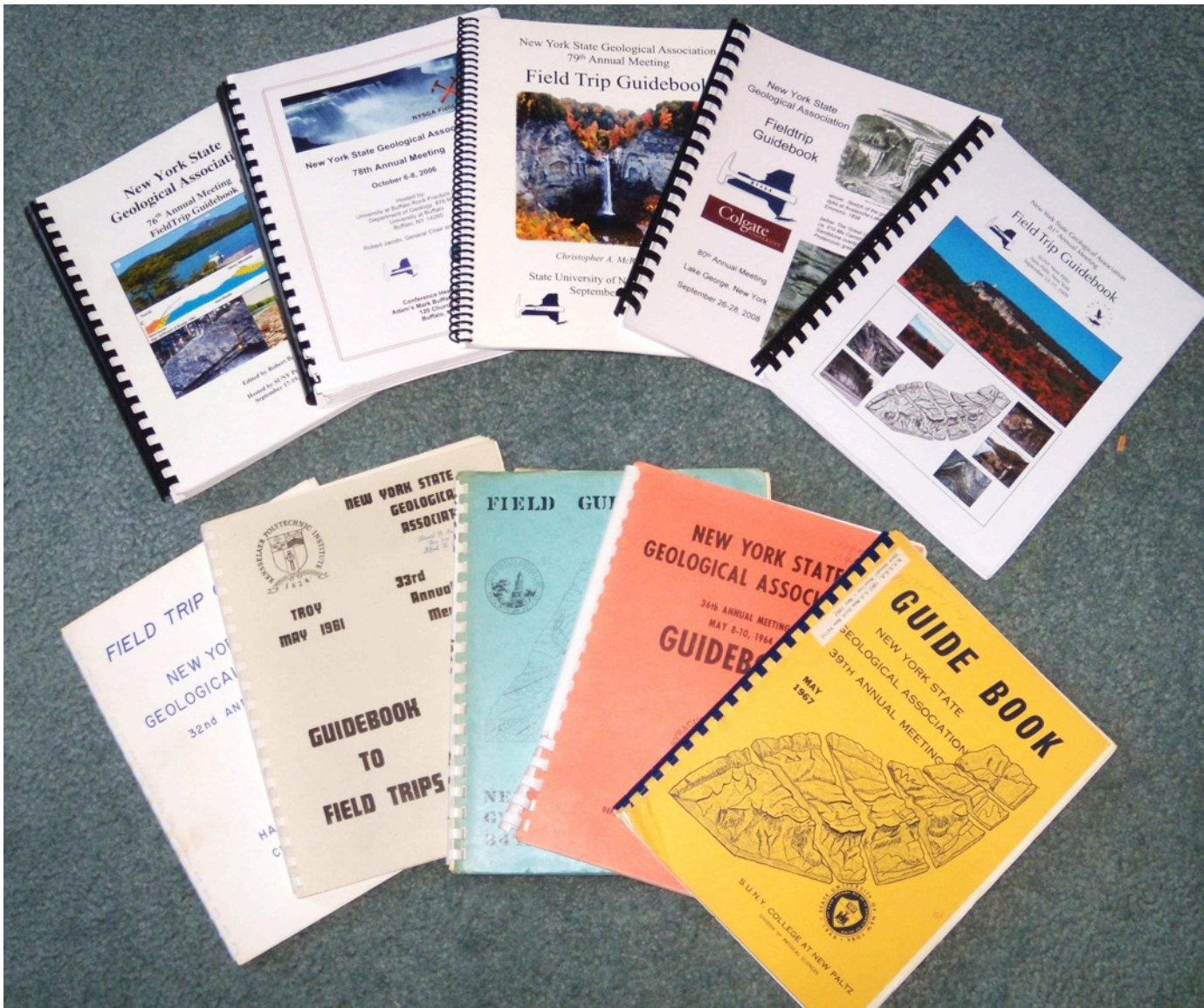


NYSGA GUIDEBOOK DATABASE AVAILABLE AS AN EXCEL SPREADSHEET

Otto H. Muller
Geology Department
Alfred University

fmuller@alfred.edu

David Valentino
Department of Atmospheric and Geological Sciences
SUNY at Oswego

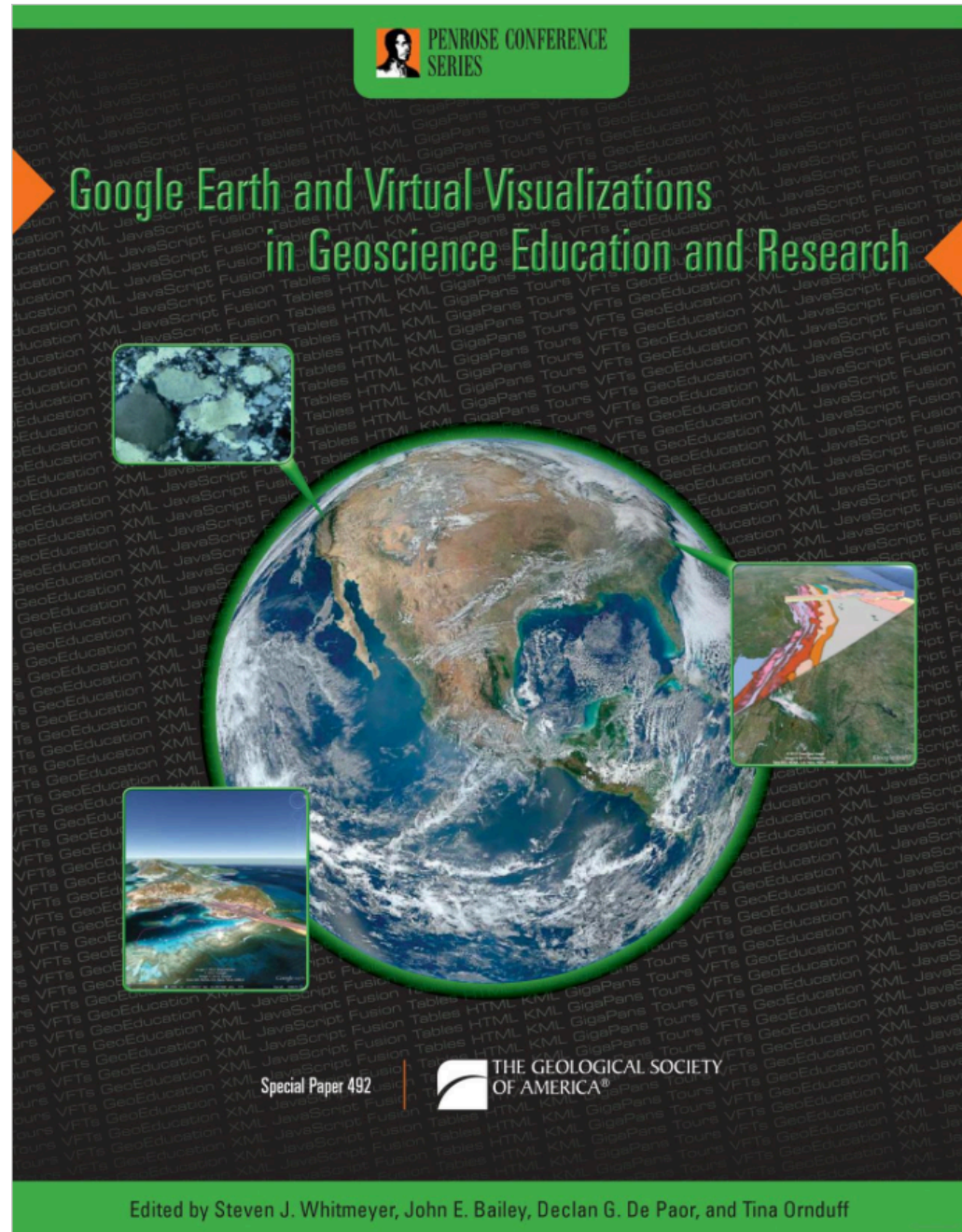


61 years of evolving thoughts
...about the same rocks

Complete instructions,
useful for other Field
Trip Guidebooks, can be
found in GSA Special
Paper 492:

Google Earth and Virtual Visualizations in Geoscience Education and Research

Whitmeyer, Bailey,
DePaor and Ornduff, eds.
2012



47.9 Turn right at sign for Mohawk Campsites 300 yards before TeePee; bear right at Y.



48.1 STOP #1: The Cherry Valley Limestone outcrops for several hundred feet along the roadside and is one of the most extensive outcrops available for study. This location was chosen as the type section for the study conducted during the summer of 1968. The contact between the Cherry Valley and the Union Springs member below is gradational over a distance of 0.2 feet. The lowermost portion of the Cherry Valley contains abundant brachiopods and ammonoids. It is a medium grained dark gray skeletal limestone separated from the middle beds by a thin zone of Aulopora. The central unit is a nodular bed composed of medium grained limestone interbedded with argillaceous layers. The limestones, up to 0.6 feet thick, are broken into nodules; a case of sedimentary boudinage. The central unit is only slightly fossiliferous. The zone above the central unit is similar to the basal unit in that it contains a thin zone of Aulopora which separates it from the massive bed above. The uppermost unit of the Cherry Valley is a massive medium to coarse grained limestone with abundant orthocone nautiloids and brachiopods. The brachiopods found in the uppermost layers vary from those found in the basal layers. The Cherry Valley is gradational with the shales above which are extremely fossiliferous with brachiopods and bryozoans.

John Cottrell

1972 Trip G

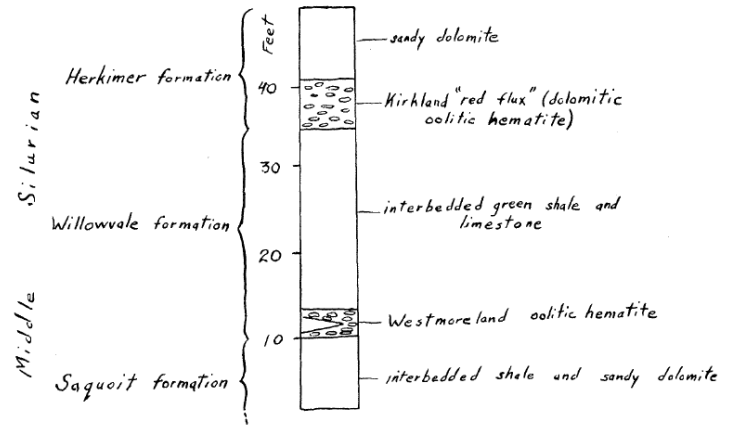
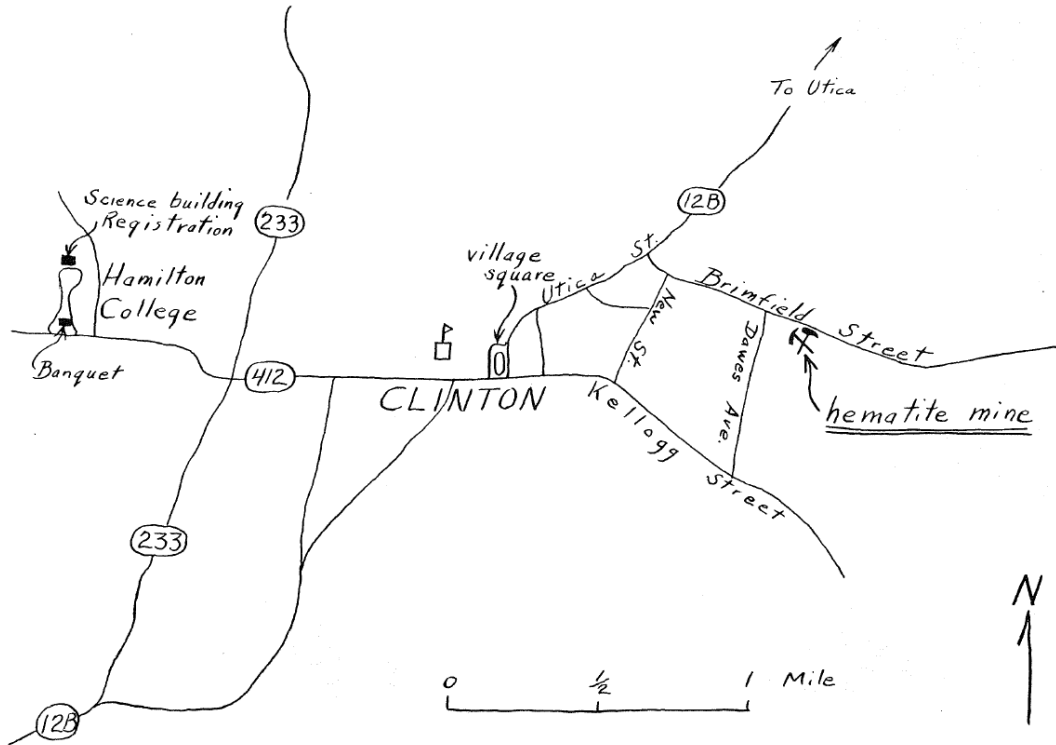
Stop #3. Lower to Middle Devonian airfall tephra beds, U.S. Rte. 20 cuts, near Cherry Valley, NY. (between ca. 42.821797°, -74.731025° to ca. 42.822202°, -74.723747°)

Roadcuts on the south side of Rte. 20 east of Rte. 166 expose a long, nearly continuous section of the Lower Devonian Kalkberg, Oriskany, Esopus and Schoharie formations, and the Middle Devonian Onondaga Formation. Additional outcrops to the east expose the Union Springs and Oatka Creek formations (Marcellus subgroup of Ver Straeten 2007b). See Figure 13 for more details.

Charles VerStraeten
Gordon Baird
Paul Karabinos
Scott Samson
Carlton E. Brett

2012 Trip A7

Location of hematite mine (Trip B)



After Alling, 1947, p. 999

1960 Trip B went underground in the Clinton Metallic Paint Co. mine. The mine closed in 1963.

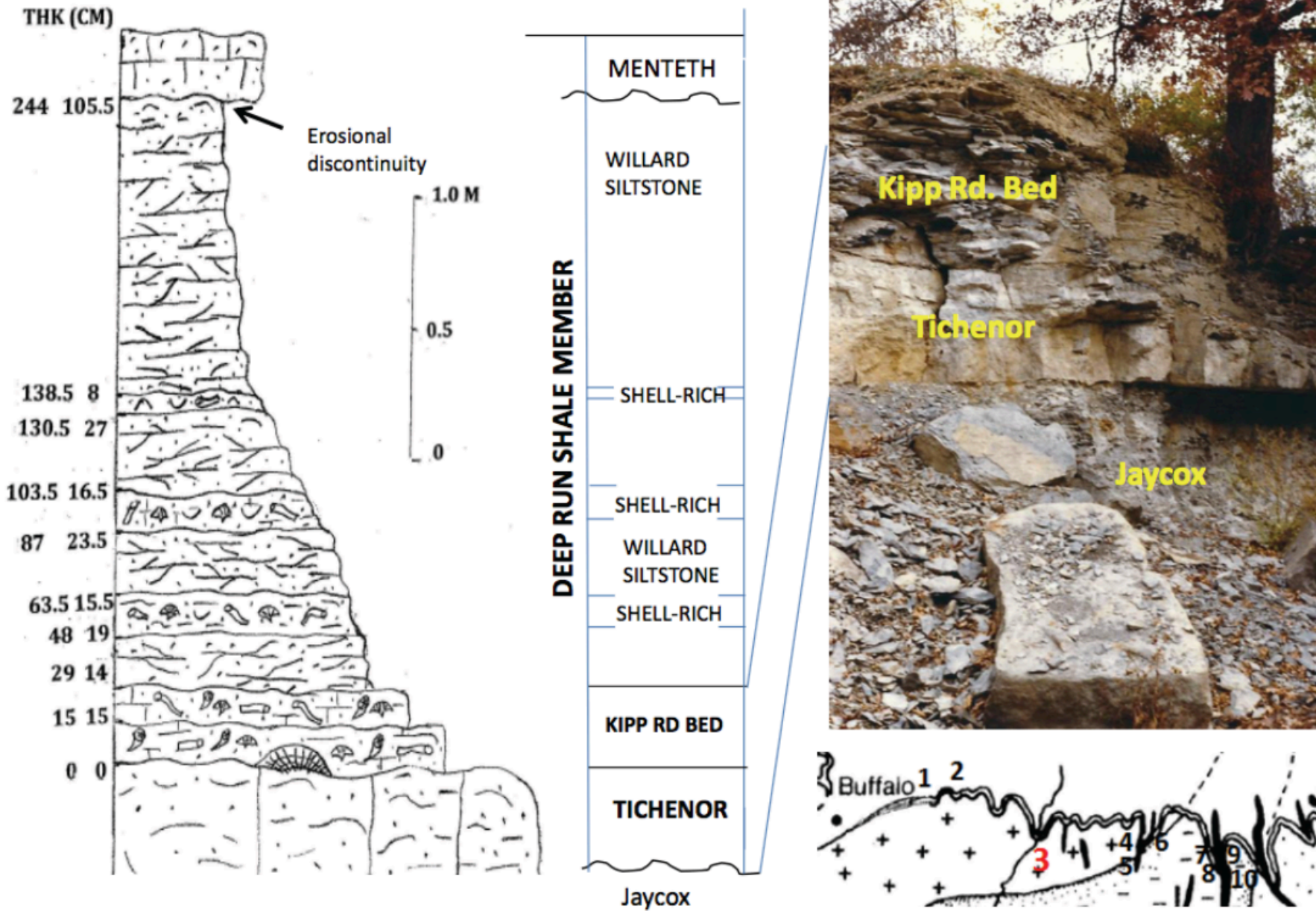
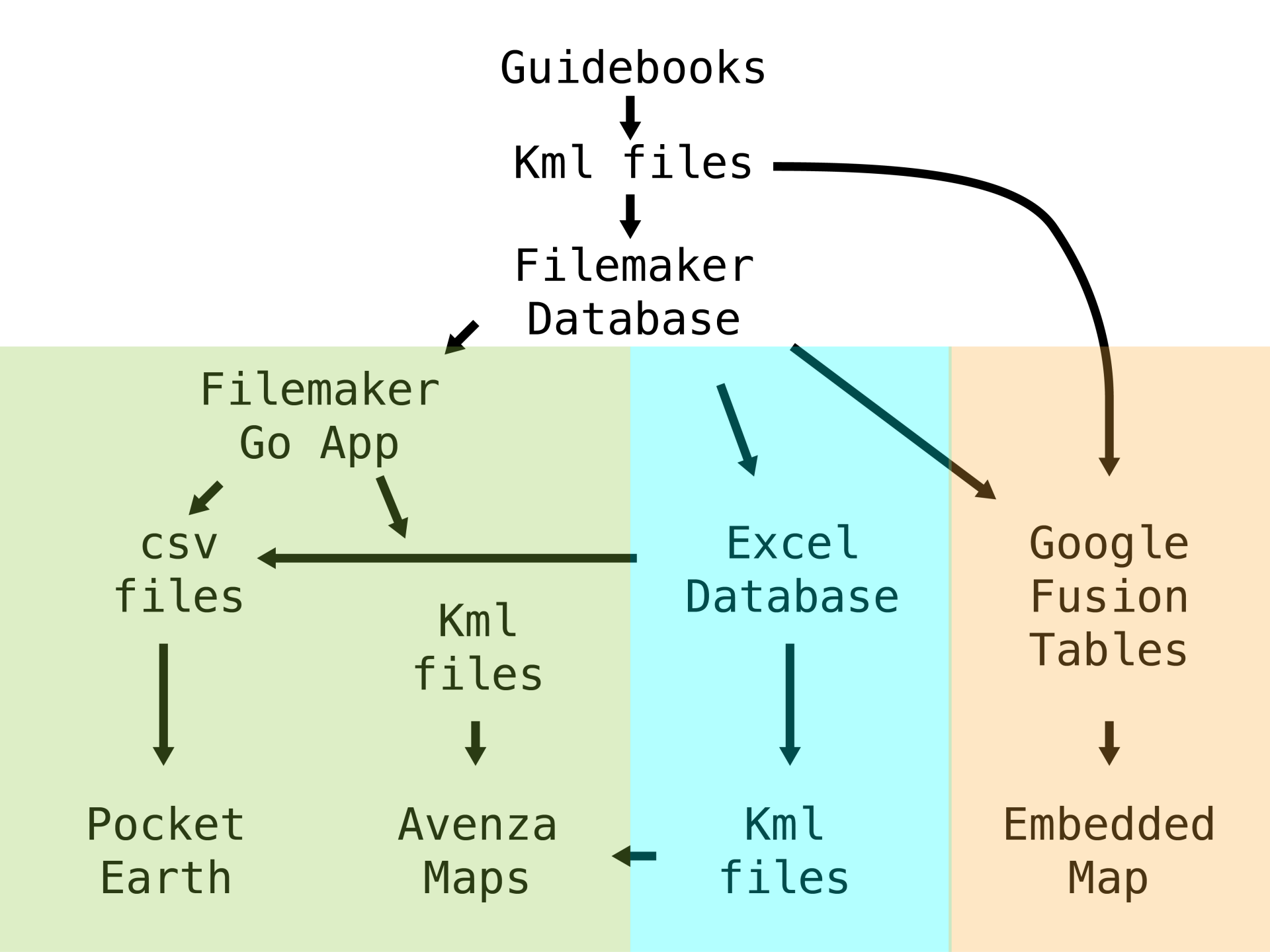


Figure 3. Generalized stratigraphic column of the Deep Run Shale Member at Jaycox Creek, Genesee River Valley.

Mayer, Baird and Brett, Trips A1 and B1, 2017



Guidebooks

Kml files

Filemaker Database

Filemaker Go App

csv files

Kml files

Pocket Earth

Avenza Maps

Excel Database

Kml files

Google Fusion Tables

Embedded Map

8 years of work, so far:

46 Guidebooks (1956 – 2001)

491 Paths (routes taken)

7,932 Placemarks

2,897 Stops

5,035 Views

(180,517 lines of code and text)

Google Fusion Table

STOP 7. Caroga Creek



After parking, descend to the creek below the bridge under Route 5. The section below the bridge and downstream are undifferentiated Black River deposits. Depending on the height of the stream, variable amounts of rock are exposed here. At low stage, aphanitic dolostones with birds-eye structures are visible. The section between the two bridges has many covered intervals but ledges of coarsely crystalline limestone outcrop and are interpreted as Kings Falls. Under the second bridge ledges of laminated calcarenites outcrop, exhibiting planar tops and bottoms and lacking fossils. Upstream of these are beds of the bioturbated, barren calcilites. These last two lithologies are characteristic of the Denley Limestone as seen on City and Shedd Brooks.

A covered interval occurs above this and below the cliff with Utica Shale. This section then, is another thinned section of Trenton. Both the lower Trenton and upper Trenton units are missing or greatly reduced in thickness. Because the quality of this exposure is not equal to that at Canajoharie Creek, it is not as spectacular, but the significance of the facies changes is equally important. Note that as one progressed east for the last two outcrops, the magnitude of the variation in stratigraphic sections became more significant. This is in keeping with our moving further into the

https://www.google.com/fusiontables/DataSource?docid=1anQ0faEc6rAmMXf4onohb8s8WtFj6RHFSO_T8m2m



Through2001forPDFMaps as of Mar 10 ▾



Number of Records Found: 331

1956
3A
1.00
STOP 1. East Bethany fossil site

1958
D
5.00
STOP 5. Devonian Sediments

1960
B
1.00
Clinton Metallic Paint Company Mine

1961
C
4A.00
STOP 4A. Mt. Marion beds, lower

1962
A
2.00
STOP2. Leeds Gorge

1962
A
4.00
STOP 4. Ulster County Highway Department Quarry, Kingston

1962
A
5.00
STOP 5. Abandoned Quarry in Wawarsing

1962
A
6.00
STOP 6. Trilobite Mountain

1963
A
1.00
STOP 1 Twist Run

1963
C
4.00
STOP 4. Smithboro Section.

1963
D
2.00
STOP 2. West Falls Group

1964
C
STOP 14. Type locality of the Nedrow member

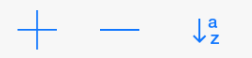
Some of the results from a search for the term "brachiopod" done on Filemaker Go on an iPad.

Export to:

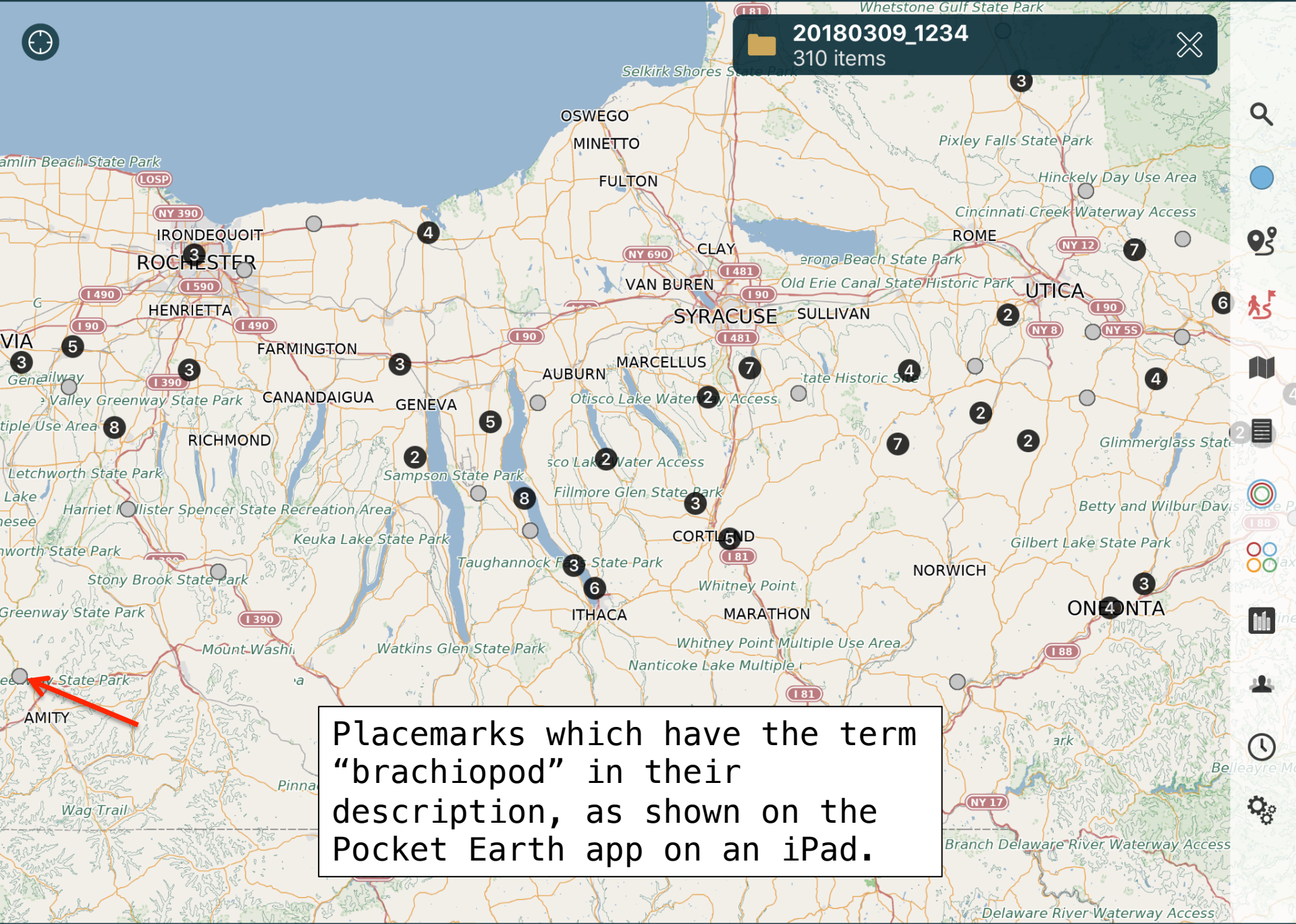
Pocket Earth

KML

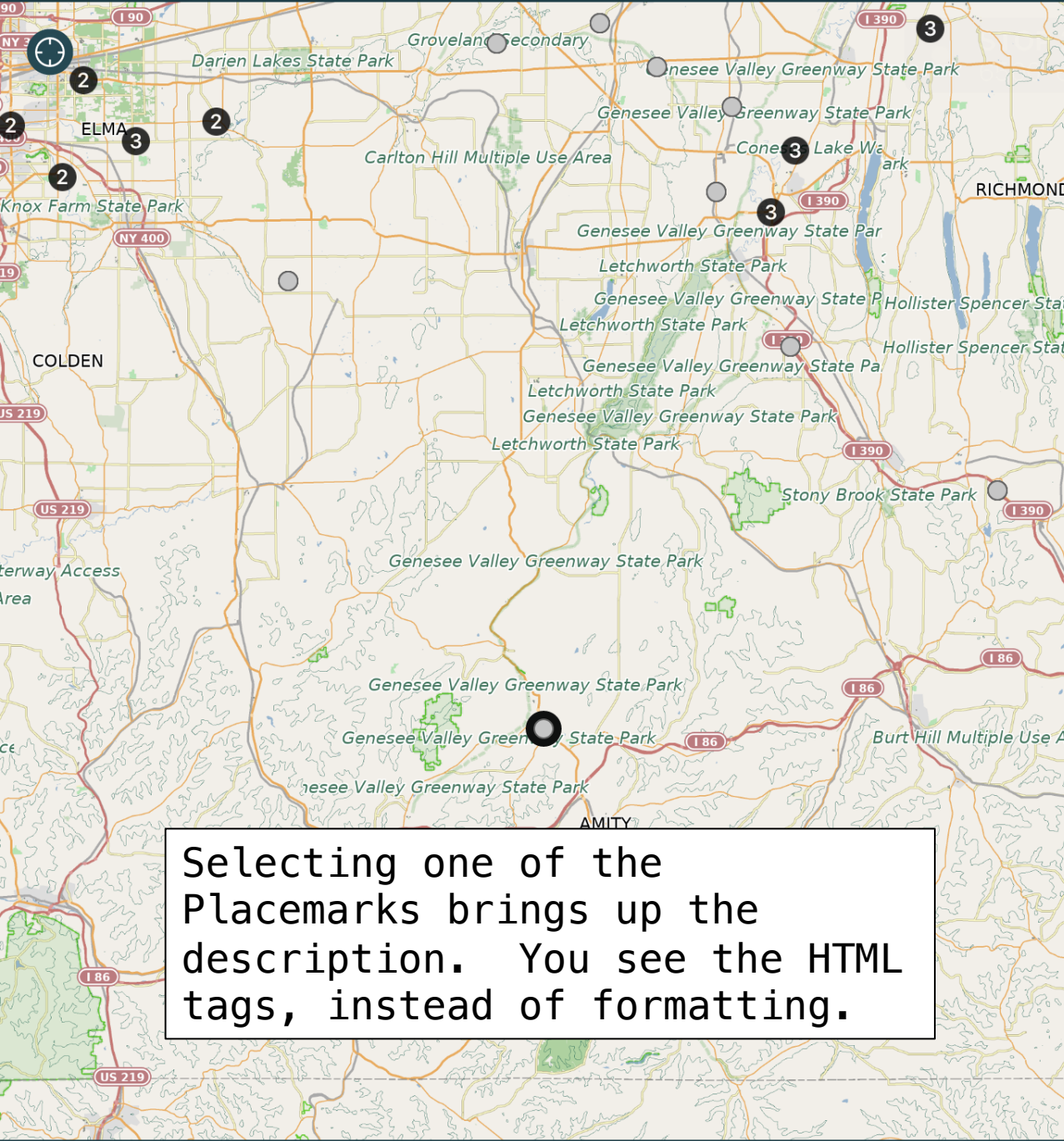
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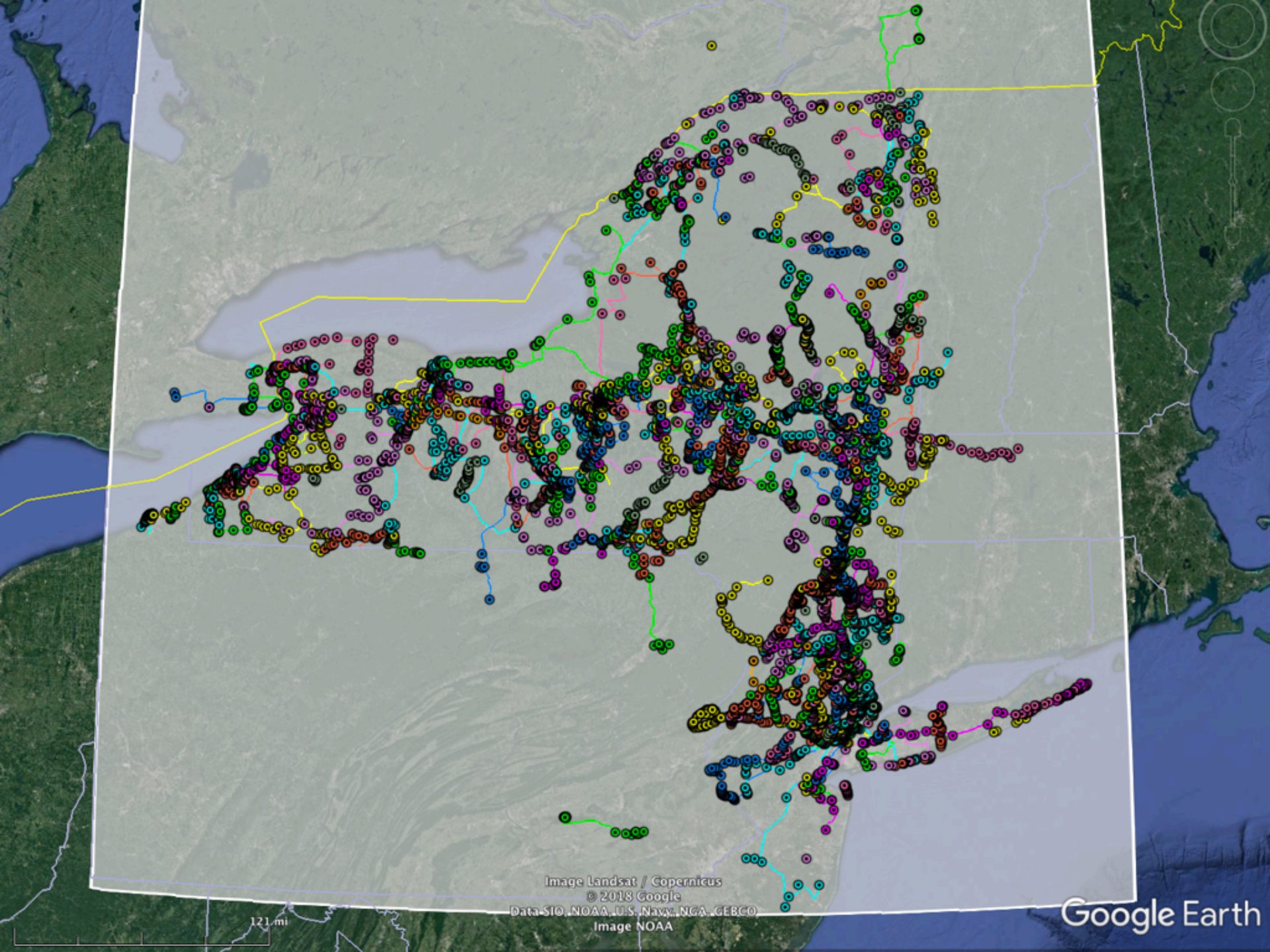
Placemarks which have the term "brachiopod" in their description, as shown on the Pocket Earth app on an iPad.



shoreface sequence. The 2nd shoreface sequence displays planer laminated beds typical of the shoreface sequence but more noticeably contains a large olistolith of sandstone surround by a debris flow indicative of a syndepositional mass flow. The top of the 2nd shoreface sequence occurs near the main falls. This sandstone displays small dunes (amplitude- ˜ 0.5m, wavelength ˜ 2.0 m) with symmetrical ripples. The 3rd sandstone sequence forms the upper part of the cascade; the most noticeable feature is the transgressive lag that caps the falls. This lag deposit contains large clasts of white, cloudy quartz as well as numerous brachiopod shell fragments and large red silt clasts. The underlying sandstone contains *Rhizocorallium*, *Arenicolites* and *Thalassinoides*, typical of a *Glossifungites* firmground. Overlying the 3rd shoreface sequence is the thick interbedded sequence that separates the lower sandstone packet from the upper sandstone packet (Fig. 6B,C).

Selecting one of the Placemarks brings up the description. You see the HTML tags, instead of formatting.

Below the waterfall, the vertical and overhanging outcrop on the east side of the creek displays a characteristic of FIDs. Some of the N-striking fractures exhibit small stratigraphic throw (on the order of a few cm). These step faults may be a small scale example of the step faults that are



121 mi

Image Landsat / Copernicus
© 2018 Google
Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO
Image NOAA

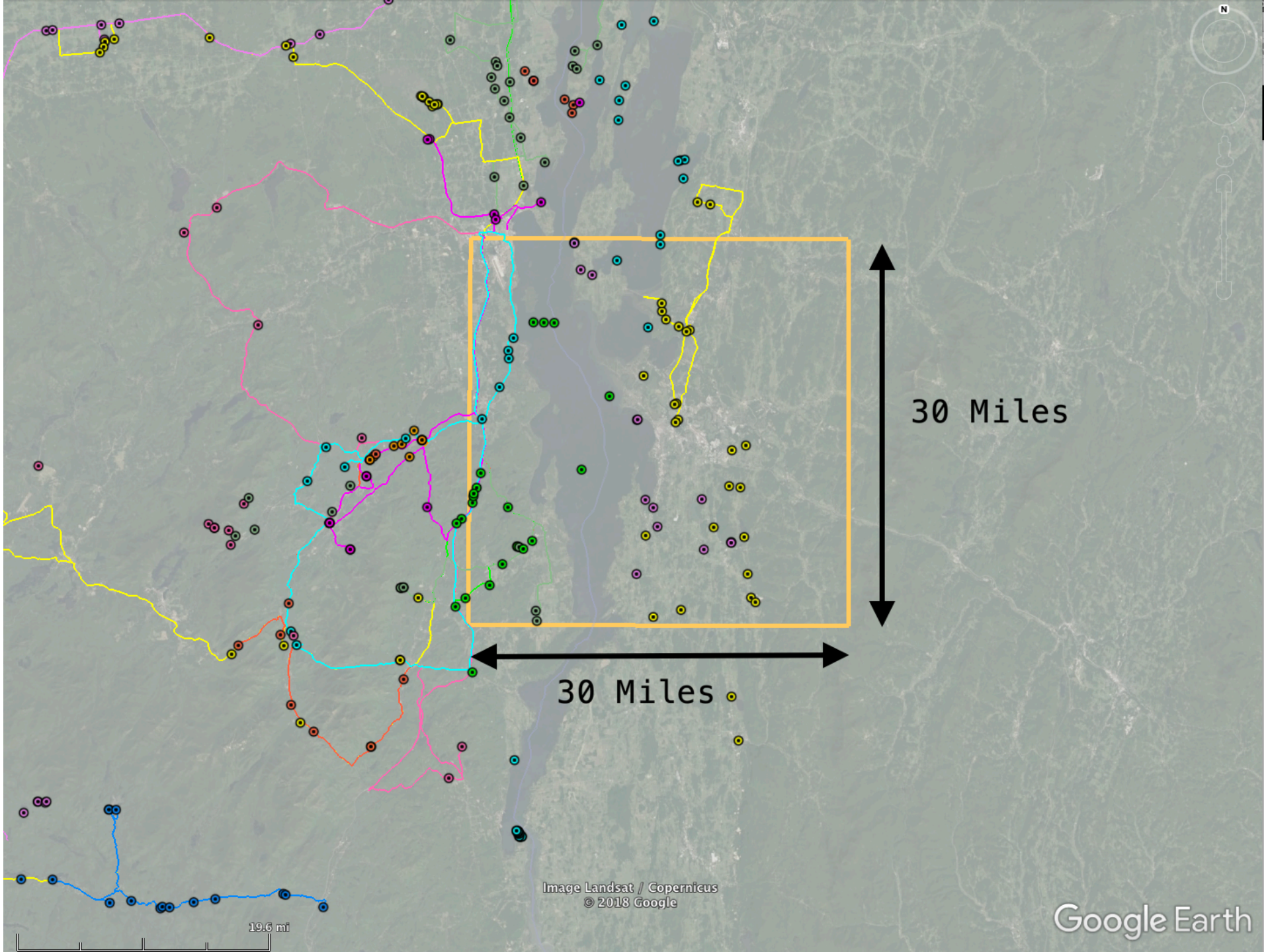
Google Earth

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14	West end of Pinnacle Range	U of R Students and Staff	1956	A	43.12302268	-77.6291821	<Placemark id="0.02">	<styleU NYSGA 1956 A-0.02	
15	Mt. Hope Cemetery	U of R Students and Staff					<Placemark id="0.03">	<styleU NYSGA 1956 A-0.03	
16	View of Pinnacle Range	U of R Students and Staff					<Placemark id="0.04">	<styleU NYSGA 1956 A-0.04	
17	Colgate-Rochester Divinity Sch	U of R Students and Staff					<Placemark id="0.05">	<styleU NYSGA 1956 A-0.05	
18	Highest point on Pinnacle Rang	U of R Students and Staff					<Placemark id="0.06">	<styleU NYSGA 1956 A-0.06	
19	Pass over Rochester subway	U of R Students and Staff					<Placemark id="0.07">	<styleU NYSGA 1956 A-0.07	
20	Lockport Dolomite	U of R Students and Staff					<Placemark id="0.08">	<styleU NYSGA 1956 A-0.08	
21	Irondequoit Valley	U of R Students and Staff					<Placemark id="0.09">	<styleU NYSGA 1956 A-0.09	
22	View of Rochester	U of R Students and Staff					<Placemark id="0.10">	<styleU NYSGA 1956 A-0.10	
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25	Lake Iroquois bar	U of R Students and Staff					<Placemark id="1.01">	<styleU NYSGA 1956 A-1.01	
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27	West end of barrier bar.	U of R Students and Staff					<Placemark id="1.03">	<styleU NYSGA 1956 A-1.03	
28	Durand-Eastman Park	U of R Students and Staff					<Placemark id="1.04">	<styleU NYSGA 1956 A-1.04	
8326	Crossing Passaic River	P.E.Olsen, E.C.Rainforth					<Placemark id="7.05">	<styleU NYSGA 2001 2-7.05	
8327	Gap on left in Orange Mountair	P.E.Olsen, E.C.Rainforth					<Placemark id="7.06">	<styleU NYSGA 2001 2-7.06	
8328	On right are outcrops of the Or.	P.E.Olsen, E.C.Rainforth					<Placemark id="7.07">	<styleU NYSGA 2001 2-7.07	
8329	Garrett Mountain visible on rigl	P.E.Olsen, E.C.Rainforth					<Placemark id="7.08">	<styleU NYSGA 2001 2-7.08	
8330	Section D of type section of Pas	P.E.Olsen, E.C.Rainforth					<Placemark id="7.09">	<styleU NYSGA 2001 2-7.09	
8331	Section C of type section of Pas	P.E.Olsen, E.C.Rainforth					<Placemark id="7.10">	<styleU NYSGA 2001 2-7.10	
8332	Section B of type section of Pas	P.E.Olsen, E.C.Rainforth					<Placemark id="7.11">	<styleU NYSGA 2001 2-7.11	
8333	Section A	P.E.Olsen, E.C.Rainforth					<Placemark id="7.12">	<styleU NYSGA 2001 2-7.12	
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8338	3: BEDROCK GEOLOGY, GEOCHI	A.E.Gates, et al.	2001	3			<Placemark id="0.00">	<styleU NYSGA 2001 3-0.00	
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8345									
8346									

The Excel database contains all the Stops and Views, but no Paths. It uses Tables, and most of the information is not seen in this view.

You can search for terms, just like on the FileMaker database.



30 Miles

30 Miles

19.6 mi

Image Landsat / Copernicus
© 2018 Google

Google Earth

Excel ribbon: Home, Layout, Tables, Charts, SmartArt, Formulas, Data, Review. Font: Calibri (Body), 10. Alignment: abc, Wrap Text, Merge. Number: Text. Format: Conditional Formatting, Styles. Cells: Insert, Delete, Format. Themes: Aa.

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1498	STOP 14. Camp Watson Point, S	D.Hawley	1969	A	44.68482554	-73.21268971		
1499	STOP 15. Clay Point, between N	D.Hawley	1969	A	44.59243901	-73.23151586		
1500	STOP 16. From Kibhee Point soi	D.Hawley	1969	A	44.66676718	-73.28039592		
1502	STOP 1. First stop of west-east	A.S.Hunt, E.B.Henson	1969	B	44.59749574	-73.41046301		
1503	STOP 2. Middle stop of west-ea	A.S.Hunt, E.B.Henson	1969	B	44.59726696	-73.39413913		
1504	STOP 3. Last stop of west-east	A.S.Hunt, E.B.Henson	1969	B	44.59703593	-73.37799903		
1505	STOP 4. This is a				4.51562809	-73.29125251		
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1509	STOP 2. Shelburn				4.40053386	-73.23474236		
1510	STOP 3. Winoosk				4.39185085	-73.22240255		
1511	STOP 4. Shelburn				4.37076519	-73.21590624		
1512	STOP 5. Jones Hi				4.31797531	-73.2481579		
1513	STOP 6. A short t				4.34543864	-73.14365511		
1514	STOP 7. Hinesbu				4.35378286	-73.10107275		
1515	STOP 8. The Bas				44.4014148	-73.14694793		
1517	STOP 1. Champlain Sea beach (I	W.P.Wagner	1969	D	44.53852314	-73.23818703		
1518	STOP 2. Lake New York beach-s	W.P.Wagner	1969	D	44.50686786	-73.18974557		
1519	STOP 3. Lake New York beach (I	W.P.Wagner	1969	D	44.45596721	-73.10039537		
1520	STOP 4. Fort Ann delta (correlat	W.P.Wagner	1969	D	44.46128678	-73.07860746		
1521	STOP 5. Oak Hill outlet channel	W.P.Wagner	1969	D	44.41459845	-73.08714792		
1522	STOP 6. Ice-contact delta (No. 5	W.P.Wagner	1969	D	44.41602905	-73.1044768		
1523	STOP 7. Fort Ann bench (No. 27	W.P.Wagner	1969	D	44.37013568	-73.12845456		
1524	STOP 8. Hummocky dead ice te	W.P.Wagner	1969	D	44.35944466	-73.08105446		
1525	STOP 9. Ice-contact delta?	W.P.Wagner	1969	D	44.31835916	-73.07557821		
1526	STOP 10. Kame terrace	W.P.Wagner	1969	D	44.29210472	-73.07027154		
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You can easily use Excel tables to limit the Latitude and Longitude extents. First, select "Between"...

Sort: Longitude

Sort: Ascending, Descending

By color: None

Filter: By color: None

Choose One

- Equals
- Does Not Equal
- Greater Than
- Greater Than or Equal To
- Less Than
- Less Than or Equal To
- Between**
- Top 10
- Bottom 10
- Above Average
- Below Average

Home Layout Tables Charts SmartArt Formulas Data Review

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1512	STOP 5. Jones Hill				44.51797531	-73.2481579		
1513	STOP 6. A short traverse through				44.54543864	-73.14365511		
1514	STOP 7. Hinesburg thrust north	R.S.Stanley	1969	C	44.35378286	-73.10107275		
1515	STOP 8. The Bascom Formation	R.S.Stanley	1969	C	44.4014148	-73.14694793		
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1522	STOP 6. Ice-contact delta (No. 5	W.P.Wagner	1969	D	44.41602905	-73.1044768		
1523	STOP 7. Fort Ann bench (No. 27	W.P.Wagner	1969	D	44.37013568	-73.12845456		
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1530	STOP 14. Shoreline features of	W.P.Wagner	1969	D	44.27025036	-73.22180637		
1531	STOP 15. Two(?) till locality	W.P.Wagner	1969	D	44.27823297	-73.1789124		
1532	STOP 16. Two(?) till locality	W.P.Wagner	1969	D	44.36075696	-73.23409623		
5692	STOP 7. Landslide Scar On The	J.A.Diemer, D.A.Franzi	1988	A1	44.48948484	-73.48951089	<Placemark id="7.00"> <styleU NYSGA 1988 A1-7.00	
5693	Ausable Chasm	J.A.Diemer, D.A.Franzi	1988	A1	44.52513462	-73.46274724	<Placemark id="7.01"> <styleU NYSGA 1988 A1-7.01	

... then, fill in the blanks from the results shown at the top of the spreadsheet.

Longitude

Sort

Ascending Descending

By color: None

Filter

By color: None

Greater Than or Equal To -73.52

And Or

Less Than or Equal To -72.91

Search

(Select All)

-76.00211176

-75.92209063

-75.91739141

Clear Filter

```
width="50" height="50" align="right" style="font-size: 12pt; text-align: right;">  
align="right">${leader}<br>NYSGA ${year} Trip&nbsp;${trip} Stop&nbsp;${id}</p></text>  
</BalloonStyle>  
<LineStyle>  
  <color>ff00a5ff</color>  
  <width>2</width>  
</LineStyle>  
</Style>
```

```
<!-- Put the Placemarks that you copied from Excel here. -->
```

```
<!-- Save this file as a plain text file with your own, unique, name. Do not overwrite this file. -->
```

```
</Document>  
</kml>
```

When you have narrowed the list to your liking, copy the cells in the “kml out3” column and paste them into the Word template document, between the red lines.

```
align="right">${leader}<br>NYSGA ${year} Trip &nbsp;${trip}    Stop &nbsp;${id}</p>]]>
</text>
</BalloonStyle>
<LineStyle>
  <color>ff00a5ff</color>
  <width>2</width>
</LineStyle>
</Style>
```

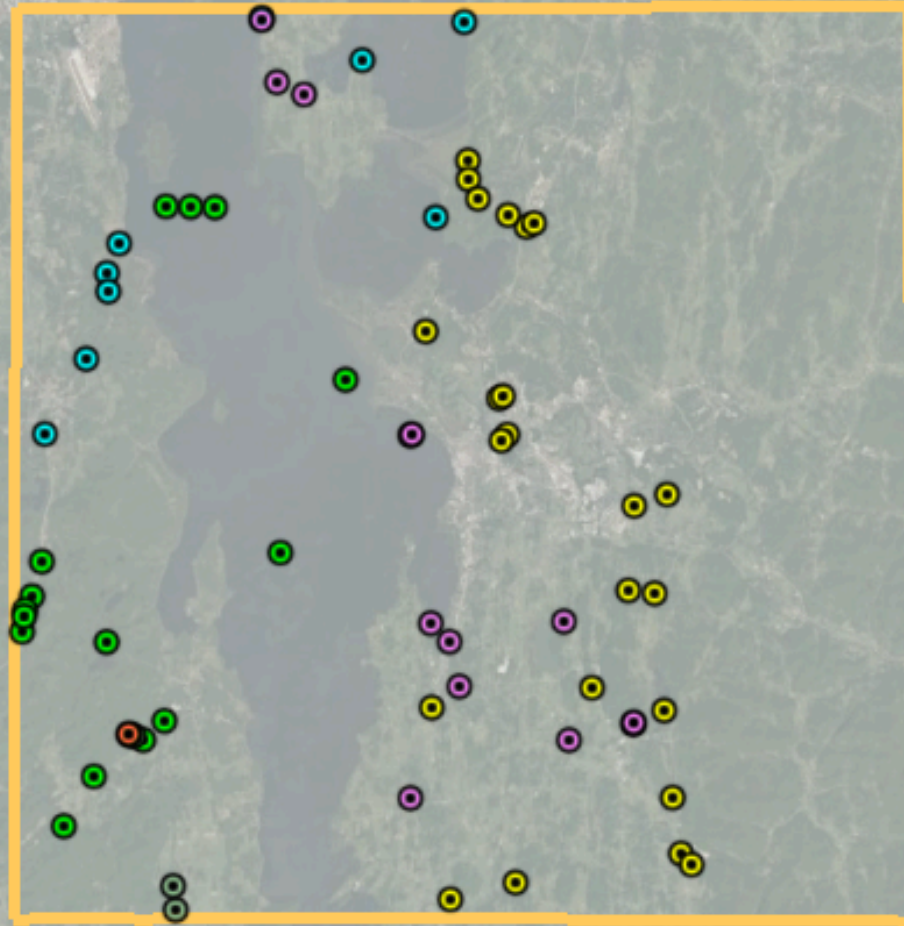
```
<!-- Put the Placemarks that you copied from Excel here. -->
```



```
<Placemark id="4.00">
  <styleUrl>#msn_Lime</styleUrl>
  <name><![CDATA[STOP 4. This is a shallow-water stop at the mouth of the Winooski delta.]]></name>
  <description><![CDATA[Grain-size analysis has shown sediments to be about 90 percent sand, 10 percent silt,
and 1 percent clay. The mean grain size is 2 phi, the standard deviation just over 1 phi. Note the absence of an
interface on the se<
  <Point><coordinates>
  <ExtendedData>
  <Data name="year">
  <Data name="trip">
  <Data name="leader"><value>A.S.Hunt, E.B.Henson </value></Data>
  <Data name="stop"><value>4.00 </value></Data>
</ExtendedData>
</Placemark>
```

Save this file as a text file with its own name. Then change the extension from "txt" to "kml" and you should be able to open it in Google Earth.

```
<Placemark id="2.00">
  <styleUrl>#msn_Yellow</styleUrl>
  <name><![CDATA[STOP 2. Lake New York beach-spit and delta (No.2, Figs. 1 and 2)]]></name>
  <description><![CDATA[Gravel pits are in beach material; slightly lower bench to west is composed of deltaic
sand which correlates with No.4, Figures 1 and 2.<br /><br />]]></description>
  <Point><coordinates>-73.18974557478899,44.50686786161514,0</coordinates></Point>
```



All the placemarks from the database that fall within a 30 mile square, centered on Burlington.

0.217194617		0.304388026	
Latitude	Longitude	kml out3	ID
44.51562809	-73.29125251	<Placemark id="4.00"> <styleL	
44.50686786	-73.18974557	<Placemark id="2.00"> <styleL	
44.45596721	-73.10039537	<Placemark id="3.00"> <styleL	
44.46128678	-73.07860746	<Placemark id="4.00"> <styleL	
44.41602905	-73.1044768	<Placemark id="6.00"> <styleL	
44.31835916	-73.07557821	<Placemark id="9.00"> <styleL	
44.28700289	-73.06341325	<Placemark id="11.00"> <styleL	
44.48948484	-73.48951089	<Placemark id="7.00"> <styleL	
44.5570962	-73.44846085	<Placemark id="7.02"> <styleL	
44.56578142	-73.44942525	<Placemark id="7.03"> <styleL	
44.57983952	-73.44146707	<Placemark id="7.04"> <styleL	
44.27659847	-73.40414478	<Placemark id="5.00"> <styleL	

kml out3

Sort

Ascending
 Descending

By color: None

Filter

By color: None

Contains delta

And
 Or

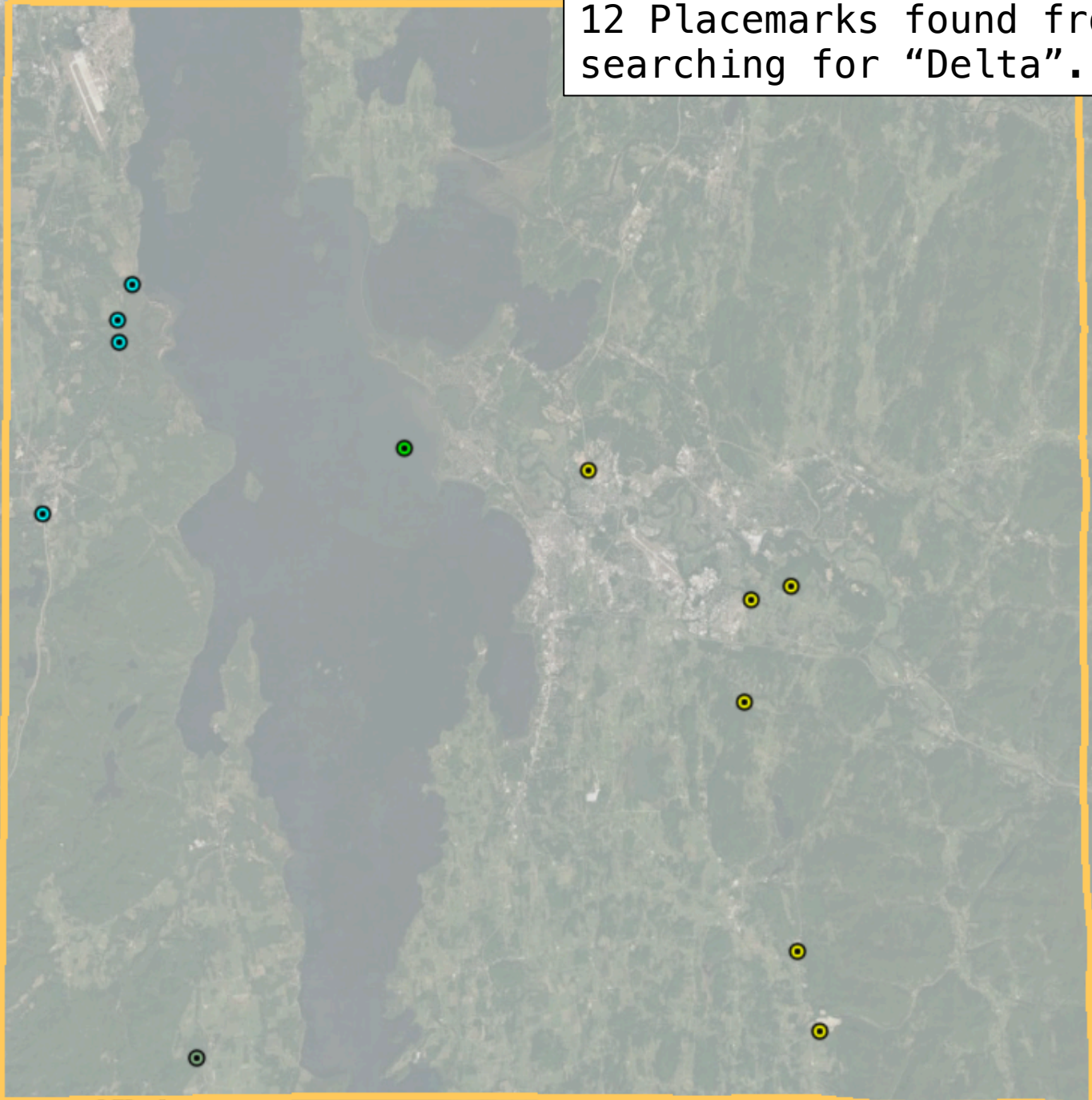
Choose One

Search

- (Select All)
- <Placemark id="1.00"> <s...
- <Placemark id="1.00"> <s...
- <Placemark id="1.00"> <s...

Clear Filter

12 Placemarks found from searching for "Delta".



8.72 mi

Latitude	Longitude	kml out3	ID
44.68675723	-73.34720852	<Placemark id="1.00"> <styleU	
44.6012425	-73.20355982	<Placemark id="3.00"> <styleU	

Because I used HTML to get text to display properly in Google Earth, and because I used `<i>` only where there were italicized fossil names, you can search for occurrences of those names by searching for `<i>`.

kml out3

Sort

A ↓ Ascending **Z** ↓ Descending

By color: None

Filter

By color: None

Equals <Placemark id="1.00"> <styleU

And Or

Equals <Placemark id="3.00"> <styleU

Q <i> X

- (Select All Search Results)
- <Placemark id="1.00"> <styl...
- <Placemark id="3.00"> <styl...

Clear Filter

STOP 3. Dunham subtidal and platform margin facies.



Pull off about 100 yards beyond the speed limit sign on this long roadcut. At the base of this outcrop (west end) there are good exposures of the subtidal facies of the Dunham with the characteristic mottled texture, thought to be produced by burrowing. Burrow mottles are irregular in shape, 1 to 8 cm in diameter, and lack sand. The segregation of siliciclastic material is one property that implies bioturbation produced this mottled texture. Between the white burrows the red matrix is very clay and sand-rich, and Stone and Dennis (1964) attribute this color variation to differing concentrations of trace metals. Specimens of *Salterella conulata* (Mehrtens and Gregory, 1983) were found in this facies. The platform margin facies is exposed on the east end of the same outcrop. This facies is composed of chaotically bedded, laterally discontinuous horizons of breccia in a sand-rich dolomite matrix. Clast composition is highly variable, and includes chert pebbles, sandstones, sandy-dolostones, and dolomitic sandstones. Breccia beds are structureless and very poorly sorted. Graded beds of sandstone are also present.

Charlotte J. Mehrstens
NYSGA 1988 Trip A4 Stop 3.00

Latitude	Longitude	kml out3
44.48983986	-73.24718765	<Placemark id="1.00"> <styleU
44.40053386	-73.23474236	<Placemark id="2.00"> <styleU
44.65631978	-73.3370172	<Placemark id="2.00"> <styleU
44.65053873	-73.31906388	<Placemark id="3.00"> <styleU

To find fold generations or surface generations, you can search for <sub>. (This will also find those locations where description include chemical formulas or other uses of subscripts.)

kml out3

Sort

A ↓ Ascending Z ↓ Descending

By color: None

Filter

By color: None

Choose One

Q <sub> ✕

- (Select All Search Results)
- <Placemark id="1.00">...
- <Placemark id="2.00">...
- <Placemark id="2.00">...

Clear Filter

Latitude	Longitude	kml out3
44.48983986	-73.24718765	<Placemark id="1.00"> <styleU NYS
44.40053386	-73.23474236	<Placemark id="2.00"> <styleU NYS
44.65631978	-73.3370172	<Placemark id="2.00"> <styleUrl>#msn_Violet</style Url> <name><![CDATA[STOP 2. Lessor 's Quarry]]></name> <description><![CDATA[This quarry is located in the fossiliferous Glens Falls Limestone. The quarry contains some of the finest evidence of pressure solution in western Vermont. The cleavage (S₁), which is discontinuous and wavy, is a classical pressure solution feature with well developed selvages that truncate fossils and offset bedding. A small anticline at

You can read the stop descriptions within Excel, but need to ignore the HTML tags.

STOP 2. Lessor 's Quarry



This quarry is located in the fossiliferous Glens Falls Limestone. The quarry contains some of the finest evidence of pressure solution in western Vermont. The cleavage (S_1), which is discontinuous and wavy, is a classical pressure solution feature with well developed selvages that truncate fossils and offset bedding. A small anticline at the south edge of the quarry contains adjustment faults at its hinge that end along cleavage zones with thick clay selvages.

The major structures in the quarry are bedding-plane thrust faults. These faults are marked by calcite layers with west-trending slickenlines and a fault - zone cleavage (St).

Near the larger faults the S_1 cleavage is rotated (Sr) toward the plane of the fault. Note that both St and Sr dip gently to the east and indicate that movement on the bedding faults was to the west. The St cleavage forms as a result of simple shear on the faults. The anticline along the south wall and edge of the quarry is formed from a small duplex. Unfortunately, the best evidence for this duplex has been excavated.

On the northeast side of the quarry (fig. 6) a syncline and an associated blind, synformal thrust fault are truncated by the major thrust fault that is continuous across the north wall of the quarry. The origin of this structure is not clear, but it is thought to be associated with a duplex or ramp below the level of the quarry floor.

Rolfe S. Stanley
NYSGA 1988 Trip A3 Stop 2.00

1987 New Paltz

1988 Plattsburgh

1988 Plattsburgh	Entire Guidebook	All
	Table of Contents	
	A1 - Aspects of the Glacial Geology of Keene and Lower Ausable Valleys, Northeastern Adirondack Mountains, New York	A1
	A2 - Geology and Petrology of Mounts Johnson & St.-Hilaire, Monteregian Hills Petrographic Province	A2
	A3 - Foreland Deformation as Seen in Western Vermont	A3
	A4 - The Cambrian Platform and Platform Margin in Northwestern Vermont	A4
	A5 - Grenville Calc-Silicate, Anorthosite, Gabbro, and Iron-Rich Syenitic Rocks From the Northeastern Adirondacks	A5
	A6 - Metasedimentary and Metavolcanic Rocks of the Ausable Syncline, Northeastern Adirondacks	A6
	A7 - Iron Industry of the Eastern Adirondack Region	A7
	B1a - Late Wisconsinan Lacustrine and Marine Environments in the Champlain Lowland, New York and Vermont	B1a
	B1b - Late Quaternary Glacial to Marine Successions in the Central St. Lawrence Lowland	B1b
	B2 - Dikes of the Northeast Adirondack Region - Introduction to their Distribution, Orientation, Mineralogy, Chronology, Magnetism, Chemistry, and Mystery	B2
	B3 - Middle Ordovician Stratigraphy and Sedimentology - Southern Lake Champlain Valley	B3
	B4 - Geology of the Wiusboro Wollastonite Mine	B4

1989 Middletown Orange County Community College

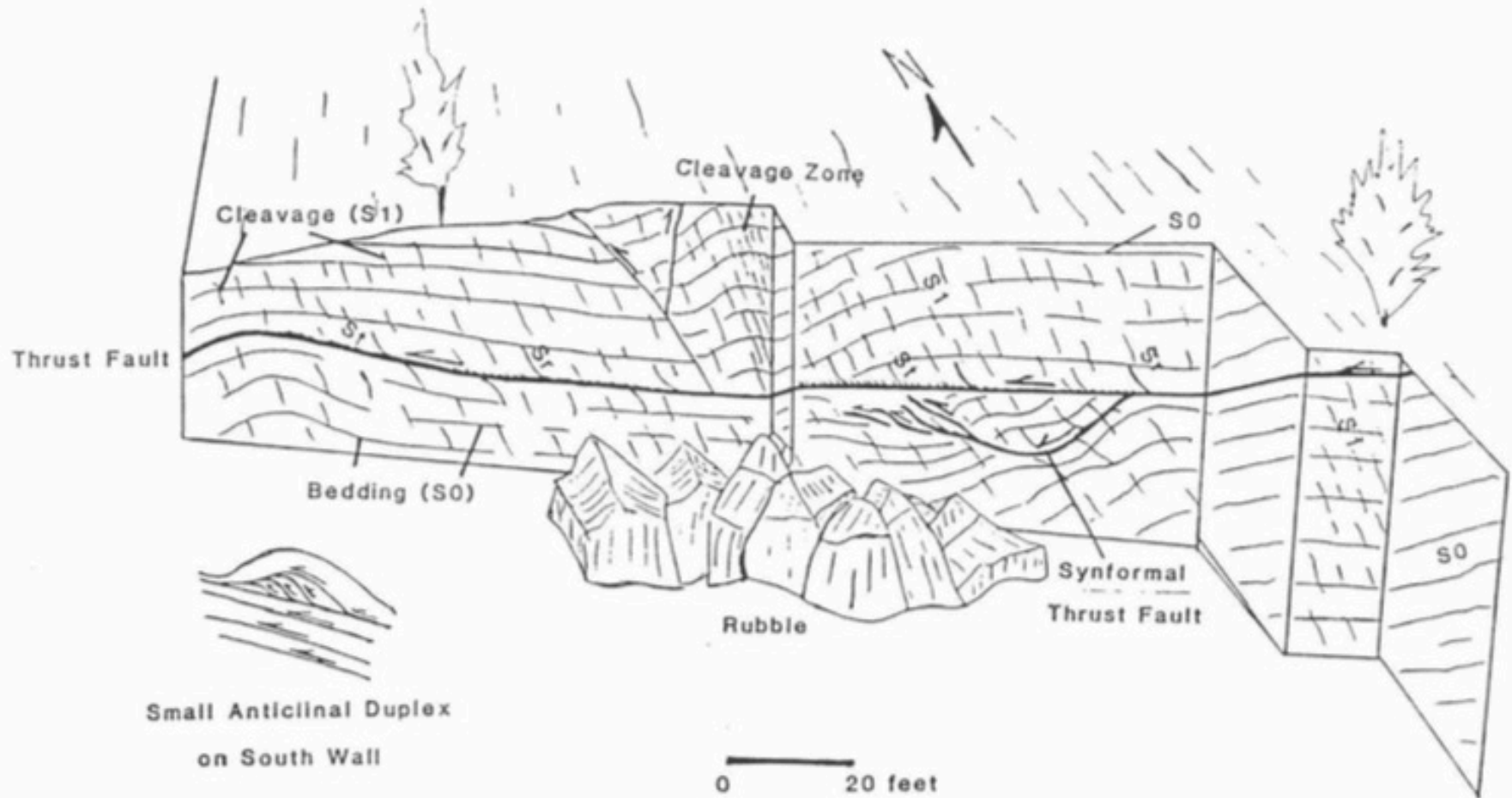
1968 Flushing

1969 Plattsburgh

1969 Plattsburgh	Entire Guidebook	All
	Table of Contents	
	A- Sedimentary Characteristics and Tectonic Deformation of Ordovician Shales NW VT	A
	B- Recent Sedimentation and Water Properties, Lake Champlain	B
	C- Bedrock Geology of the southern Portion of the Hinesburg Synclinorium	C
	D- The Late Pleistocene of the Champlain Valley, VT	D
	E- Stratigraphy of the Shazy Group (Mid Ordovician) in the Northern Champlain Valley	E
	F- The Paleocology of Chazyan (Lower Middle Ordovician) Reefs or Mounds	F
	G- Surficial Geology and Geomorphology of Whiteface Mountain and Keene Valley	G
	H- Meta-Anorthosite of the Jay-Whiteface Nappe, NE Adirondacks, NY	H
I- Deglacial History of the Lake Champlain-Lake George Lowland		
J- Surficial Geology of the International Lead Company McIntyre Development at Tahawas, NY	J	

1970 Cortland

1971 Potsdam



Stanley (1987)

**THRUST FAULTS AND RELATED STRUCTURES
AT
LESSOR'S QUARRY, SOUTH HERO ISLAND, VERMONT**

Files for years:

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

Guidebook Chapters from 1956–1997:

<http://ottohmuller.com/nysga2ge/Trips1956–1997.html>

Guidebook Chapters from 1998–Onward

<http://ottohmuller.com/nysga2ge/Trips1998–Onward.html>

Excel Database and support files:

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

Special thanks to Alexander Bartholomew of SUNY, New Paltz, for scanning many of the Guidebooks!