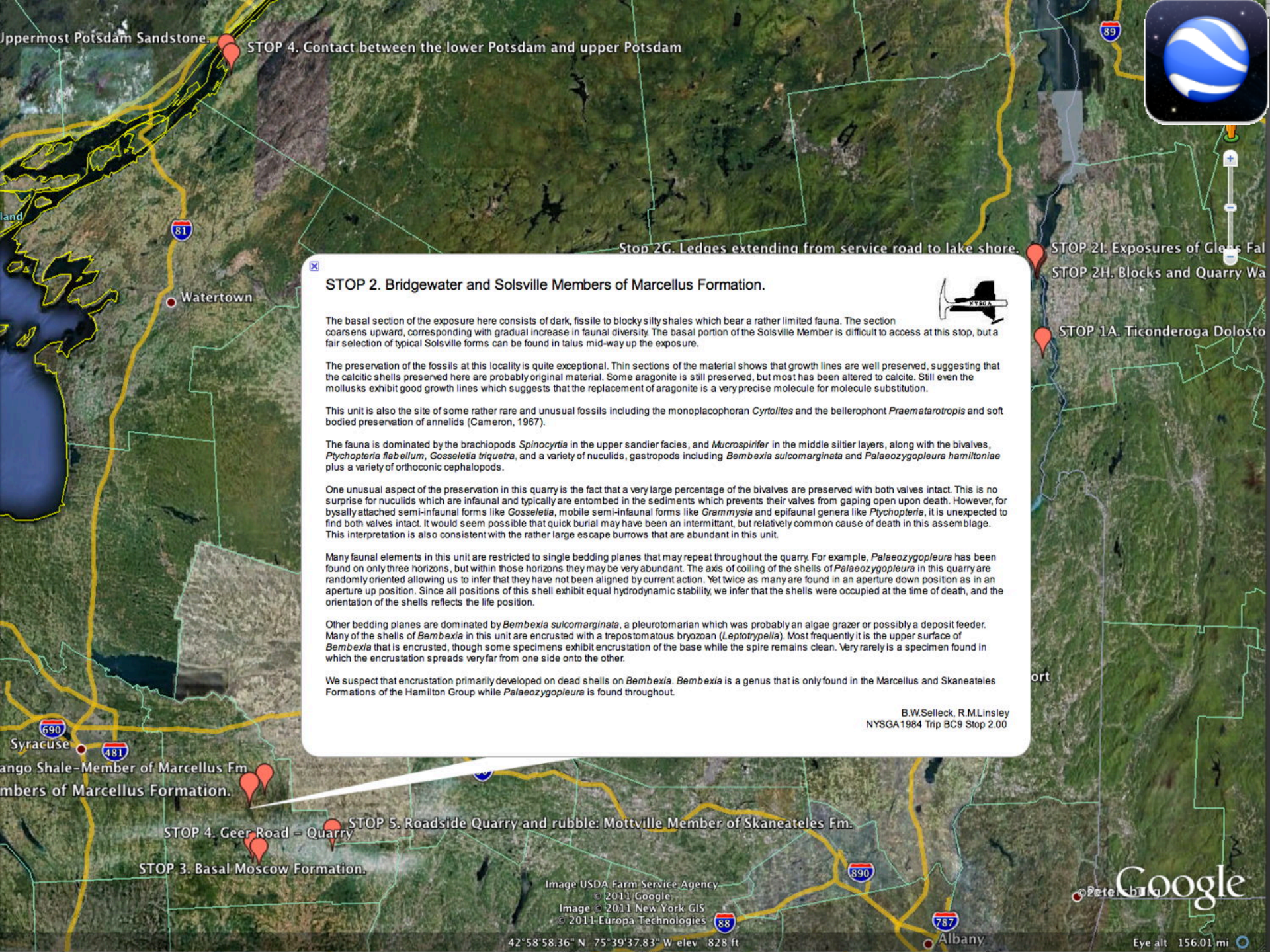


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Google

40°23'18.90" N 75°48'11.41" W elev. 421 ft



Uppermost Potsdam Sandstone.

STOP 4. Contact between the lower Potsdam and upper Potsdam

Stop 2G. Ledges extending from service road to lake shore.

STOP 2I. Exposures of Gless Falls

STOP 2H. Blocks and Quarry Wa

STOP 1A. Ticonderoga Dolost



STOP 2. Bridgewater and Solsville Members of Marcellus Formation.



The basal section of the exposure here consists of dark, fissile to blocky silty shales which bear a rather limited fauna. The section coarsens upward, corresponding with gradual increase in faunal diversity. The basal portion of the Solsville Member is difficult to access at this stop, but a fair selection of typical Solsville forms can be found in talus mid-way up the exposure.

The preservation of the fossils at this locality is quite exceptional. Thin sections of the material shows that growth lines are well preserved, suggesting that the calcitic shells preserved here are probably original material. Some aragonite is still preserved, but most has been altered to calcite. Still even the mollusks exhibit good growth lines which suggests that the replacement of aragonite is a very precise molecule for molecule substitution.

This unit is also the site of some rather rare and unusual fossils including the monoplacophoran *Cyrtolites* and the bellerophon *Praematarotropis* and soft bodied preservation of annelids (Cameron, 1967).

The fauna is dominated by the brachiopods *Spinocyrtia* in the upper sandier facies, and *Mucrospirifer* in the middle siltier layers, along with the bivalves, *Ptychopteria flabellum*, *Gosseletia triquetra*, and a variety of nuculids, gastropods including *Bembexia sulcomarginata* and *Palaeozygopleura hamiltoniae* plus a variety of orthoconic cephalopods.

One unusual aspect of the preservation in this quarry is the fact that a very large percentage of the bivalves are preserved with both valves intact. This is no surprise for nuculids which are infaunal and typically are entombed in the sediments which prevents their valves from gaping open upon death. However, for bivalves, for byssally attached semi-infaunal forms like *Gosseletia*, mobile semi-infaunal forms like *Grammysia* and epifaunal genera like *Ptychopteria*, it is unexpected to find both valves intact. It would seem possible that quick burial may have been an intermittent, but relatively common cause of death in this assemblage. This interpretation is also consistent with the rather large escape burrows that are abundant in this unit.

Many faunal elements in this unit are restricted to single bedding planes that may repeat throughout the quarry. For example, *Palaeozygopleura* has been found on only three horizons, but within those horizons they may be very abundant. The axis of coiling of the shells of *Palaeozygopleura* in this quarry are randomly oriented allowing us to infer that they have not been aligned by current action. Yet twice as many are found in an aperture down position as in an aperture up position. Since all positions of this shell exhibit equal hydrodynamic stability, we infer that the shells were occupied at the time of death, and the orientation of the shells reflects the life position.

Other bedding planes are dominated by *Bembexia sulcomarginata*, a pleurotomarian which was probably an algae grazer or possibly a deposit feeder. Many of the shells of *Bembexia* in this unit are encrusted with a trepostomatous bryozoan (*Leptotrypella*). Most frequently it is the upper surface of *Bembexia* that is encrusted, though some specimens exhibit encrustation of the base while the spire remains clean. Very rarely is a specimen found in which the encrustation spreads very far from one side onto the other.

We suspect that encrustation primarily developed on dead shells on *Bembexia*. *Bembexia* is a genus that is only found in the Marcellus and Skaneateles Formations of the Hamilton Group while *Palaeozygopleura* is found throughout.

B.W.Selleck, R.M.Linsley
NYSGA 1984 Trip BC9 Stop 2.00

Wango Shale - Member of Marcellus Fm
Members of Marcellus Formation.

STOP 4. Geer Road - Quarry

STOP 5. Roadside Quarry and rubble: Mottville Member of Skaneateles Fm.

STOP 3. Basal Moscow Formation.

Image USDA Farm Service Agency
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Google

42° 58' 58.36" N 75° 39' 37.83" W elev 828 ft

Eye alt 156.01 mi

Provincial Park

Montreal
Saint-Jérôme
Repentigny
Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu
Magog
Cowansville

Plattsburg
Vermont
Montpelier

Burlington
Rutland

Quebec
Saratoga Springs
Bennington
St. Johnsbury
Albany
Pittsfield
Northampton
Springfield
Hartford
Providence
Worcester
Warwick
New Hampshire
Manchester
Nashua
Massachusetts
Newton
Quincy
Connecticut
New Haven
Bridgeport
Stamford
Rhode

Brampton
Toronto
Kitchener
Mississauga
Hamilton
Stratford
London
Brantford

Samia
Chatham-Kent

Erie

Cleveland
Elyria
Akron
Youngstown
New Castle
Butler
Canton
Newark
Zanesville
Morgantown
Cumberland
Hagerstown

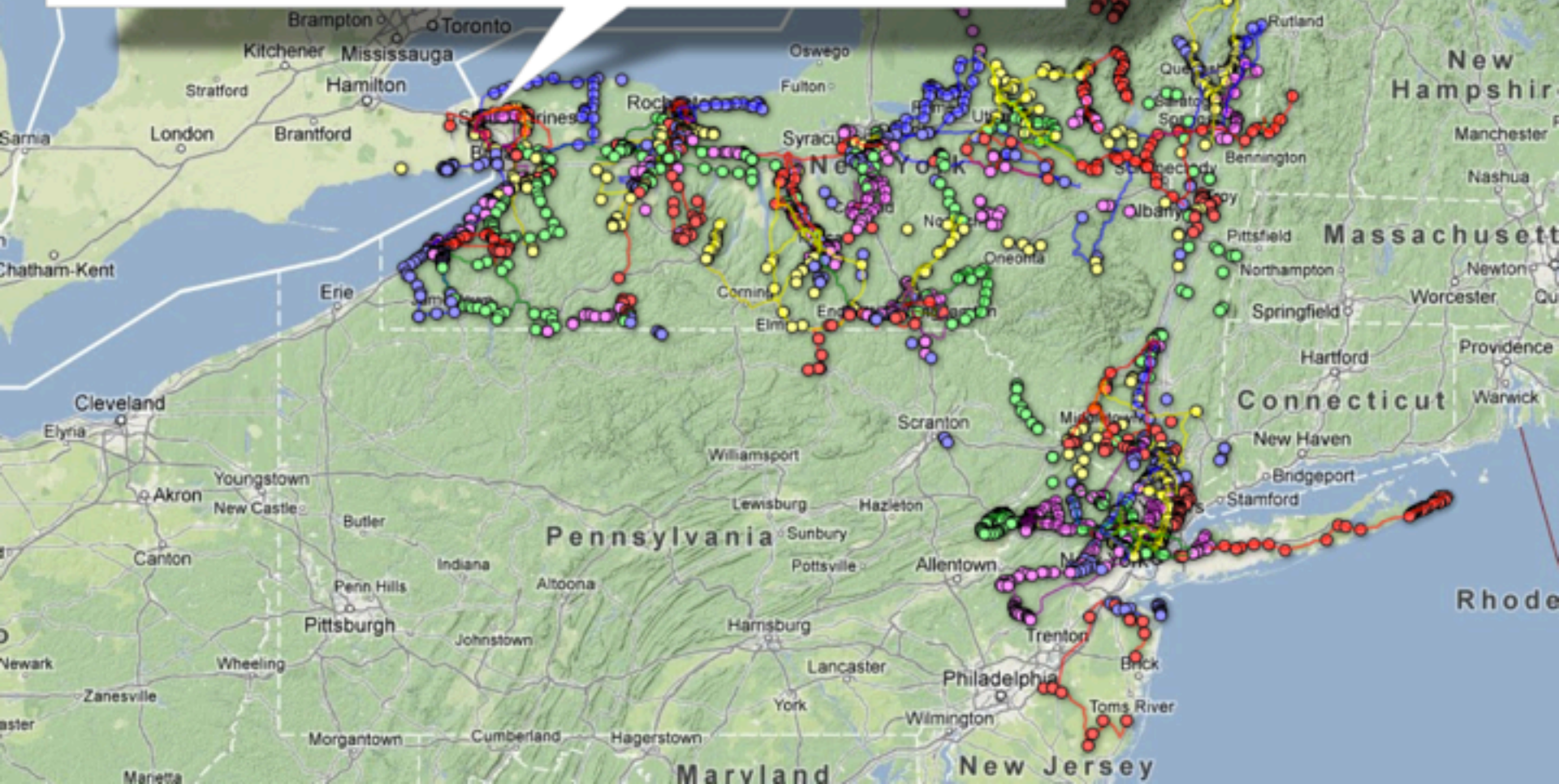
Oswego
Fulton
Syracuse
New York
Utica
Oneonta
Cornwall
Elmira
Scranton
Williamsport
Lewisburg
Hazleton
Sunbury
Pottsville
Allentown
Harrisburg
Lancaster
York
Wilmington
Philadelphia
Trenton
Buck
Toms River

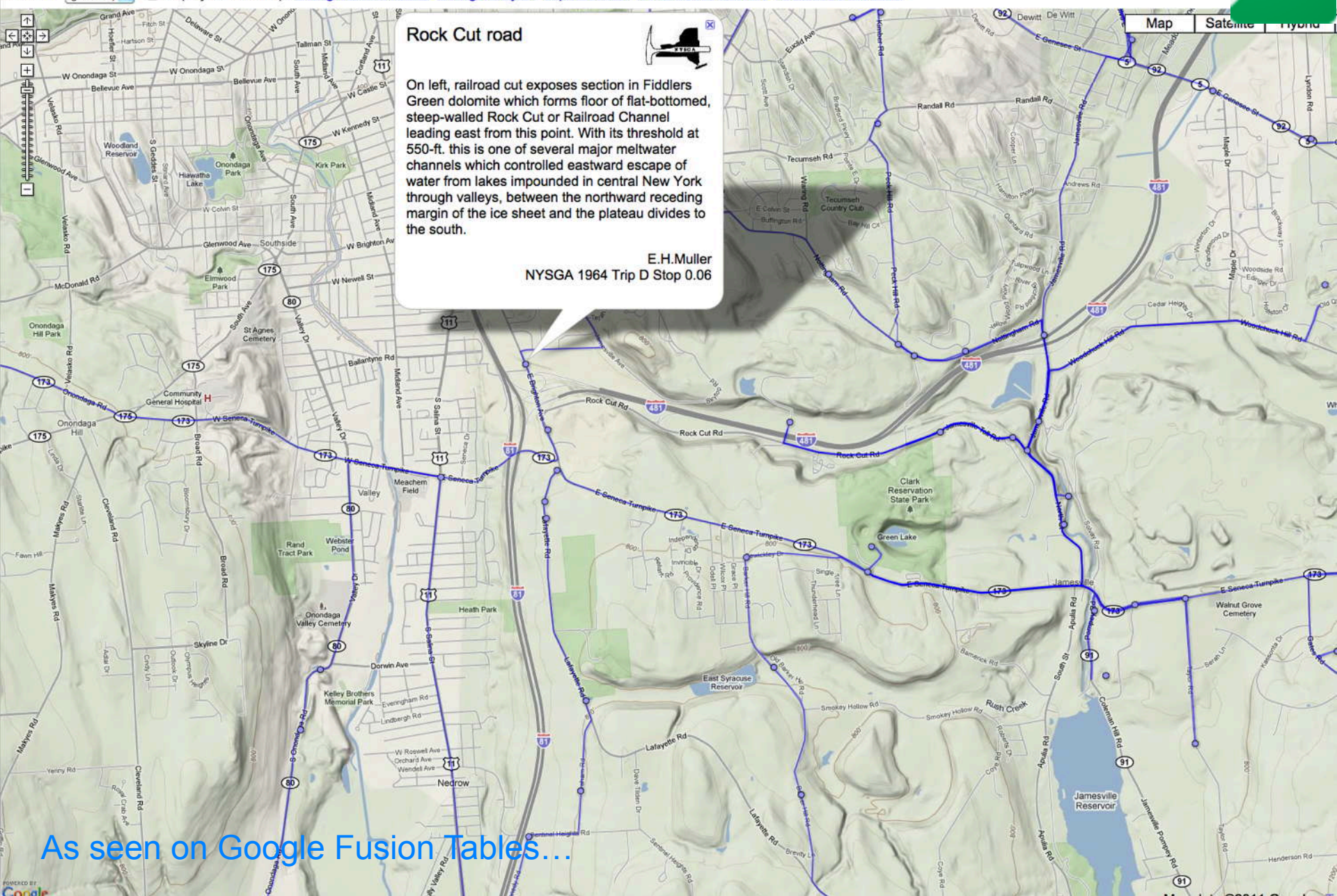
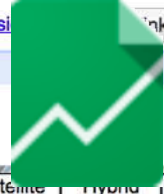
Manetta

Mar 2011

Map of the Great Lakes basin showing the Niagara River and its tributaries. The map is overlaid with a network of colored dots and lines representing data points, likely related to the text's discussion of flow and sediment. A white text box in the upper left provides detailed information about the river's characteristics and flow. A green arrow icon is visible in the top right corner.

river. for its (a) short length and (b) discharge stability due to the immense storage capacity of its drainage basin. It is largely supplied by the excess discharge brought into Lake Erie from Lakes Superior, Michigan and Huron. In addition to their stabilizing effect, the Great Lakes trap most of the basin sediment so that the river is essentially sedimentfree (Philbrick, 1970). From its mouth at the north end of Lake Erie at 174.4 m (572 ft) the Niagara descends 23.3 m (73 ft) to the brink of the Falls, drops vertically 51 m (167 ft) (Fig. 1), and then descends another 22.6 m (74 ft) in gorge to Lake Ontario at 753m (246 ft). The mean natural flow is about $5,721 \text{ m}^3 \text{ sec}^{-1}$ ($202,000 \text{ ft}^3 \text{ sec}^{-1}$), and can be increased temporarily by as much as 50 percent due to water surface set up during storms along Lake Erie. However, it is otherwise very stable. Since about 1905, the flow over the Falls itself has been markedly limited by water diversion for hydroelectric power generation. Presently it carries 50 percent of the river's natural flow or about $2,800 \text{ m}^3 \text{ sec}^{-1}$ ($100,300 \text{ ft}^3 \text{ sec}^{-1}$) during tourist hours and only about 25 percent ($1,400 \text{ m}^3 \text{ sec}^{-1}$ / $50,000 \text{ ft}^3 \text{ sec}^{-1}$) at other times. About 92 percent of undiverted flow passes over the Horseshoe Falls, 8 percent over the American Falls, and this percentage may have been the average even under precontrol discharges (American Falls International Board, 1974).



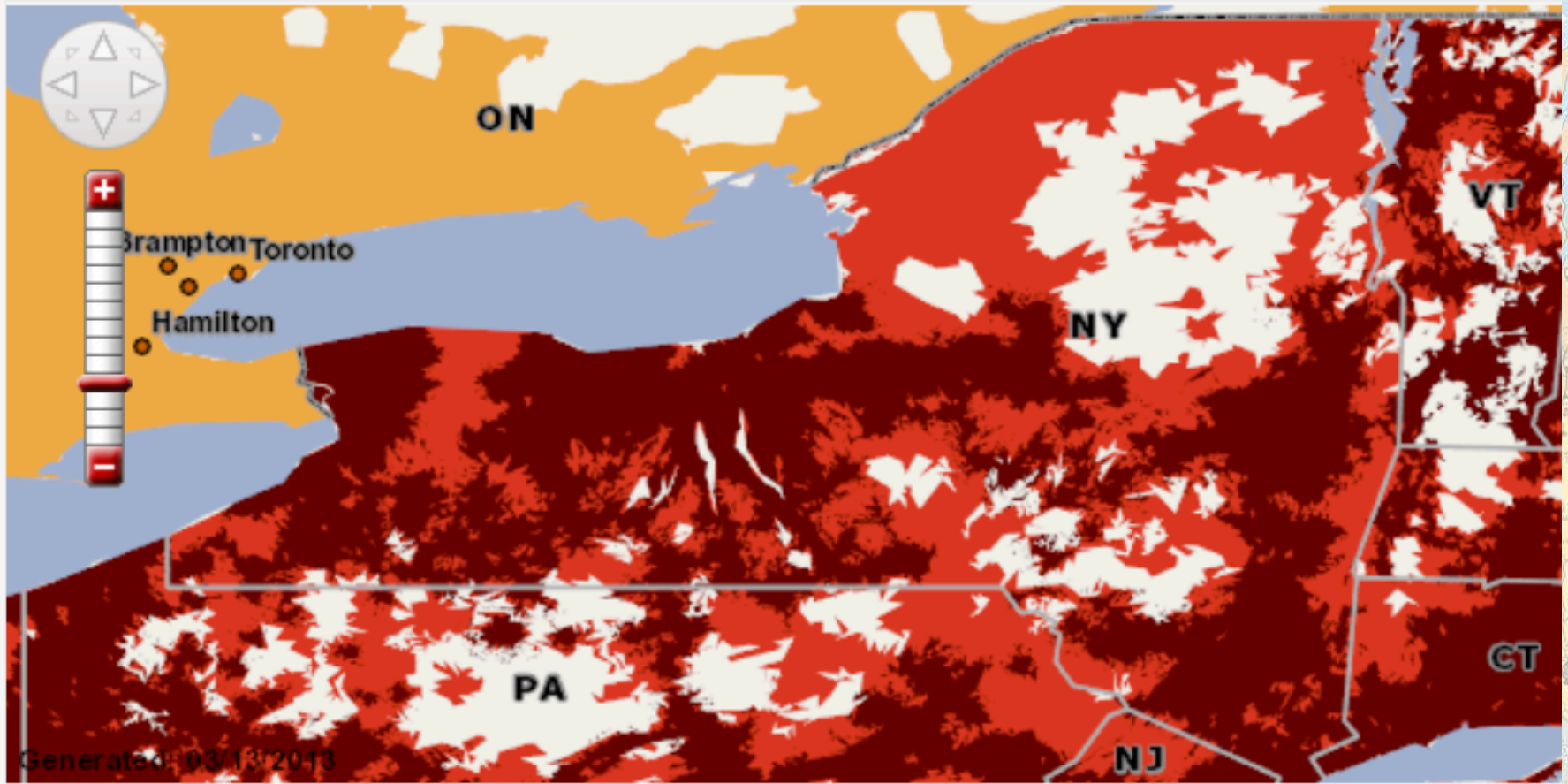


Rock Cut road






On left, railroad cut exposes section in Fiddlers Green dolomite which forms floor of flat-bottomed, steep-walled Rock Cut or Railroad Channel leading east from this point. With its threshold at 550-ft. this is one of several major meltwater channels which controlled eastward escape of water from lakes impounded in central New York through valleys, between the northward receding margin of the ice sheet and the plateau divides to the south.

E.H.Muller
NYSGA 1964 Trip D Stop 0.06

As seen on Google Fusion Tables...



Map Legend

-  Verizon 4G LTE *
-  Verizon 3G
-  Extended 3G
-  Ca
-  No Service



Google Earth



Free

Fusion Tables (experimental) [Bust your data out of its silo!](#)
Combine it with other data on the web. Collaborate, visualize and share. All your data organization is automatically saved and stored in Google Drive.



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Textastic is an advanced code editor for iPad with rich support for syntax highlighting, (S)FTP and Dropbox.



\$8.99





Filemaker Go on iPad

ONTARIO





Title Description

Trip Leader

Baird

Trip Stop

Latitude Longitude

Word Count:





Number of Records Found: 32

1981
A4
1.00

STOP 1. Big Hollow Creek Section

1981
A4
2.00

STOP 2. Bloomer Creek Section.

1981
A4
3.00

STOP 3. Barnum Creek, Upper Ludlowville Section.

1981
A4
4.00

STOP 4. Sheldrake Creek, Lower Moscow Condensed Stratigraphic Section.

1981
A4
5a.00

STOP 5a. Portland Point Type Section

1982
A1
1.00

STOP 1. Bay View (Penn Dixie) Quarry.

1982
A1
2.00

STOP 2. Cazenovia Creek Section.

1982
A1
3A.00

STOP 3A. Buffalo Creek At Old Bullis Road Bridge.

1982
A1
3B.00

STOP 3B Buffalo Creek, Upper Windom Shale Section.

1982
A1
4.00

STOP 4 Little Buffalo Creek, Upper Windom Section.

1982
A1
5A.00

STOP 5A Cayuga Creek, Upper Windom Section.

1974
C
1.00

STOP 1. Cazenovia Creek at Northrup Rd.

Export to:

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Back



Find Results2

Record 1 of 32 / 3890





STOP 4. Eighteenmile Creek

Back

Add Data

northeast. Due south from the bridge on the left side of the stream is a large meander scar, then the bank rises steeply where the stream is actively cutting into the Tichenor Limestone. Here the Tichenor forms a slightly undercut ledge about 1-2 ft. from the water edge, for about 1/4 mile to a small falls. The lower beds of the Windom Shale (here about 17 ft. thick) are easily studied here. The upper 1-3 ft. or so of the Wanakah which is exposed here is quite fossiliferous. The Tichenor is 1 foot thick, massive and contains abraded crinoid columnals and other fossils. Its upper surface is notably rich in the pelecypod *Plethomytilus* here, and contains traces of burrows. At this locality a zone of shale about 3 in. thick in direct contact with upper Tichenor Limestone contains waterworn fragments of brachiopods (*Spinocyrtia*), limestone pebbles eroded from the underlying Tichenor, and rounded black pebbles (0.2-0.5 in.) probably phosphatic. A large crinoid root (scutella-form) was in place on the upper surface as well as bored and abraded shells. The lowest 2 ft. of the Windom contain the extremely rich *Ambocoella* beds, and these are overlain by classically developed coral beds (3 in. thick) with large *Cystiphylloides* and the brachiopods *Atrypa*, *Spinatrypa*, followed by one foot of calcareous shale containing *Amplexiphylloldes*, *Stereolasma*, *Mucrospirifer consobrinus*, and well preserved trilobite remains. Poorly preserved *Nuclulites* are found in the middle of these shales and just a few inches above the "trilobite-coral" layer a few pyritized fossils (*Bucanopsis* and nautiloids) were obtained. Associated with these (just below) was a thin unfossiliferous, calcareous lens and above some *Mediospirifer* and corals were collected.

Most of the overlying shales are barren, although near the top, the slightly concretionary calcareous *Praeumbona* bed contains abundant brachiopods. The Genundewa Limestone overlies the Windom about 17 ft. above the Tichenor. Fallen blocks reveal a thin coating of "Conodont bed" adhering to the underside of the Genundewa. This unit contains pieces of upper Windom argillaceous limestone as well as dark shale pebbles. The section is capped by about 20 ft. of Genesee Formation and massive jointed Middlesex black shale fallen blocks of the yield plant remains.

Section 4. Proceeding upstream from the falls at section 5, Eighteenmile Creek bends to the south. About 500 ft. above the falls a steep bank on the south (right) side of the creek exposes a section of some 75 ft. (Section 4). At the top of the bank the black Rhinestreet Shale (Upper Devonian, West Falls formation) forms a nearly vertical wall. Below it is the greenish-grey Cashaqua, blocky black Middlesex Shale (two members of the Sonyea formation), and a dark-grey West River Shale. The Genundewa limestone forms a projecting ledge at the base of the cliff. The "Conodont bed" (North Evans) is either missing or occurs as very thin patches on the underside of the ledge. A few feet of Windom crop out beneath the ledge. The creek is very deep next to this section and therefore it is difficult to examine in detail.

Section 3. Opposite the upper end of section 4 the creek swings back north and cuts the end of a promontory on the north side of the channel. Here an easily accessible section of upper Windom to Cashaqua can be seen. Note the double concretionary layer in the upper Windom. The basal Genundewa has black shaley seams, but the "Conodont bed" is apparently absent here.

Section 1. If time and creek conditions permit, we will proceed around the end of the promontory and upstream (east) about 500 ft. to exposures on the left

1974	C	4.00	C. E. Brett, G. Baird	42.71 -78.96
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Screen Captures from iPad





STOP 2. Railroad cut on the ea...

ID	NYSGA1974-A-2.00
Description	<p>Railroad cut on the east side of "The Gulf", 1.3 miles east on route 31 from intersection with route 78 in Lockport. Lockport 7.5' quad.</p> <p>2012: As Route 31 is not in the railroad cut, this stop has been located in the railroad cut, about 1.3 miles east of the intersection between Routes 78 and 31.</p> <p>DeCew Member and the crinoidal bar facies of the Gasport (Lockport Fm.) are exposed. This is the most fossiliferous exposure of the Gasport and preservation of fossils is also good. Coral thickens form lenses in the crinoidal bar facies.</p>
Leaders	D. J. Crowley, R. Z. Poore

STOP 2. Railroad cut on the
unction Roadcut.
New York.

Crushed Stone Quarry STOP

Loc

rry

Medina

Akron



NIAGARA FALLS

LOCKPORT

ROCHESTER

WATER CREEK

BUFFALO

CANANDAIGUA

"Niagara"





Placemark

Description

Close

Railroad cut on the east side of "The Gulf", 1.3 miles east on route 31 from intersection with route 78 in Lockport. Lockport 7.5' quad.

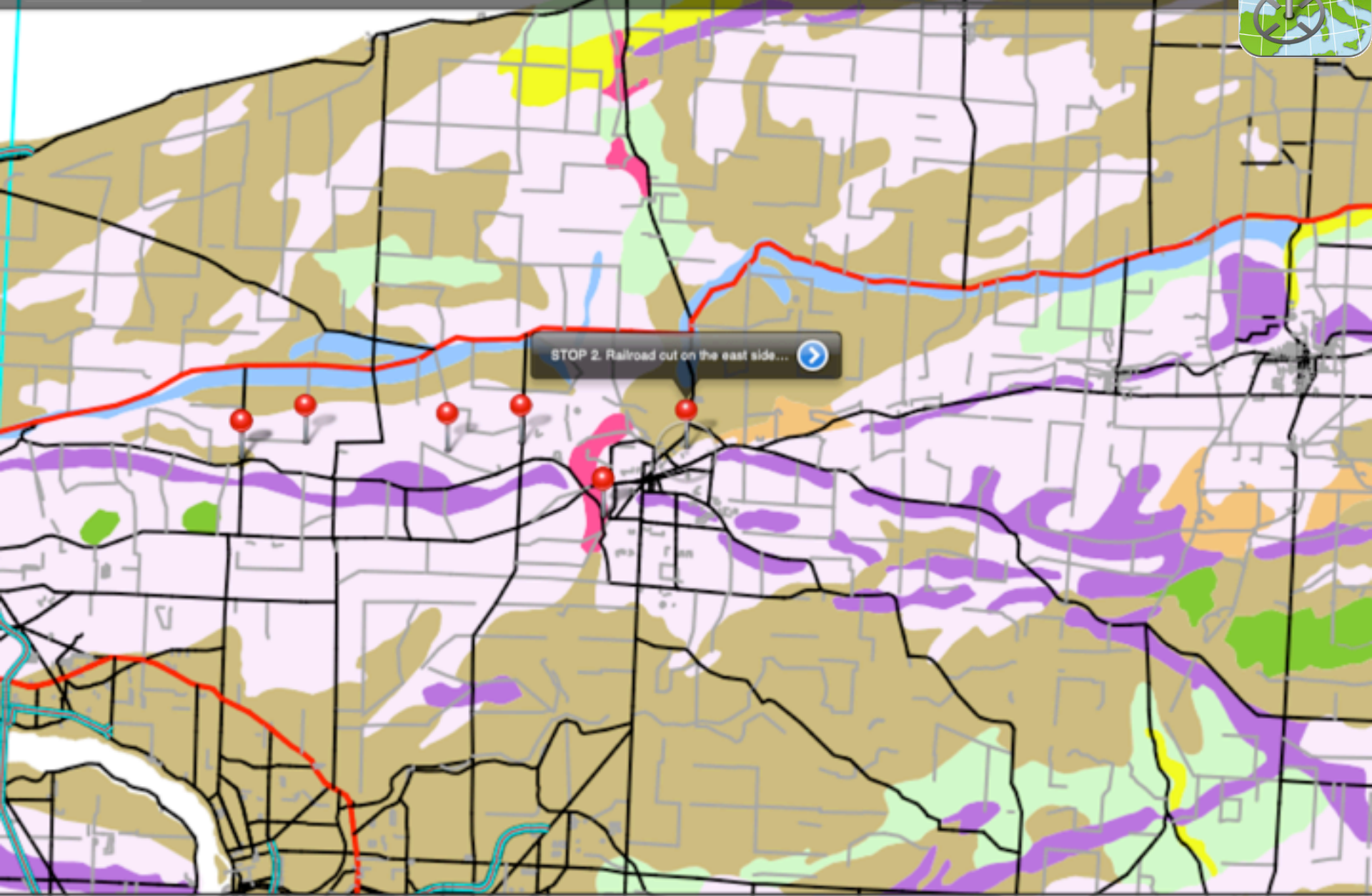
2012: As Route 31 is not in the railroad cut, this stop has been located in the railroad cut, about 1.3 miles east of the intersection between Routes 78 and 31.

DeCew Member and the crinoidal bar

STOP 2. Railroad cut on the east side

Lockport

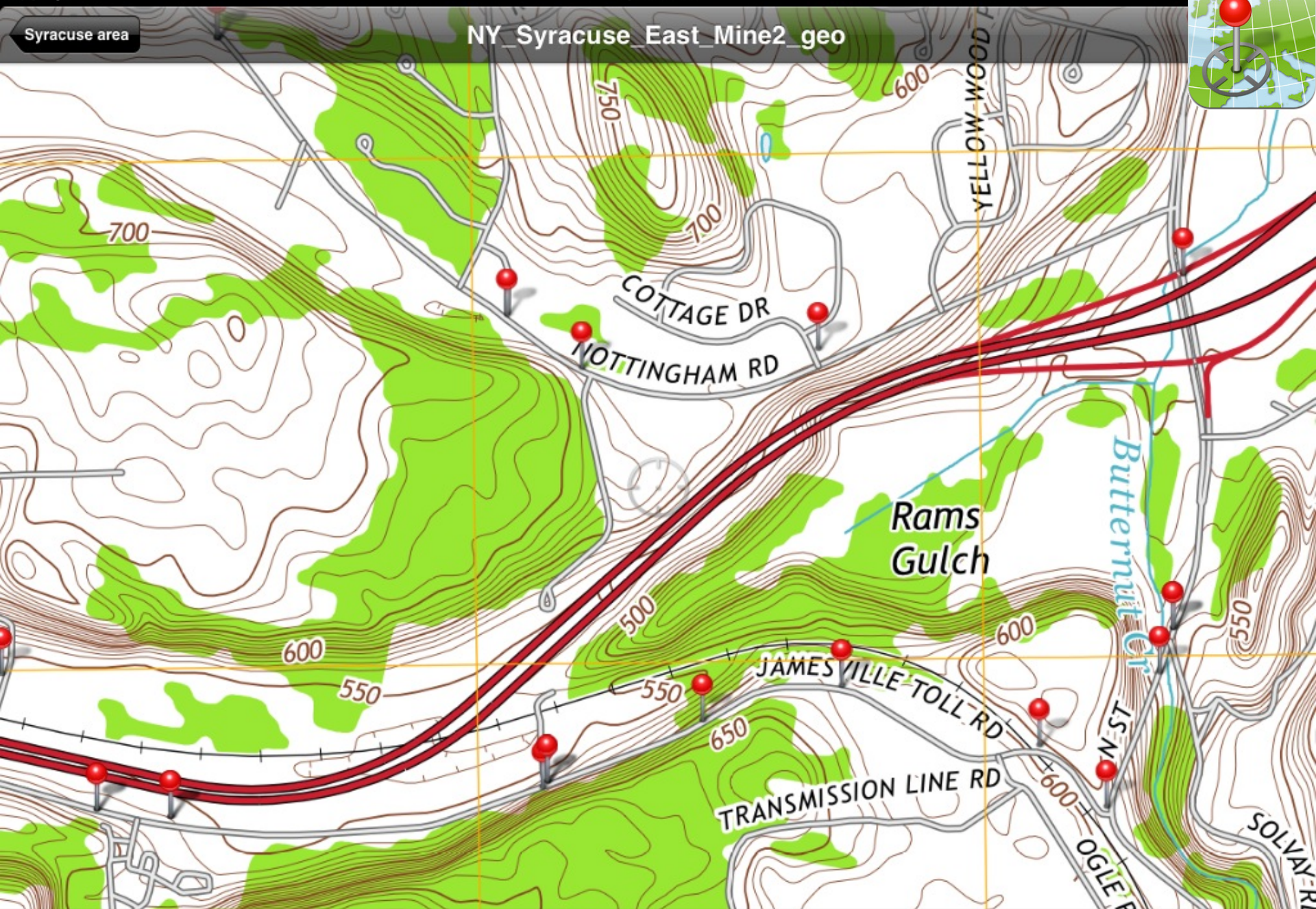
South
Lockport



STOP 2. Railroad cut on the east side... ➔

Syracuse area

NY Syracuse East Mine2 geo

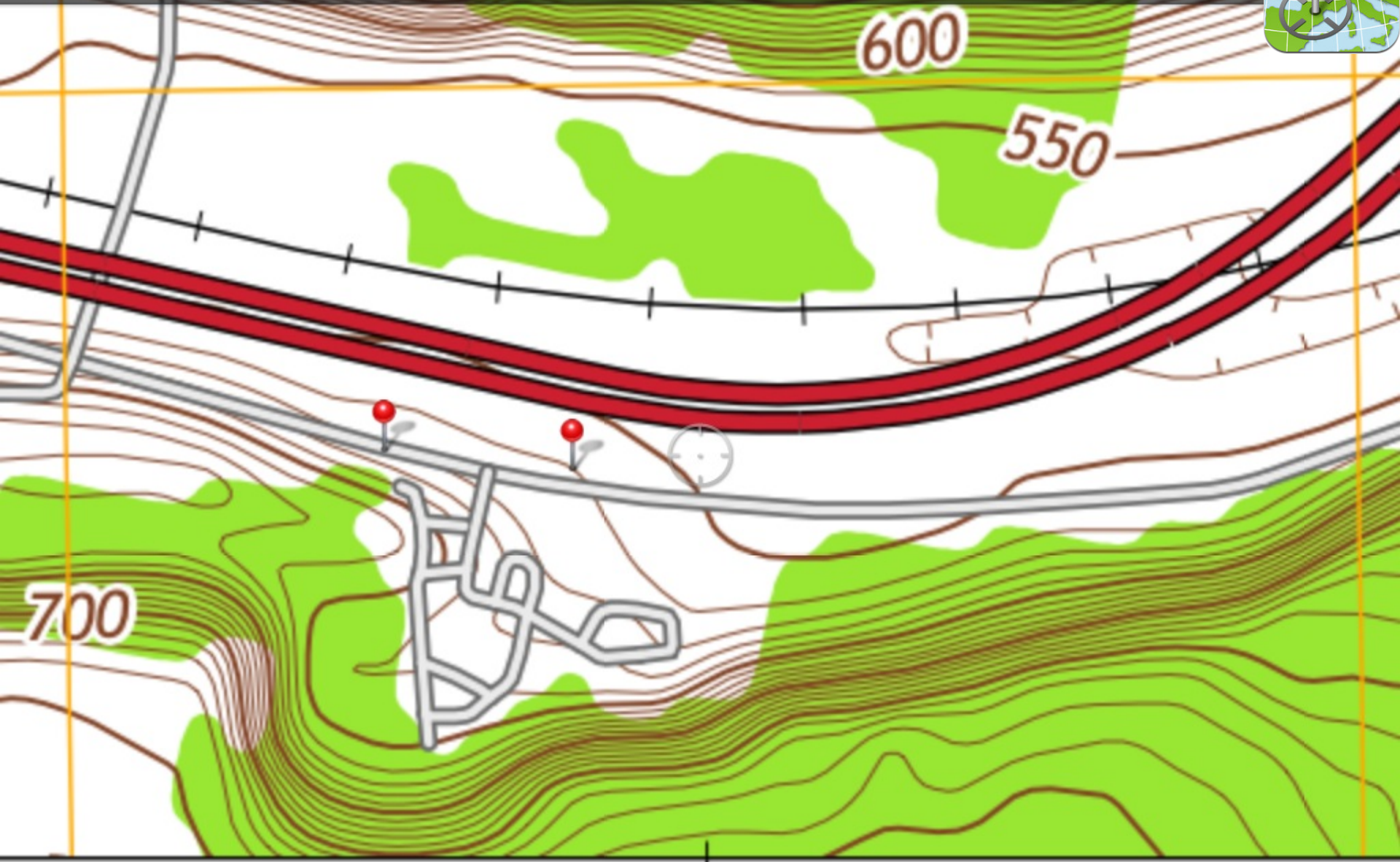


4762345, 411362



Syracuse area

NY_Syracuse_East_Mine2_geo





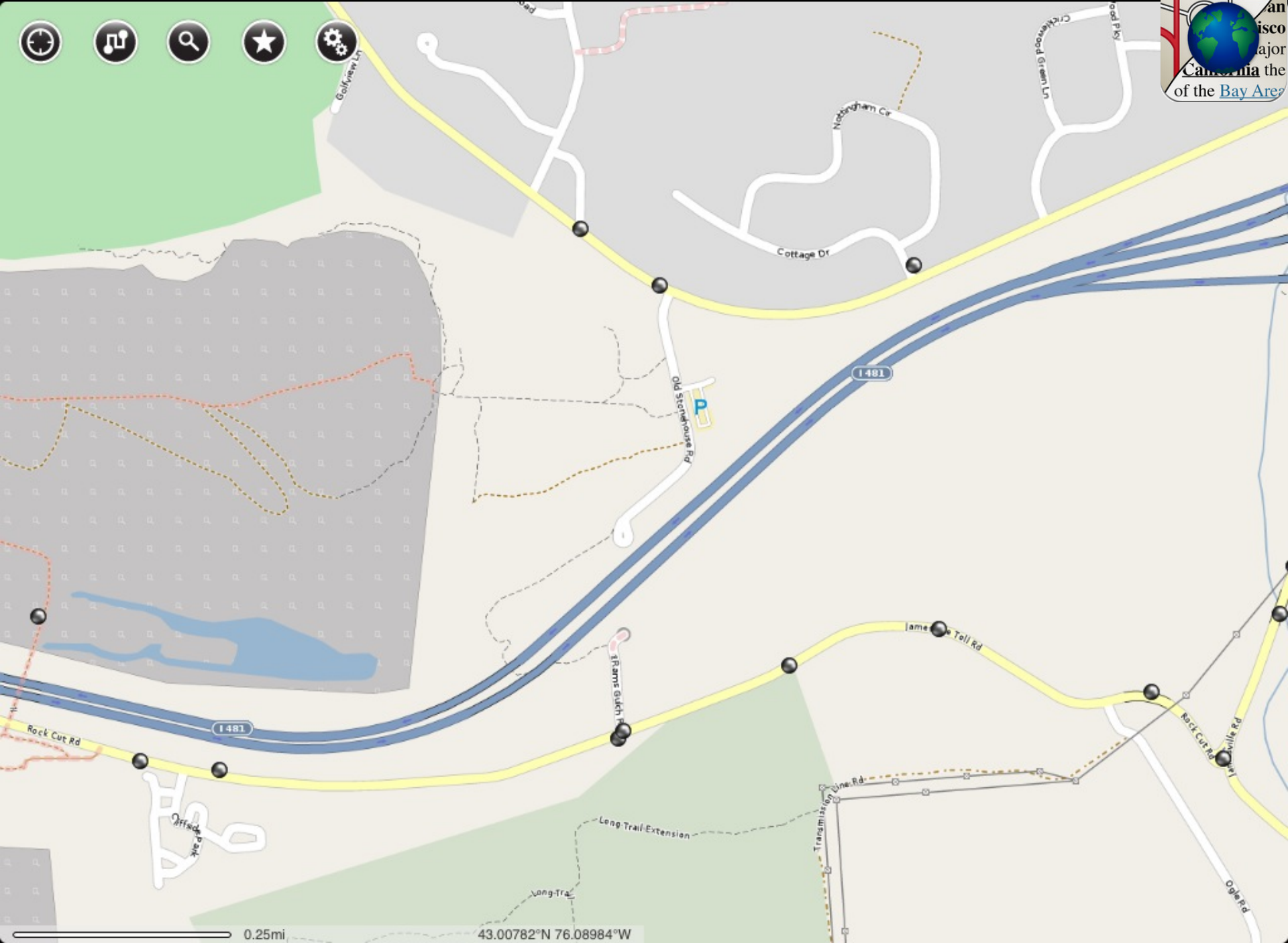
Placemark

Description

Close

These gravels include clasts more than 2 feet in diameter and form a gravel spit built across the plunge pools on the south side of Rock Cut. Large scale cross-bedding has a southward component into the plunge basins.

This spit is interpreted as being a product of the limnic hlaup which introduced the late phase of Rock Cut drainage. The







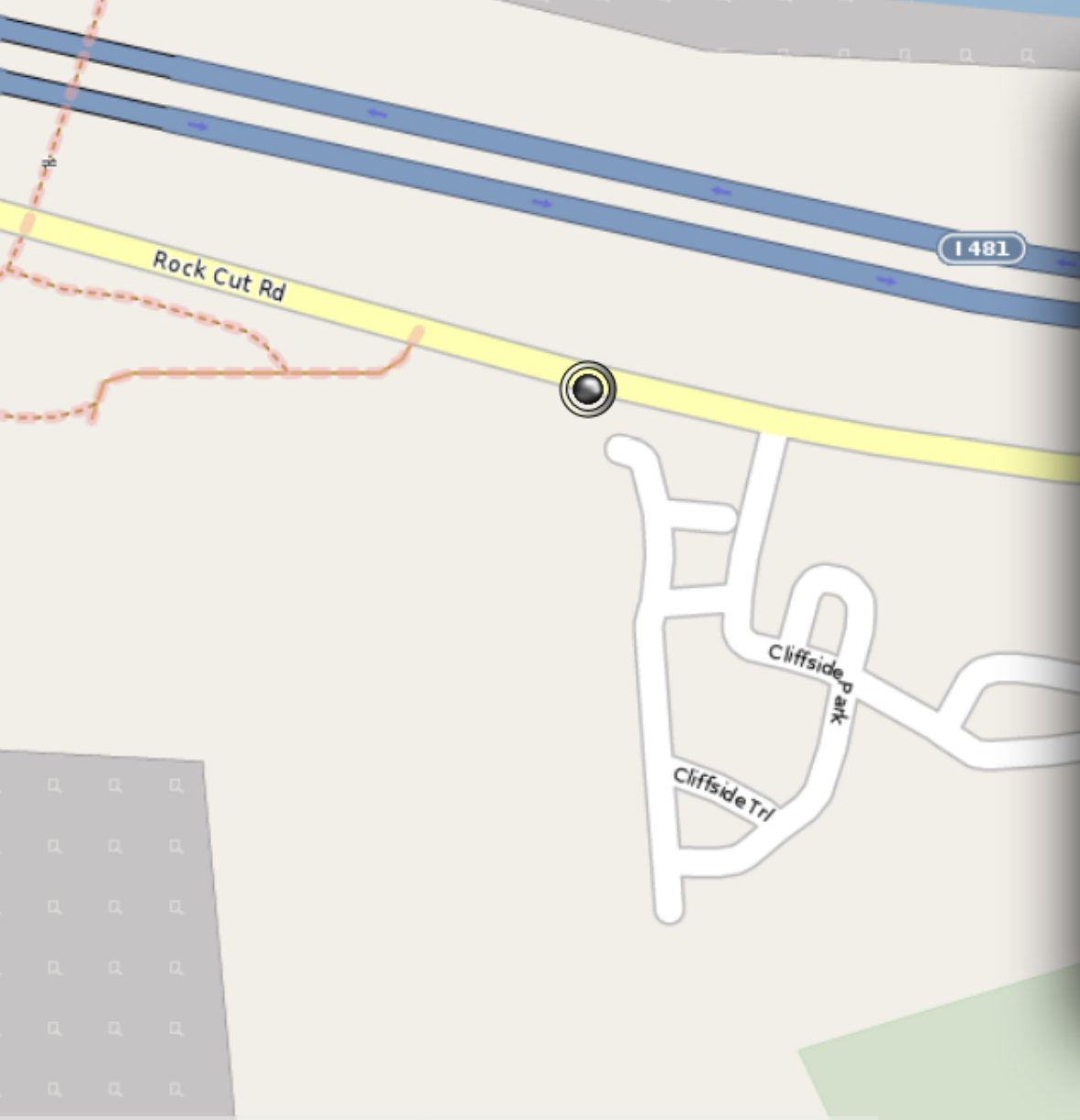
0.25mi

43.00782°N 76.08984°W






Boulder gravel exposed behind trailers on left.

• Loc: 43.00283°N 76.10122°W

Close **Pin Detail** **Edit**

Overview

-  **Boulder gravel exposed behind...**
-  **Unknown Address**
Syracuse, NY
-  **Created: Mar 17, 2013**
Last Modified: Mar 17, 2013

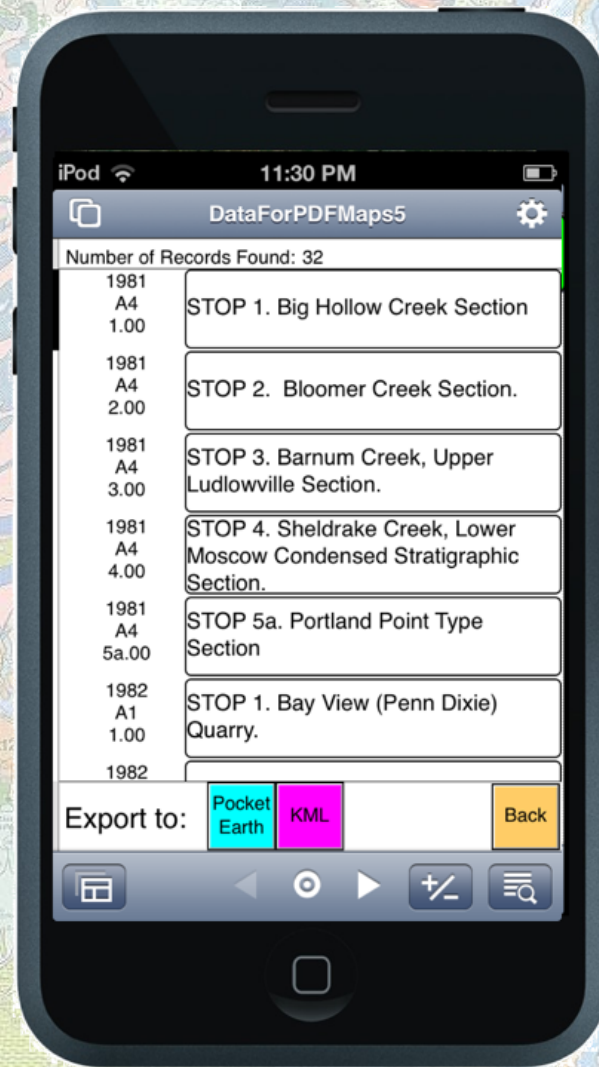
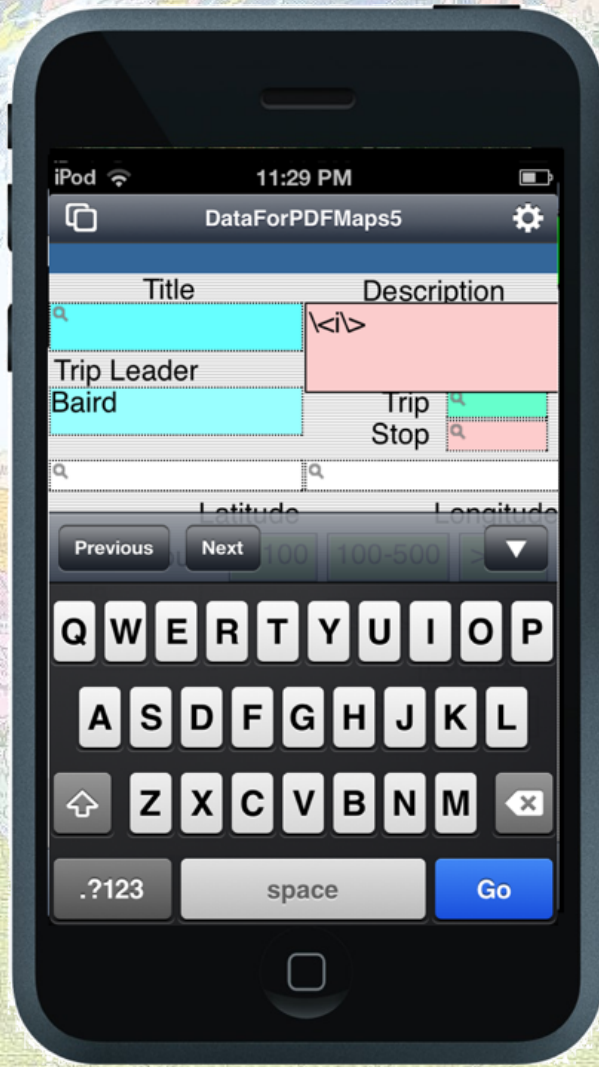
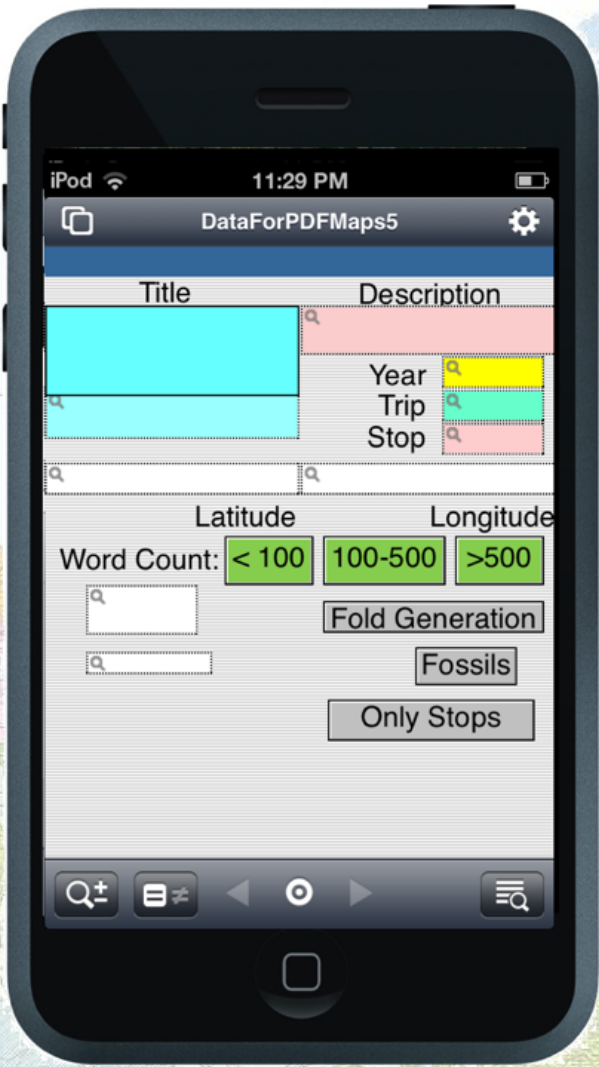
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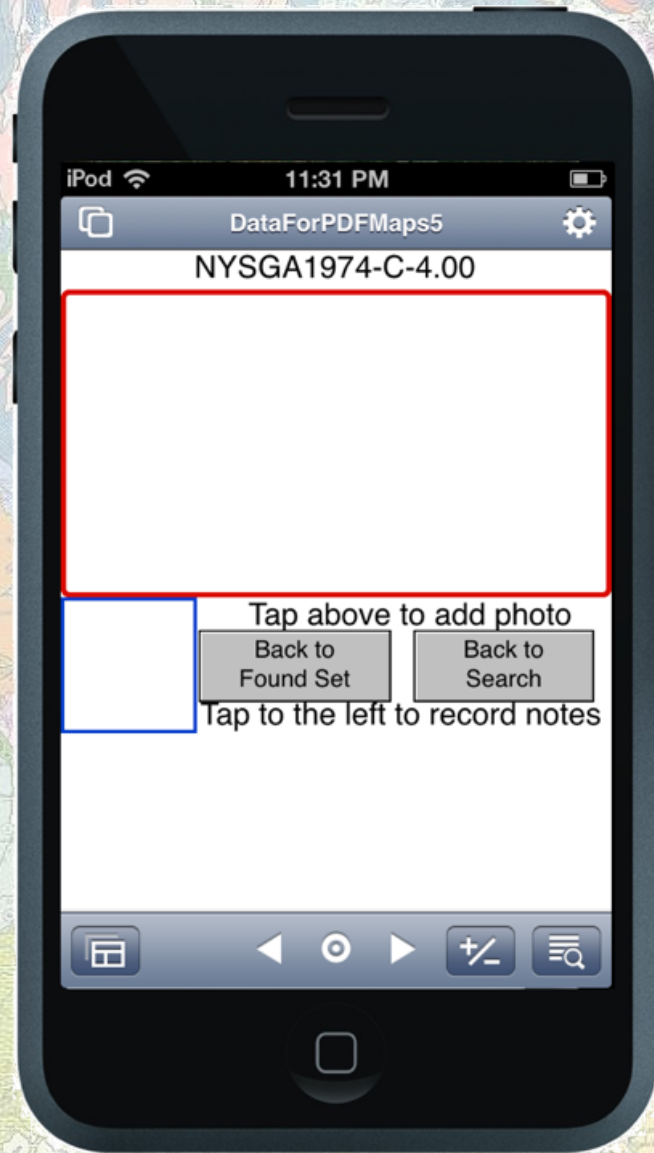
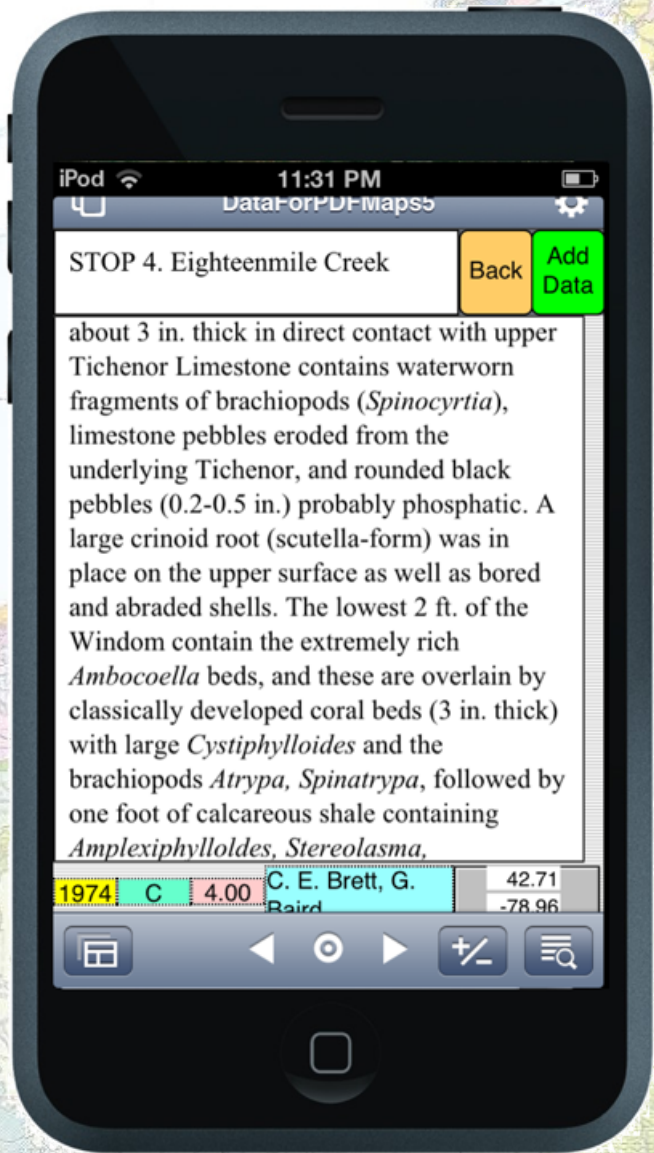
These gravels include clasts more than 2 feet in diameter and form a gravel spit built across the plunge pools on the south side of Rock Cut. Large scale cross-bedding has a southward component into the plunge basins.



Screen Captures from iPod Touch







iPod

3:07 PM



STOP 2. Bridgewater and Solsville Members of Marc... Done

This unit is also the site of some rather rare and unusual fossils including the monoplacophoran *Cyrtolites* and the bellerophon *Praematarotropis* and soft bodied preservation of annelids (Cameron, 1967).

The fauna is dominated by the brachiopods *Spinocyrtia* in the upper sandier facies, and *Mucrospirifer* in the middle siltier layers, along with the bivalves, *Ptychopteria flabellum*, *Gosseletia triquetra*, and a variety of nuculids, gastropods including *Bembexia sulcomarginata* and *Palaeozygopleura hamiltoniae* plus a variety of orthoconic cephalopods.

One unusual aspect of the preservation in this quarry is the fact that a very large percentage of



iPod

3:06 PM



Google earth



STOP 1. Chittenango Shale-Member of Marcellus Fr

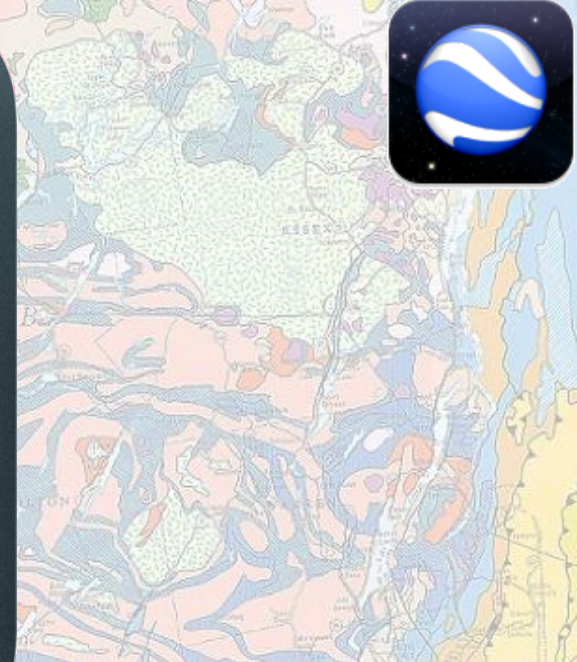
STOP 2. Bridgewater and Solsville Members of Marcellus Formation.

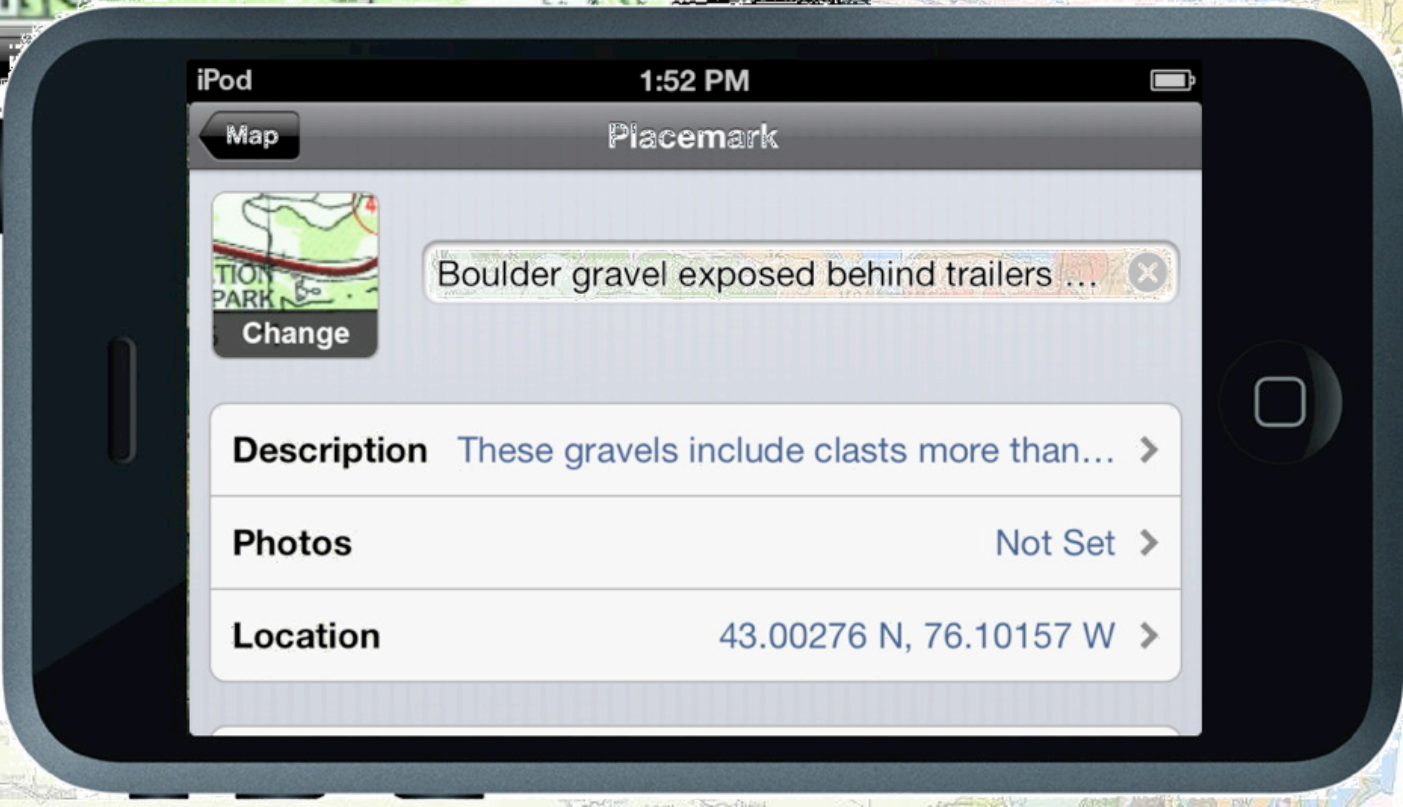
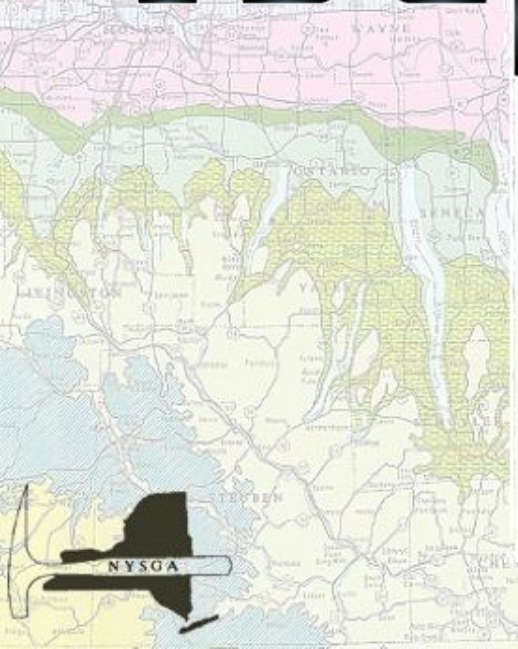
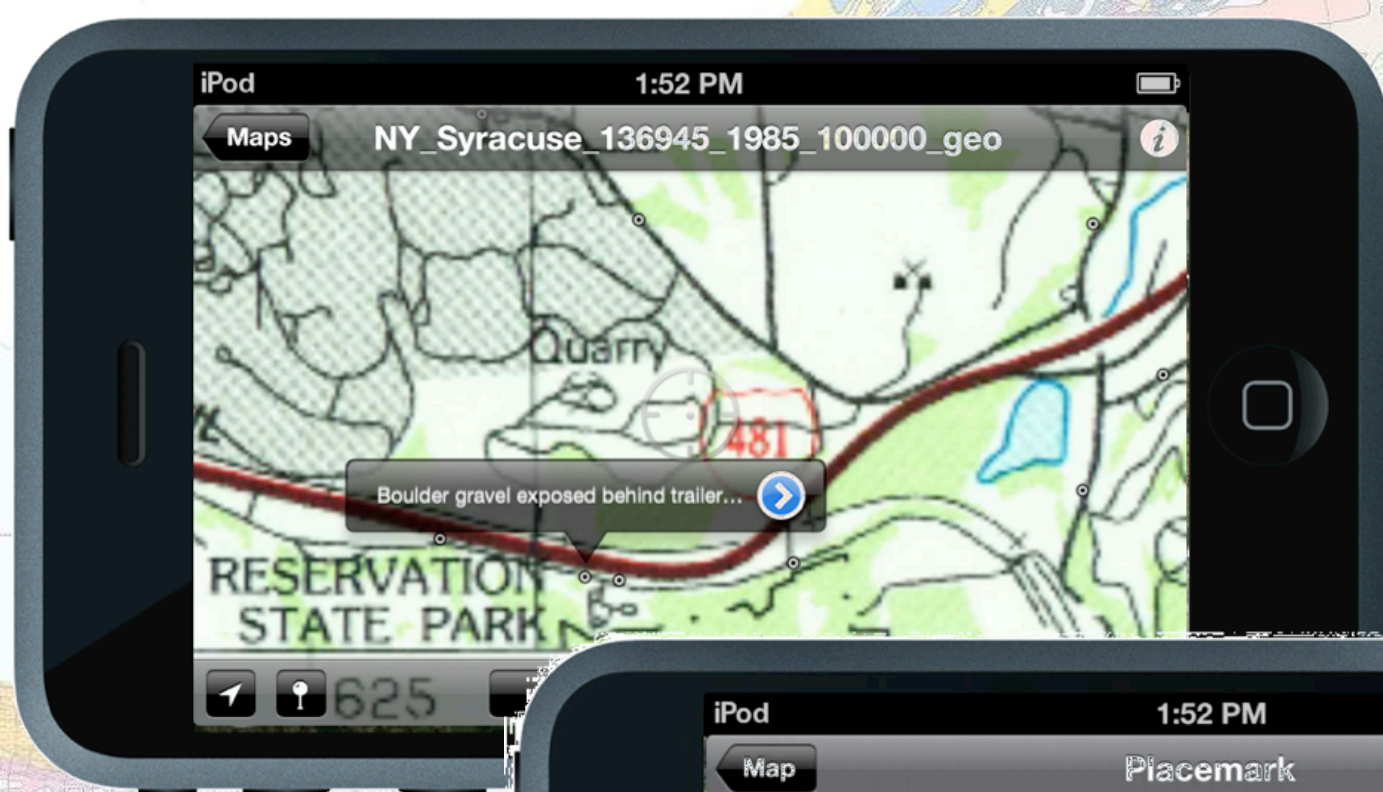
Image USDA Farm Service Agency
Image © 2011 New York GIS

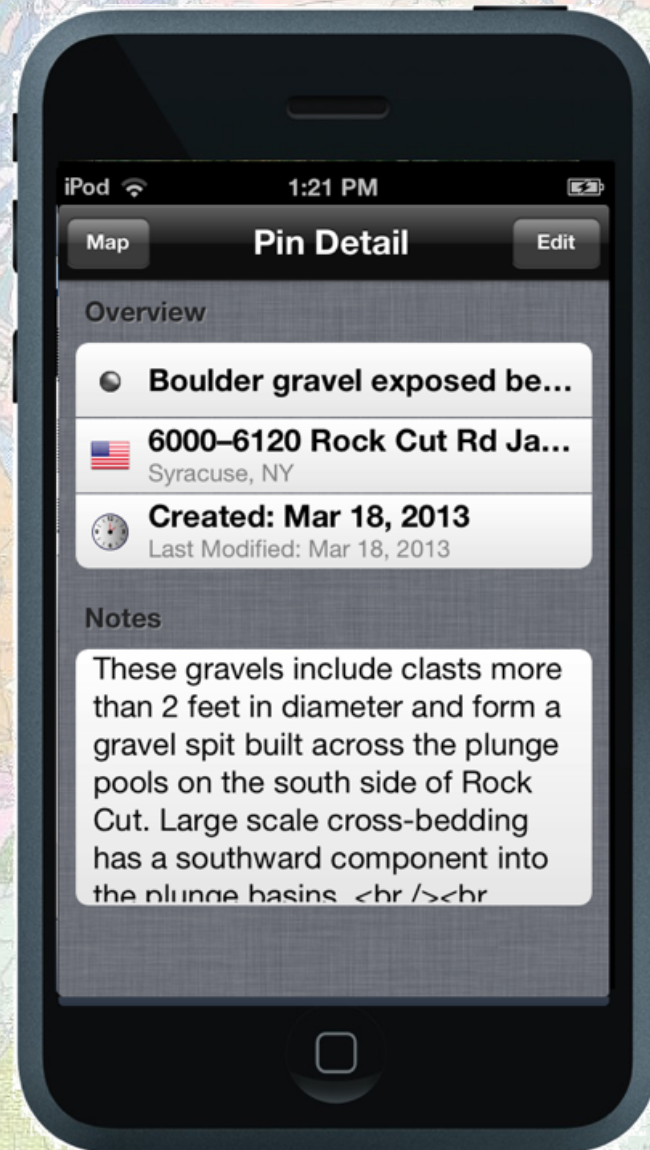
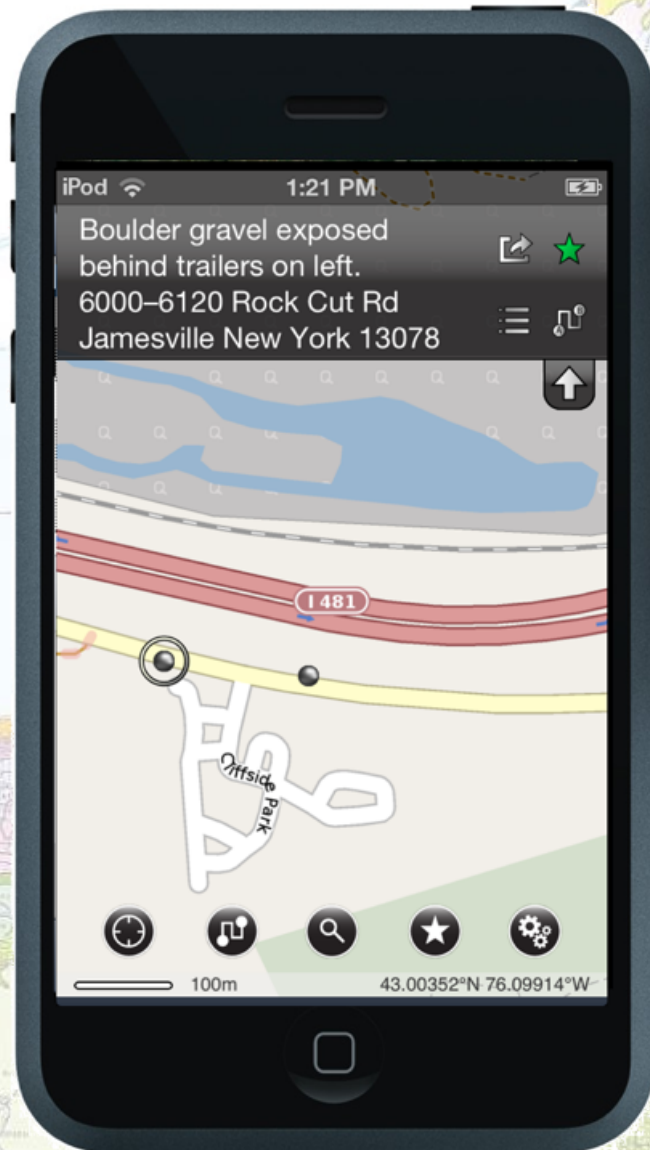
© 2011 Google



42.93866 N 75.82741 W
altitude 16 mi







Guidebooks (including free PDF' s):

<http://www.nysga.net/Guidebooks.html>

NYSGA2GE Fusion Tables:

[https://www.google.com/fusiontables/
DataSource?snapid=S914603D7Tt](https://www.google.com/fusiontables/DataSource?snapid=S914603D7Tt)

FileMaker Go database, kmz files, additional information:

<http://ottohmuller.com/nysga2ge/Files.html>





1 name,Notes,Latitude,Longitude,Icon

2 "Boulder gravel exposed behind trailers on left. ", "These gravels include clasts more than 2 feet in diameter and form a gravel spit built across the plunge pools on the south side of Rock Cut. Large scale cross-bedding has a southward component into the plunge basins.

This spit is interpreted as being a product of the limnic hlaup which introduced the late phase of Rock Cut. The top to the spit is 640 feet above sea level, 90 feet above the floor of Rock Cut Channel at this point. The upper limit of about 90 feet on the depth of water during catastrophic discharge through Rock Cut Channel is at the top of the spit. The coordinates are: "43.00282617112808", "-76.10121905861369", ""

3

