NYSGA GUIDEBOOK DATABASE AVAILABLE AS AN EXCEL SPREADSHEET

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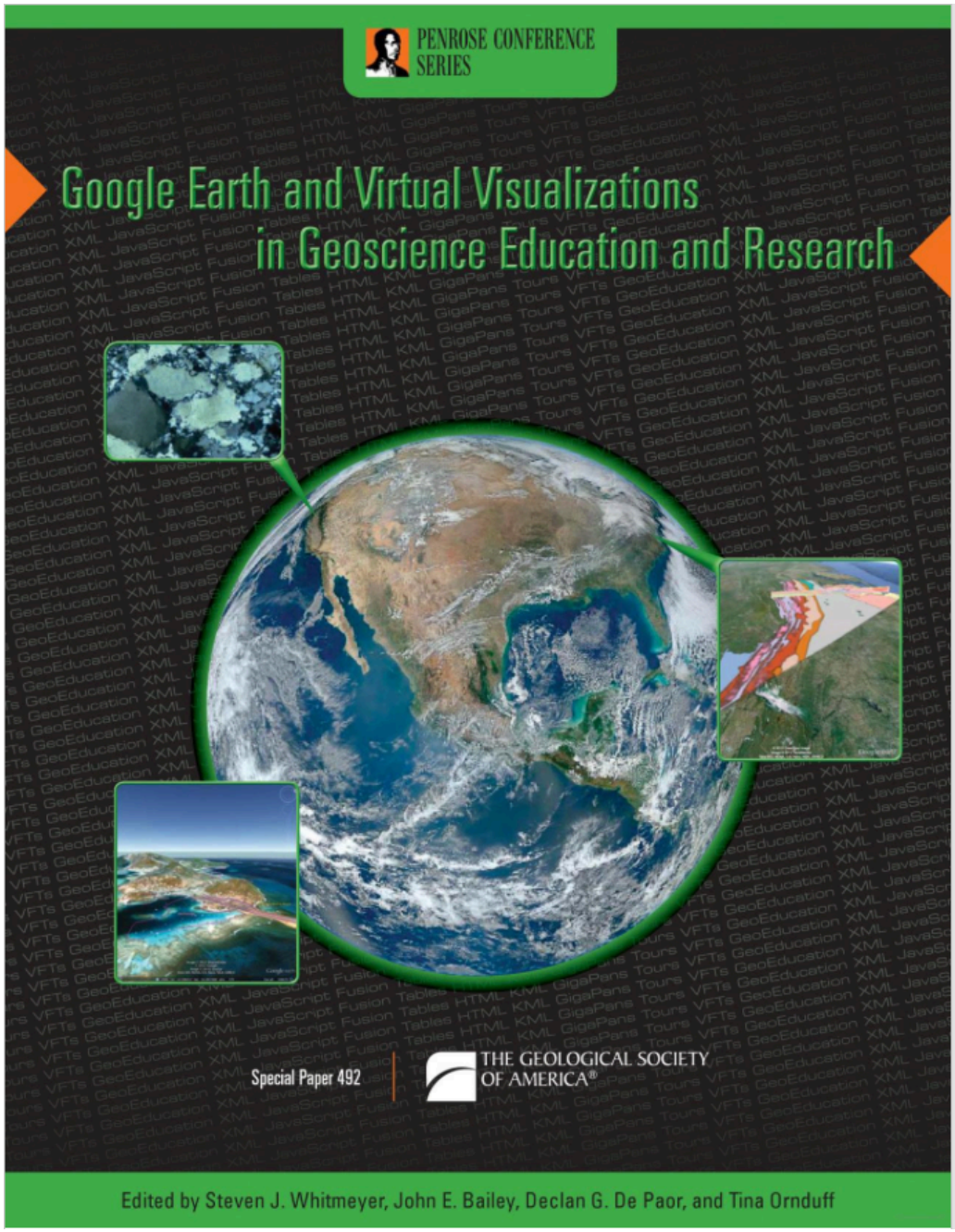
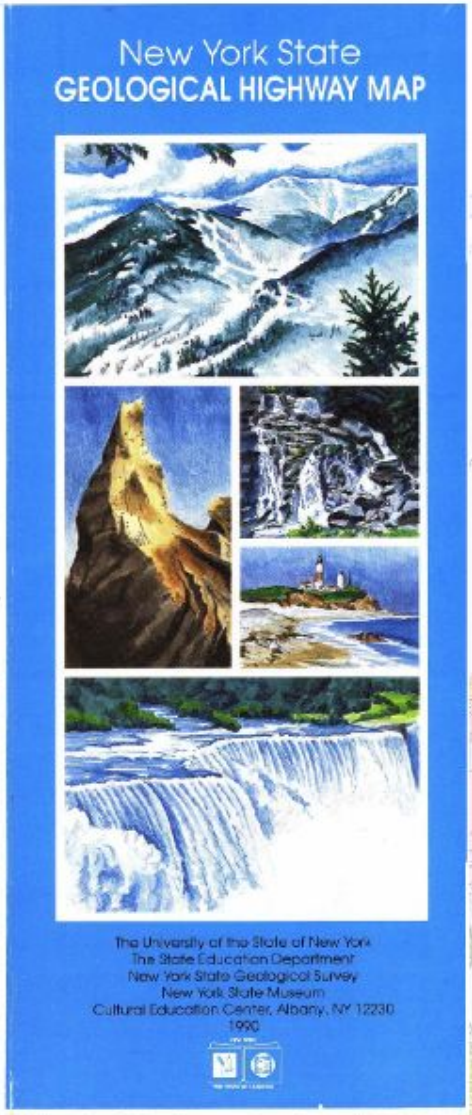
61 years of evolving thoughts
...about the same rocks

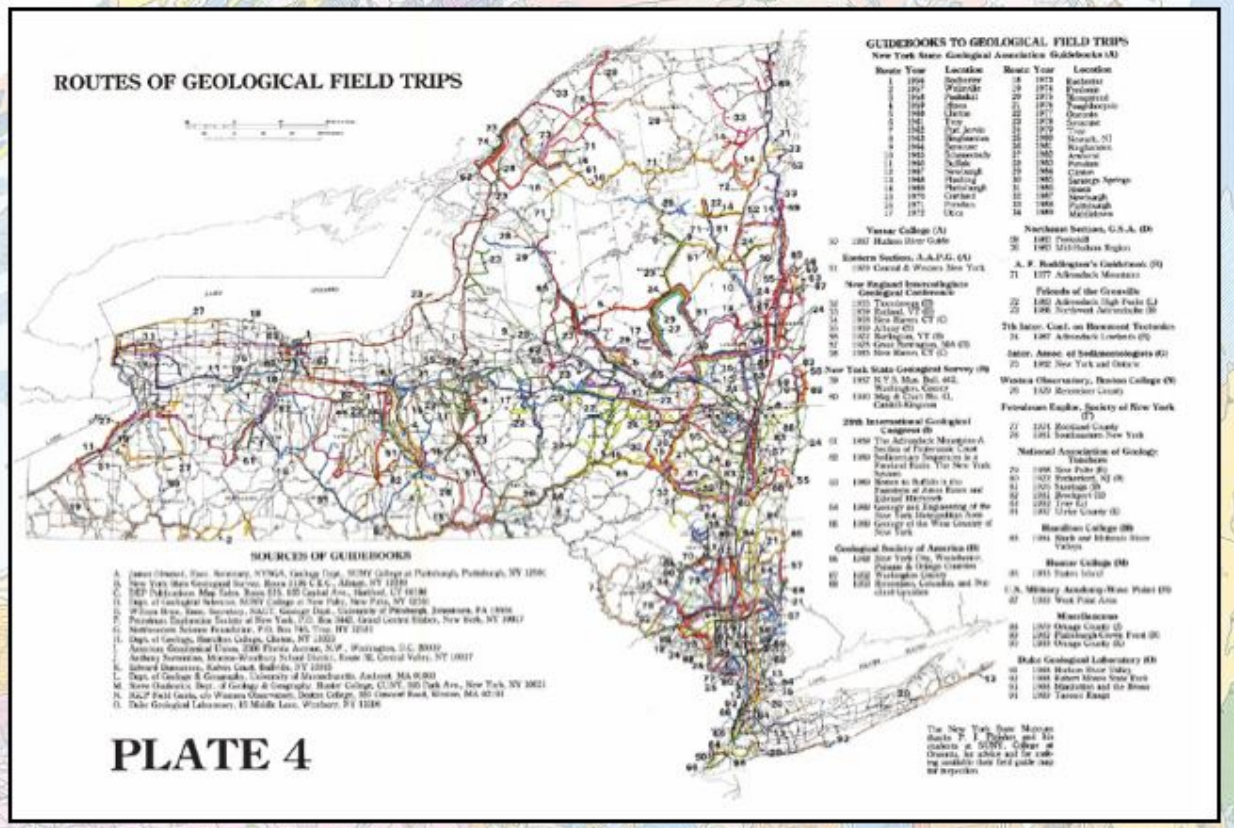
Complete instructions, useful for other Field Trip Guidebooks, can be found in GSA Special Paper 492:

Google Earth and Virtual Visualizations in Geoscience Education and Research

Whitmeyer, Bailey, DePaor and Ornduff, eds.
2012







The 1990 Geological Highway Map had a map showing the trips from 94 guidebooks produced by a number of different entities.

NYSGA

NYSGS

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

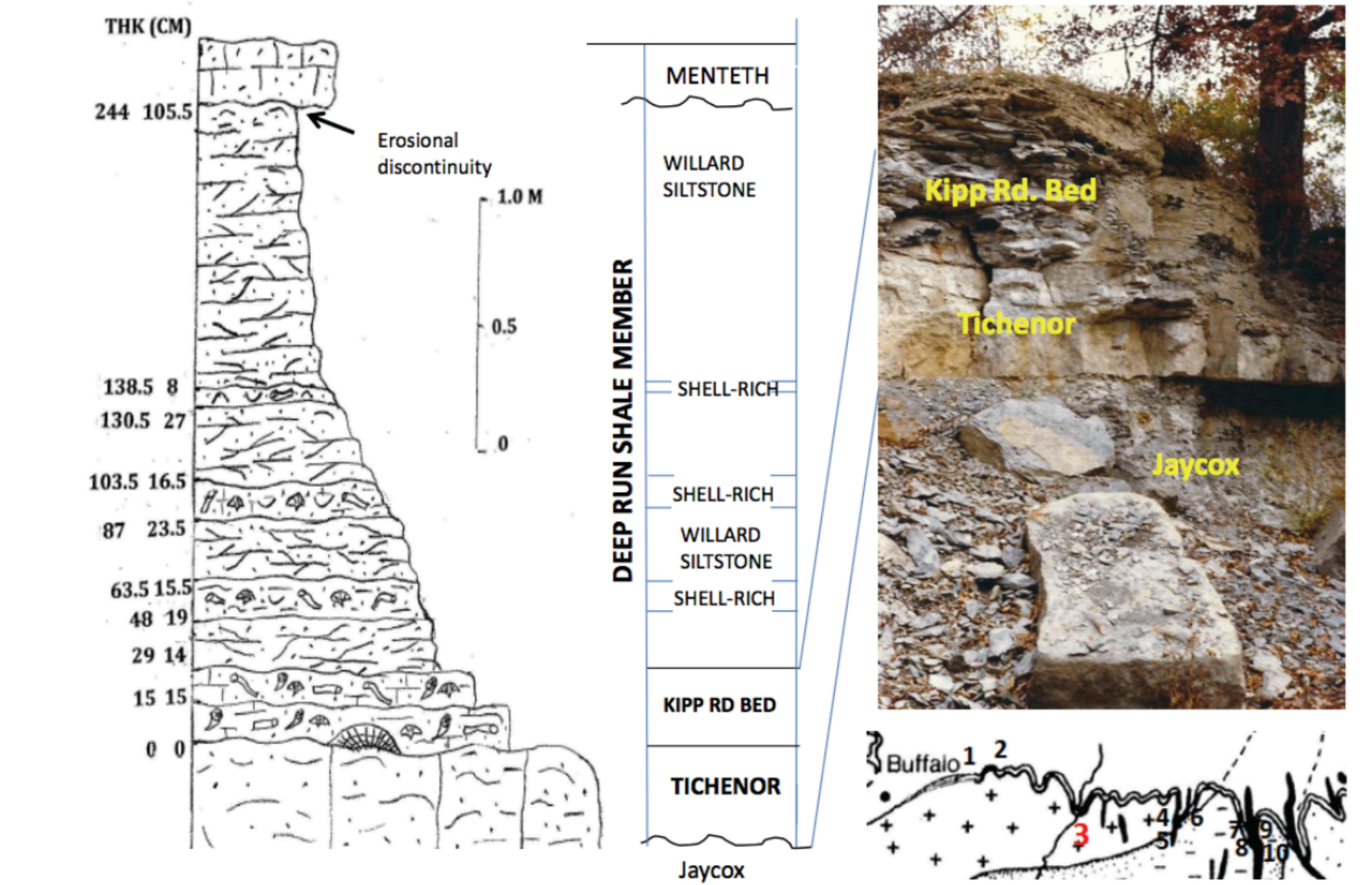
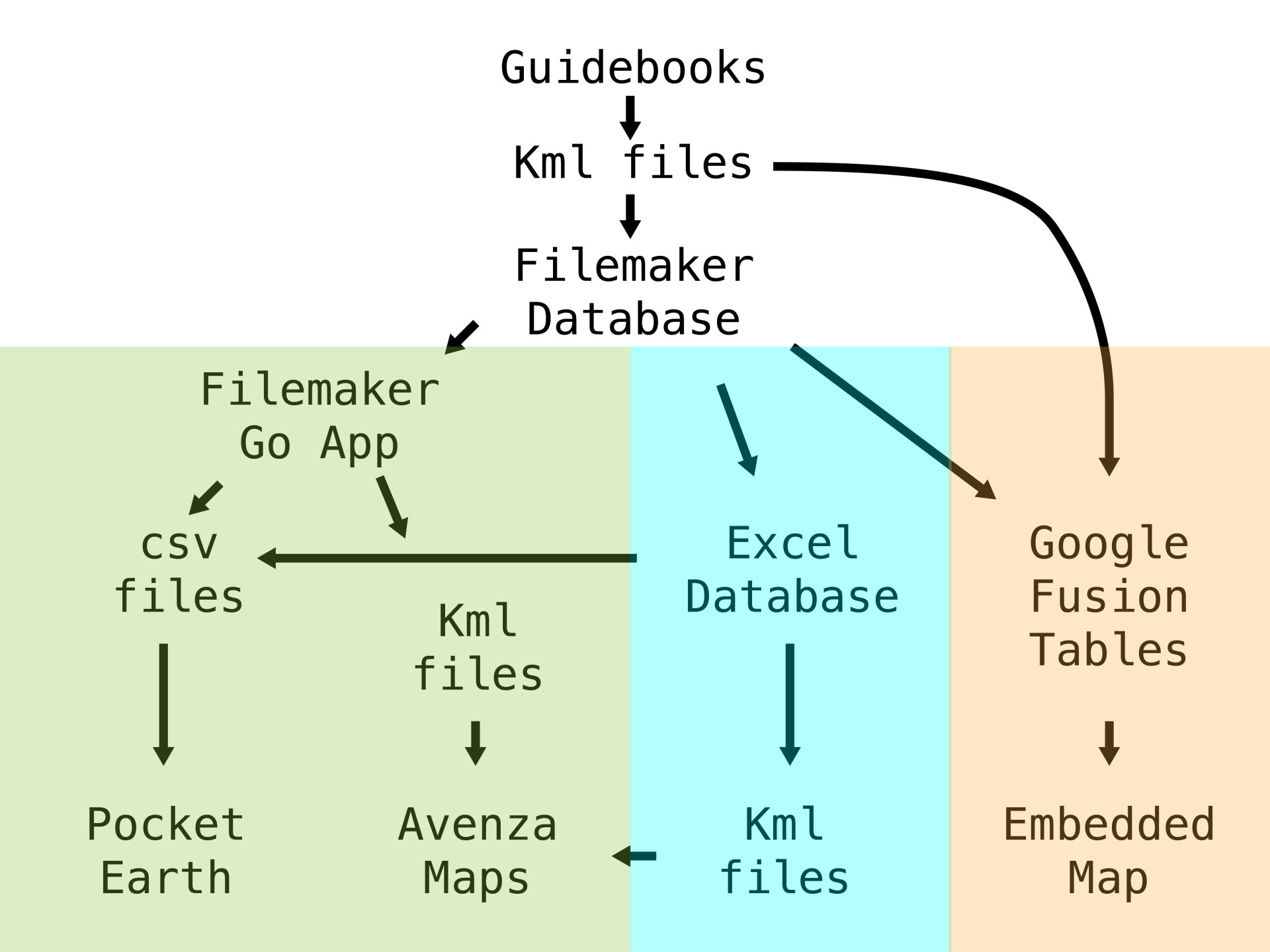


Figure 3. Generalized stratigraphic column of the Deep Run Shale Member at Jaycox Creek, Genesee River Valley.

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


Guidebooks
Kml files
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Avenza Maps
Kml files
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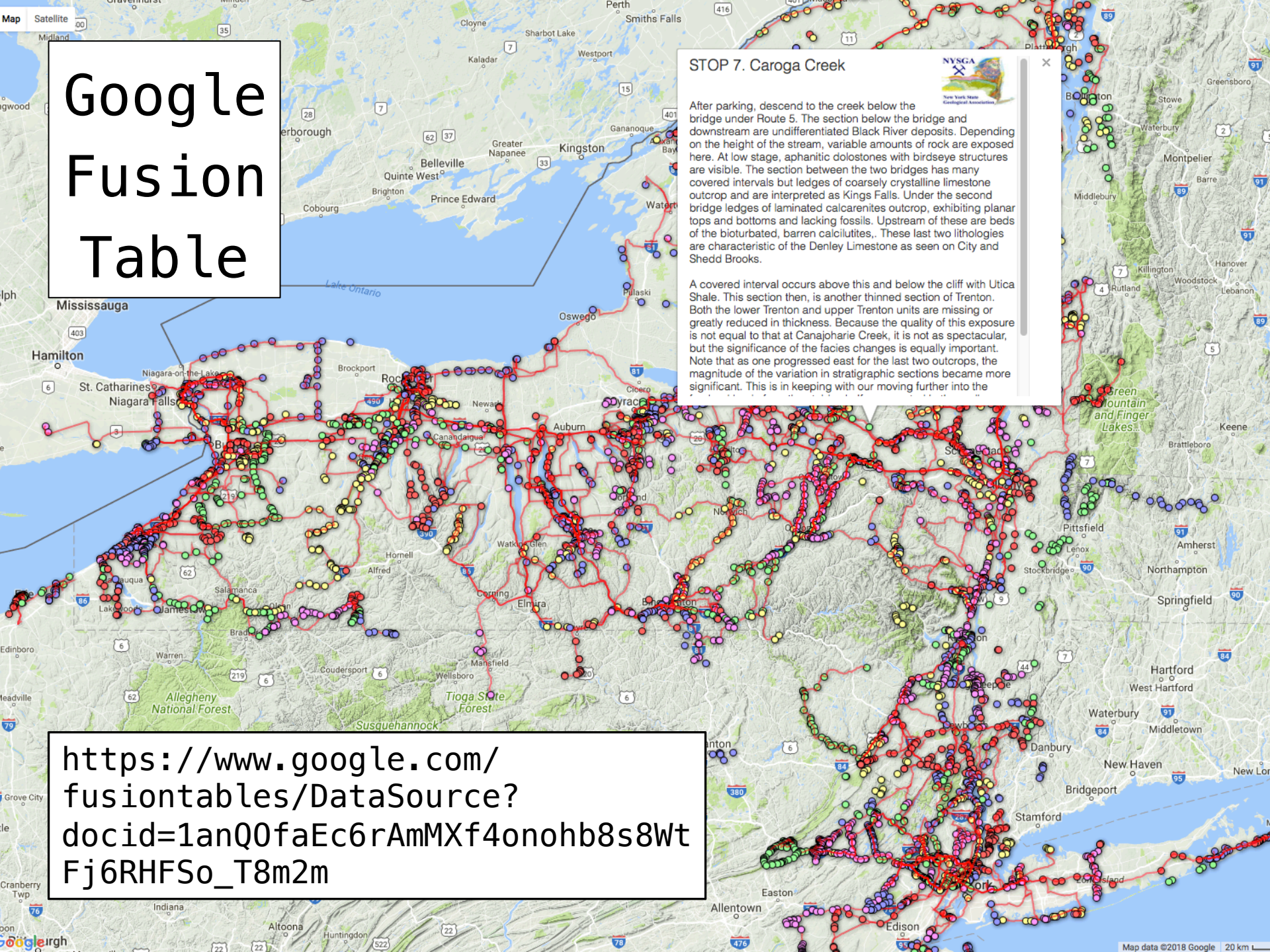
Google Fusion Table
STOP 7. Caroga Creek
After parking, descend to the creek below the bridge under Route 5. The section below the bridge and downstream are undifferentiated Black River deposits. Depending on the height of the stream, variable amounts of rock are exposed here. At low stage, aphanitic dolostones with birdseye 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 calcilutites,. 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=1anQOfaEc6rAmMXf4onohb8s8WtFj6RHFSo_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 part.
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

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OSWEGO
MINETTO
FULTON
Pixley Falls State Park
Hinckley Day Use Area
Cincinnati Creek Waterway Access
IRONDEQUOIT
ROCHESTER
CLAY
ROME
VAN BUREN
Old Erie Canal State Historic Park
UTICA
HENRIETTA
SYRACUSE
SULLIVAN
FARMINGTON
MARCELLUS
AUBURN
CANANDAIGUA
GENEVA
Otisco Lake Water Access
RICHMOND
Sampson State Park
Fillmore Glen State Park
Glimmerglass State
Letchworth State Park
Harriet Hollister Spencer State Recreation Area
Keuka Lake State Park
CORTLAND
Taughannock Falls State Park
Gilbert Lake State Park
NORWICH
Stony Brook State Park
Whitney Point
ITHACA
MARATHON
ONEONTA
Watkins Glen State Park
Whitney Point Multiple Use Area
Nanticoke Lake Multiple
AMITY
Mark Twain State Park
CORNING
ELMIRA
BINGHAMTON
Pinnacle State Park
Wag Trail
Two Rivers State Park Recreation Area
East Branch Delaware River Waterway Access
Delaware River Waterway Access
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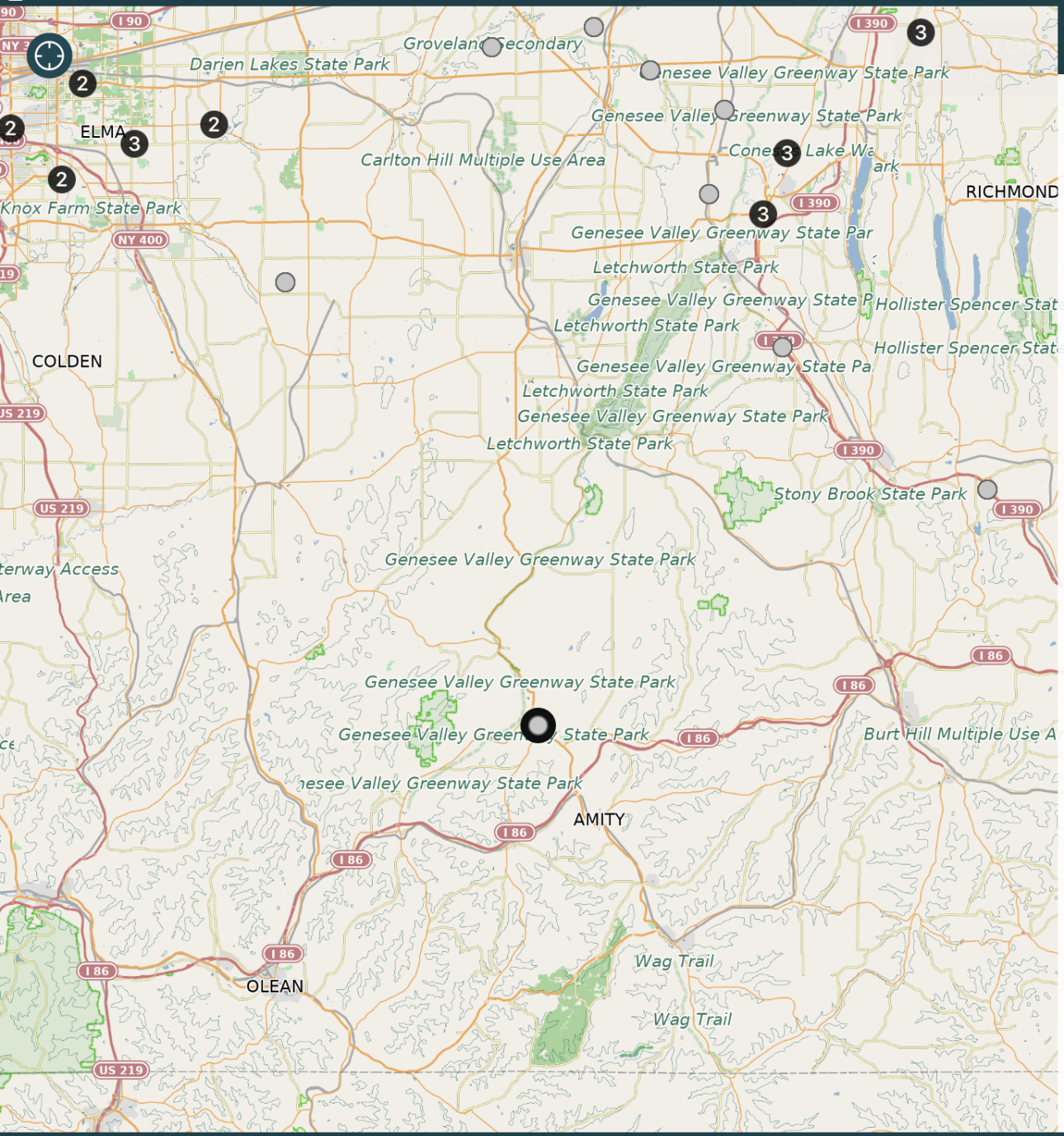
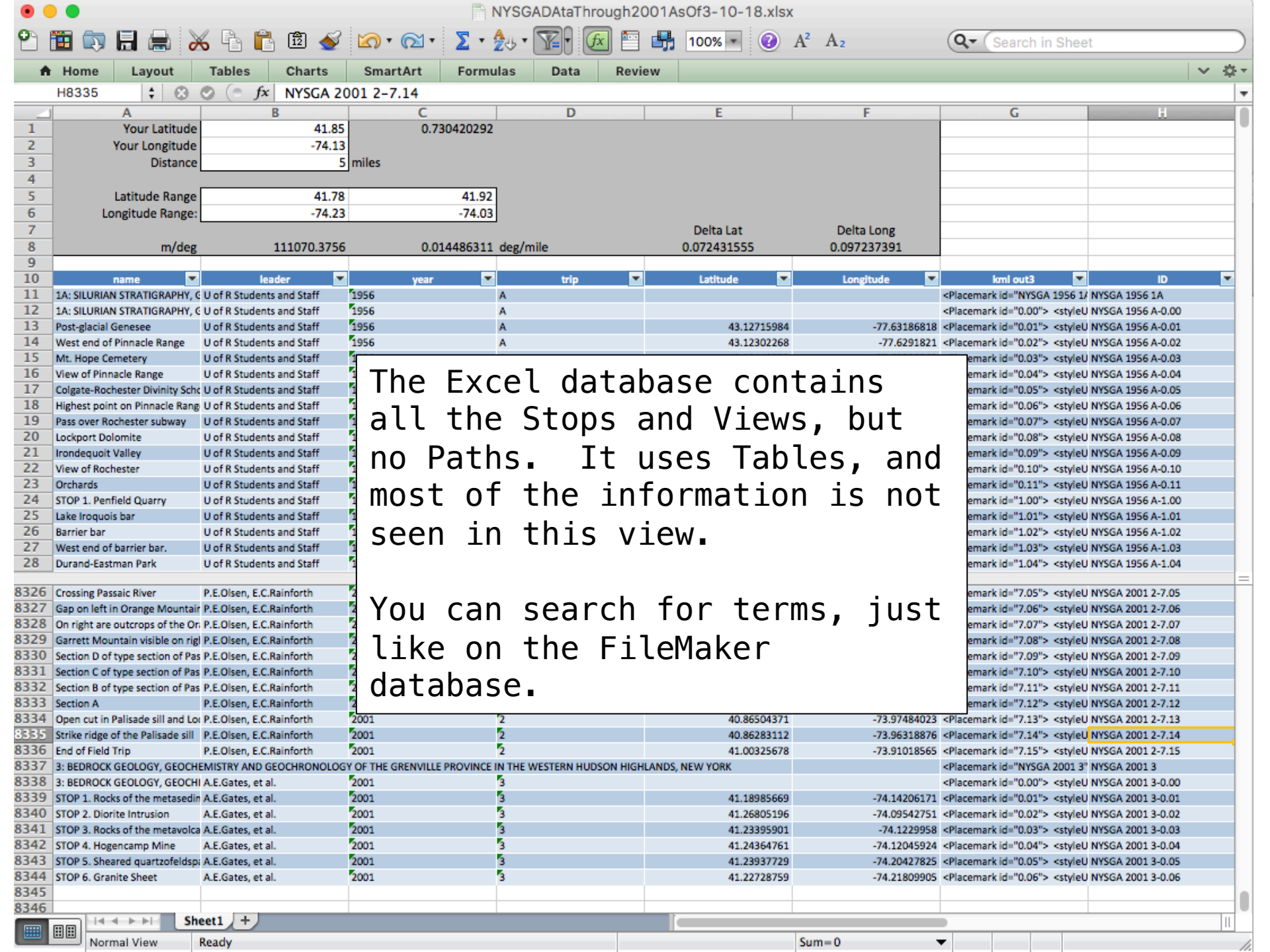


shoreface sequence. The 2nd shoreface sequence displays planer laminated beds typical ofthe shoreface sequence but more noticeably contains a large olistrolith of sandstone surround by a debris flow indicative of a syndepositional mass flow. The top of the 2nd shoreface sequence occurs near the main 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</ i> 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).

Below the waterfall, the vertical and overhanging outcrop on the east side of the creek displays a characteristic of FIDs. Some ofthe 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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Mt. Hope Cemetery U of R Students and Staff NYSGA 1956 A-0.03
View of Pinnacle Range U of R Students and Staff NYSGA 1956 A-0.04
Colgate-Rochester Divinity Schc U of R Students and Staff NYSGA 1956 A-0.05
Highest point on Pinnacle Rang U of R Students and Staff NYSGA 1956 A-0.06
Pass over Rochester subway U of R Students and Staff NYSGA 1956 A-0.07
Lockport Dolomite U of R Students and Staff NYSGA 1956 A-0.08
Irondequoit Valley U of R Students and Staff NYSGA 1956 A-0.09
View of Rochester U of R Students and Staff NYSGA 1956 A-0.10
Orchards U of R Students and Staff NYSGA 1956 A-0.11
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Lake Iroquois bar U of R Students and Staff NYSGA 1956 A-1.01
Barrier bar U of R Students and Staff NYSGA 1956 A-1.02
West end of barrier bar. U of R Students and Staff NYSGA 1956 A-1.03
Durand-Eastman Park U of R Students and Staff NYSGA 1956 A-1.04
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.
Crossing Passaic River P.E.Olsen, E.C.Rainforth NYSGA 2001 2-7.05
Gap on left in Orange Mountair P.E.Olsen, E.C.Rainforth NYSGA 2001 2-7.06
On right are outcrops of the Or P.E.Olsen, E.C.Rainforth NYSGA 2001 2-7.07
Garrett Mountain visible on rigl P.E.Olsen, E.C.Rainforth NYSGA 2001 2-7.08
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Section A P.E.Olsen, E.C.Rainforth NYSGA 2001 2-7.12
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Strike ridge of the Palisade sill P.E.Olsen, E.C.Rainforth 2001 2 40.86283112 -73.96318876 NYSGA 2001 2-7.14
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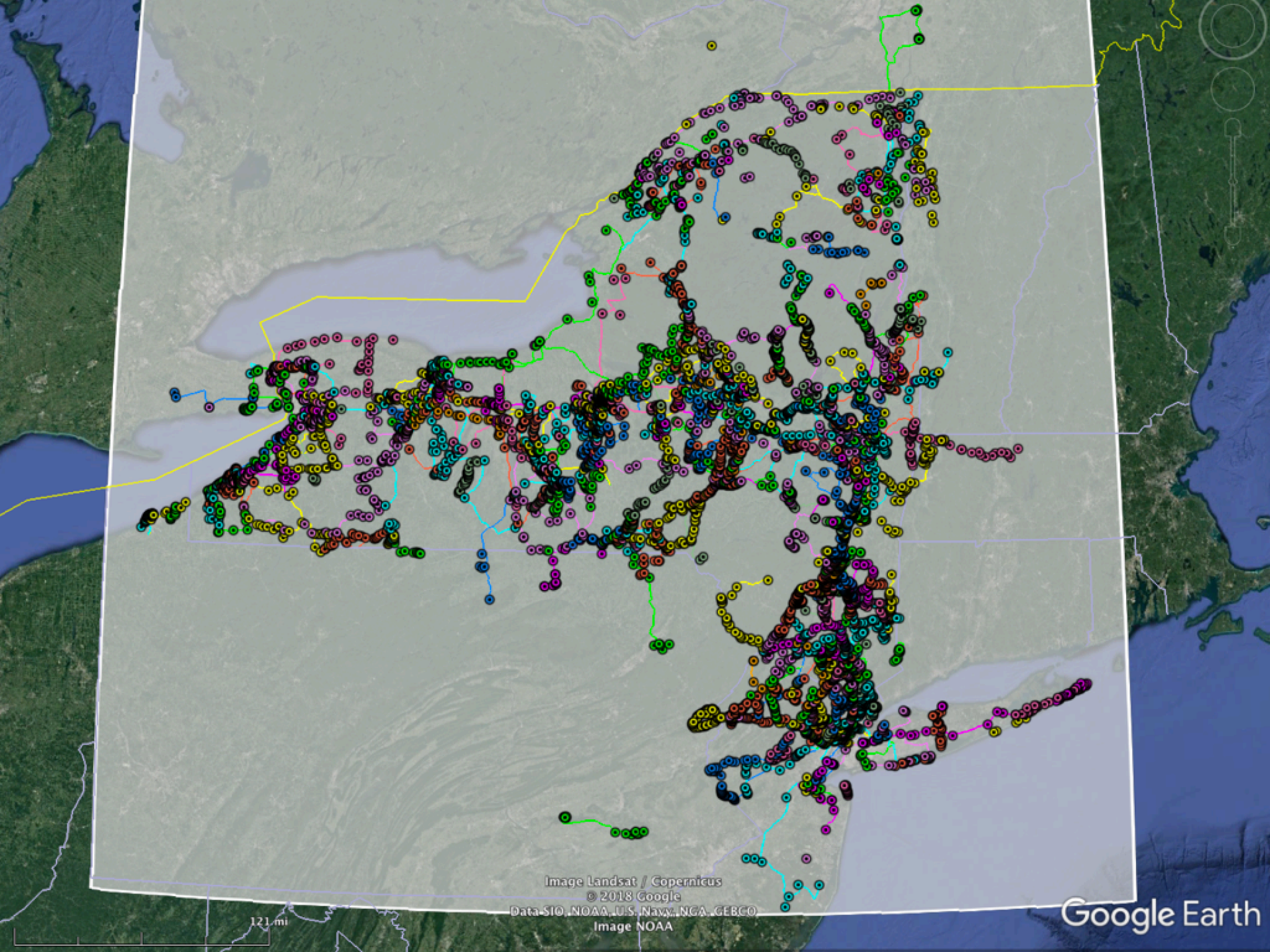
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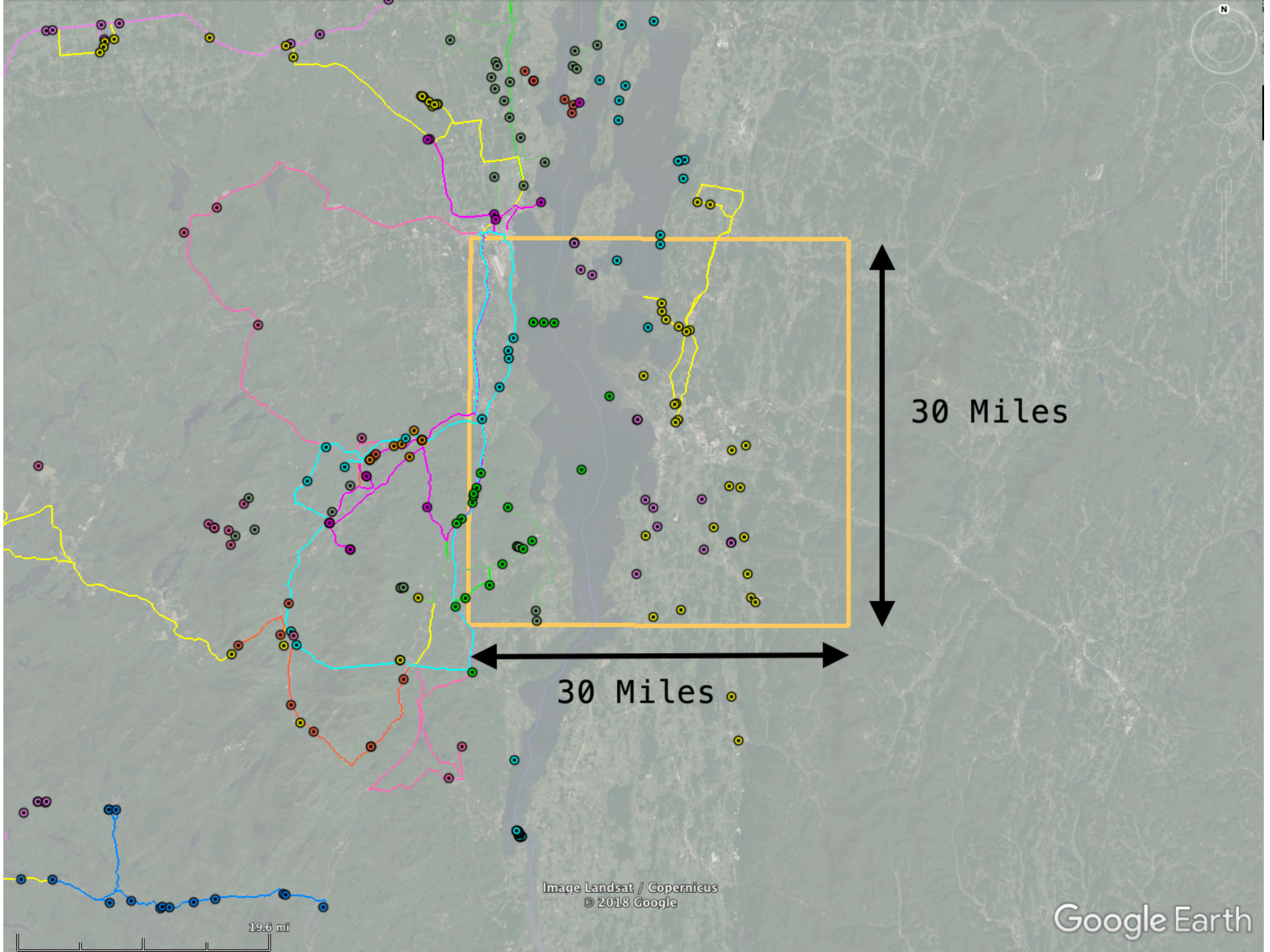
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© 2018 Google
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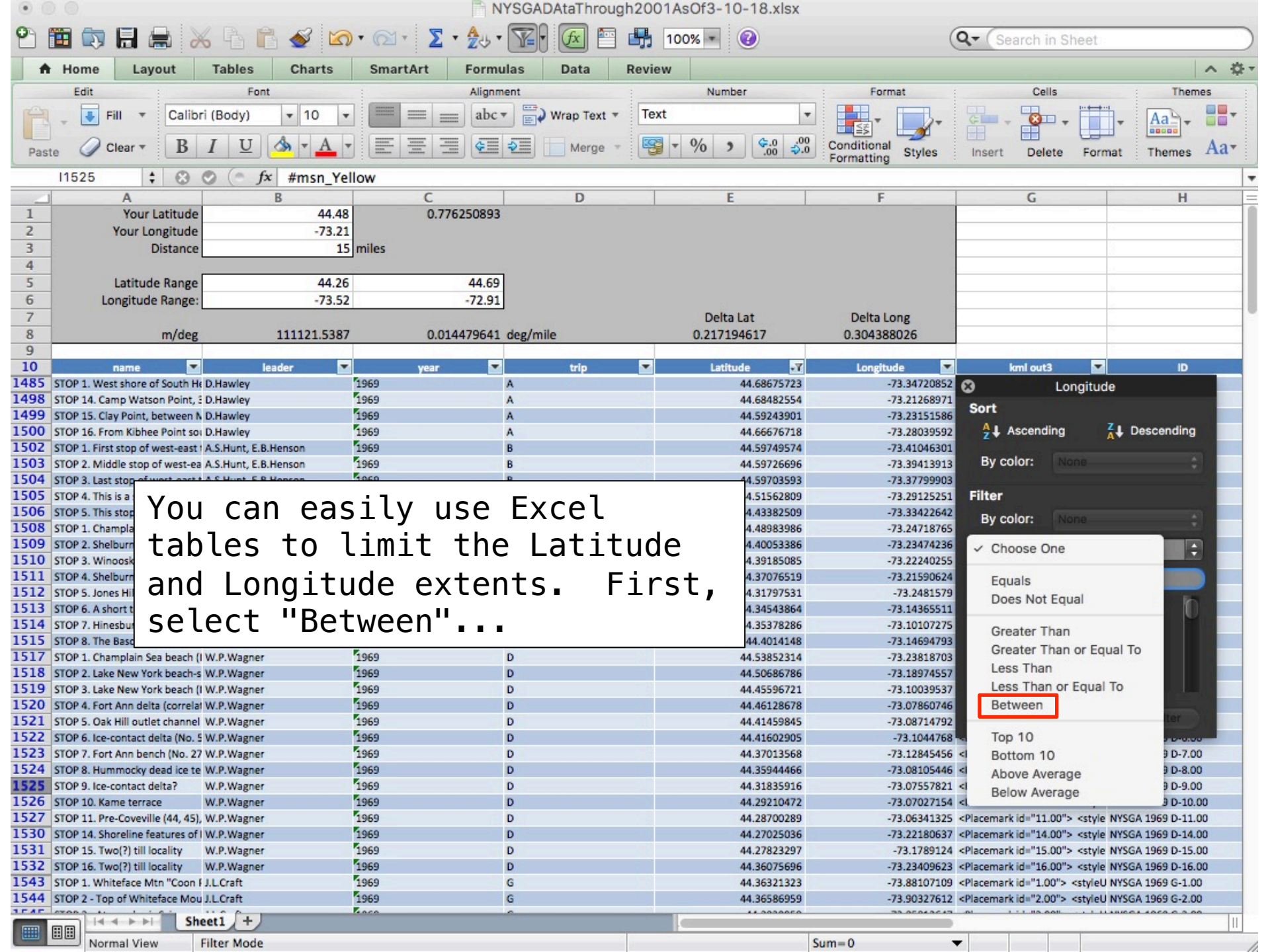
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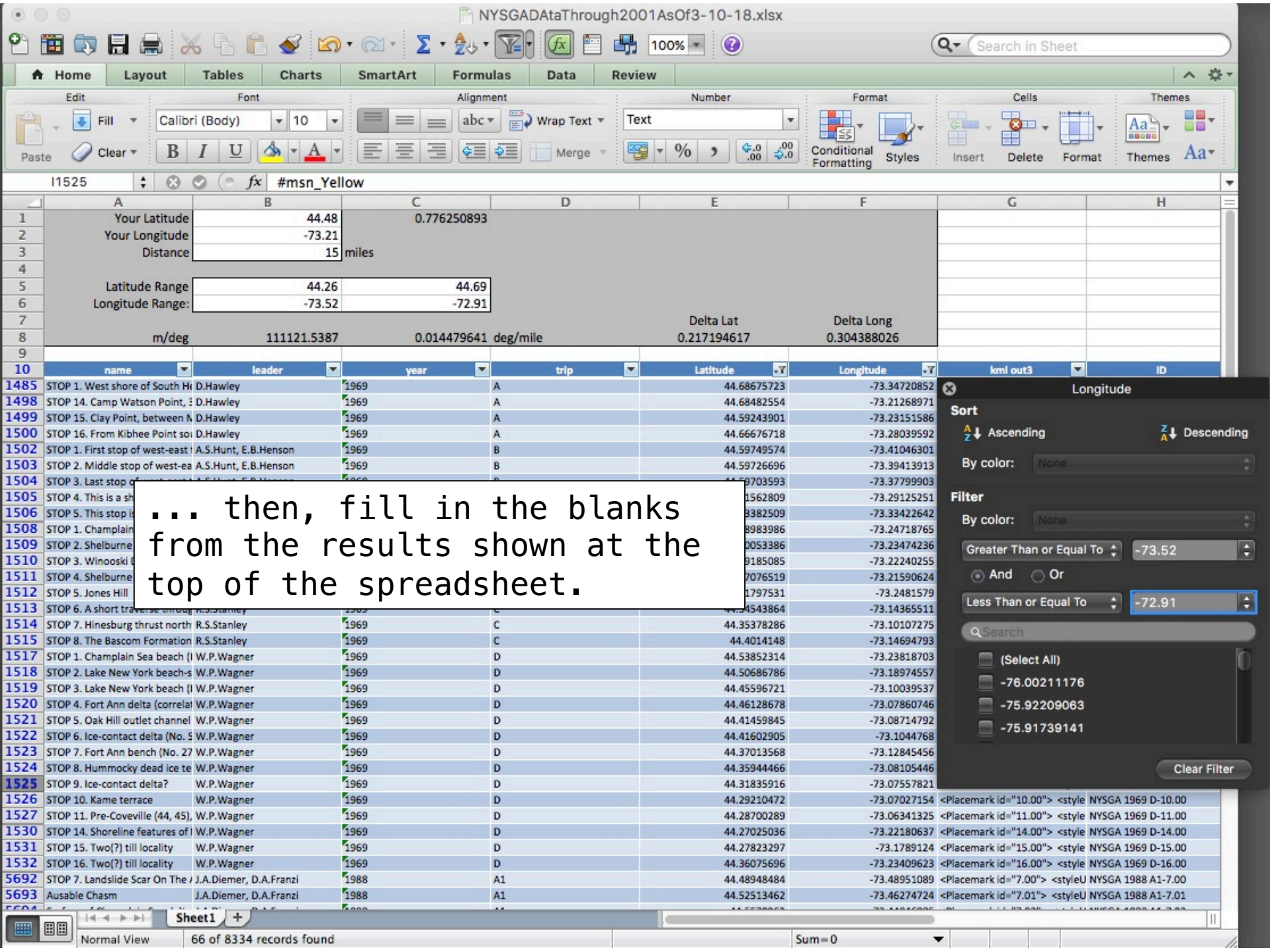
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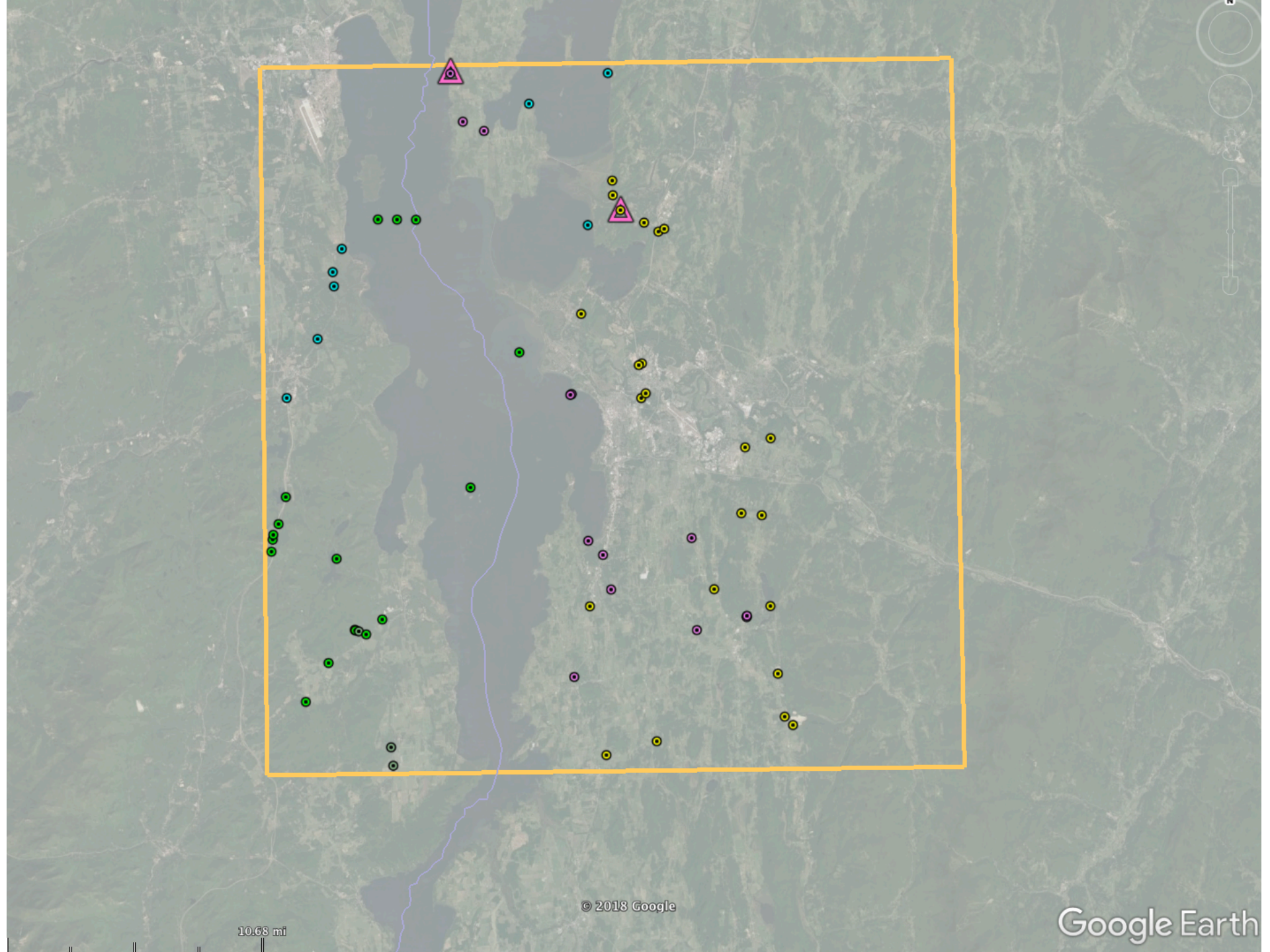
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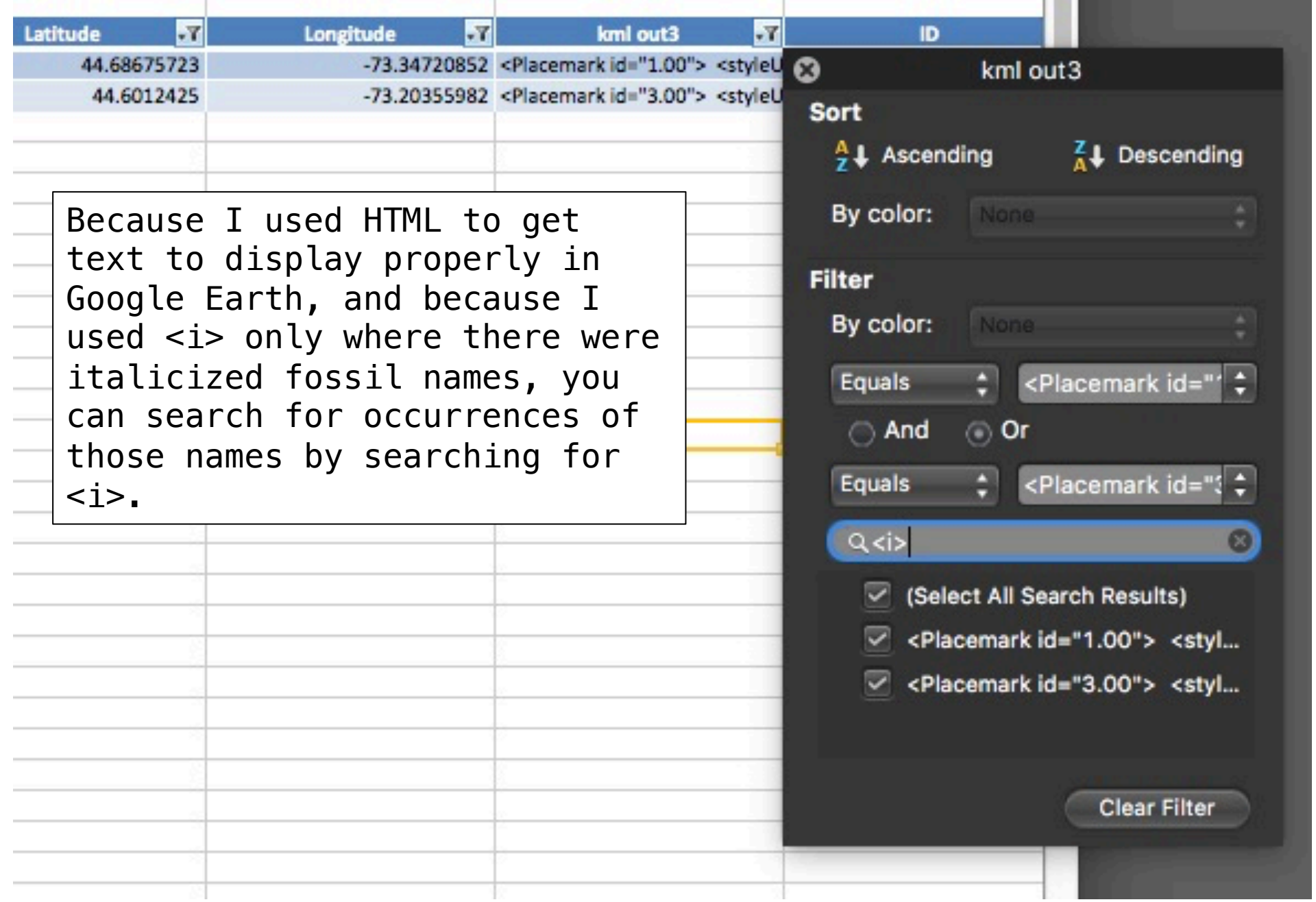
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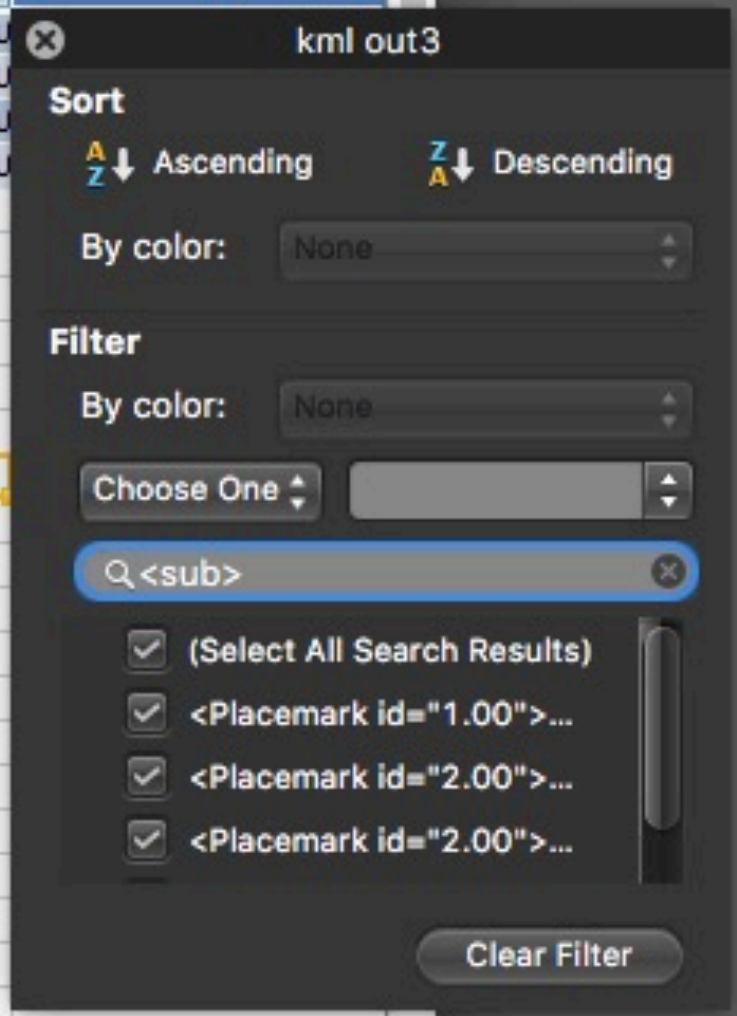

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You can read the stop descriptions within Excel, but need to ignore the HTML tags.

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

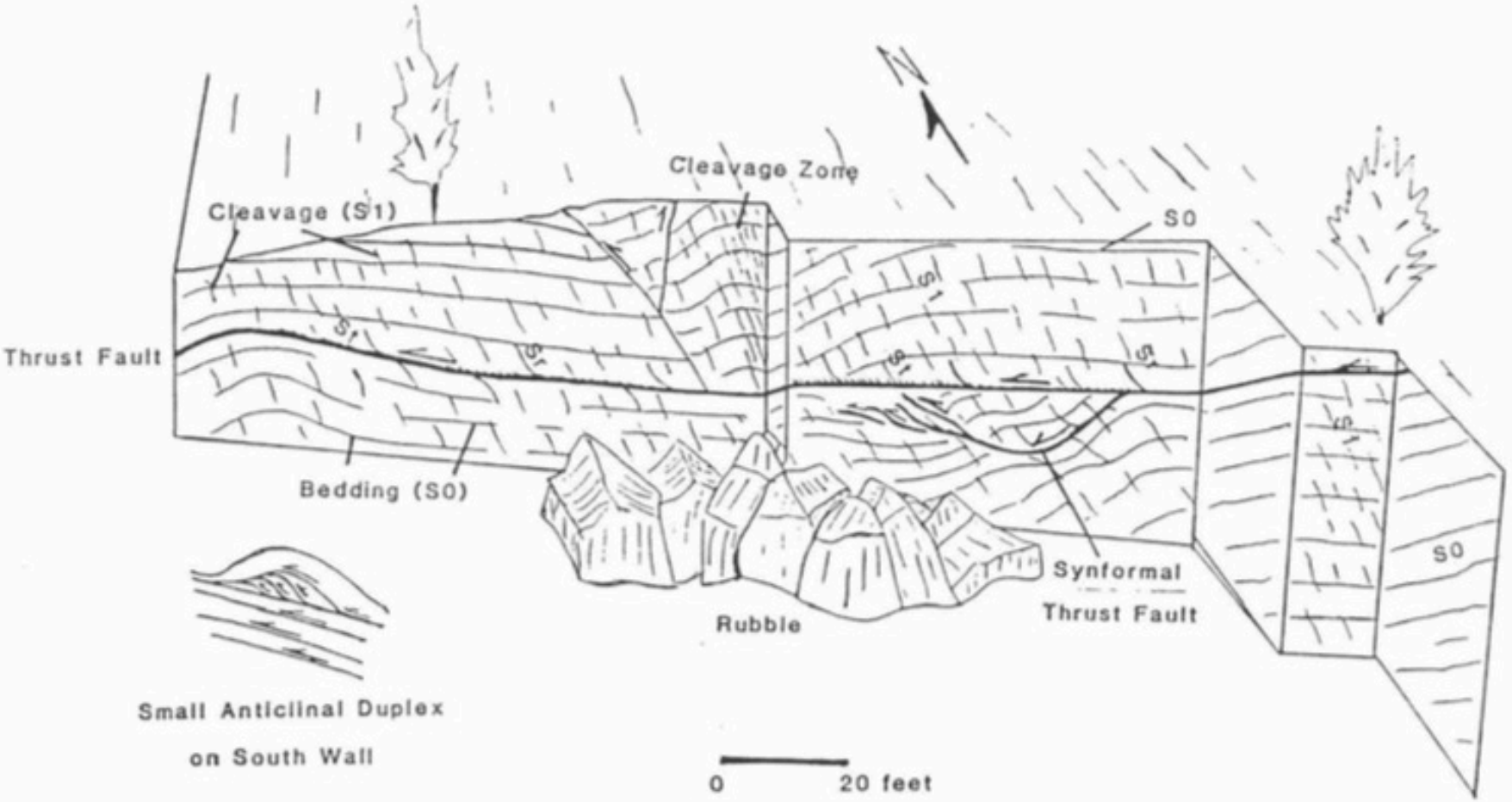
1968 Flushing

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 Properites, 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 Paleoecology 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

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 selvedges 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 selvedges.

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

Files for years:

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

Guidebook Chapters from 1956-1997:

http://ottohmuller.com/nysga2ge/Trips1956-1997.html

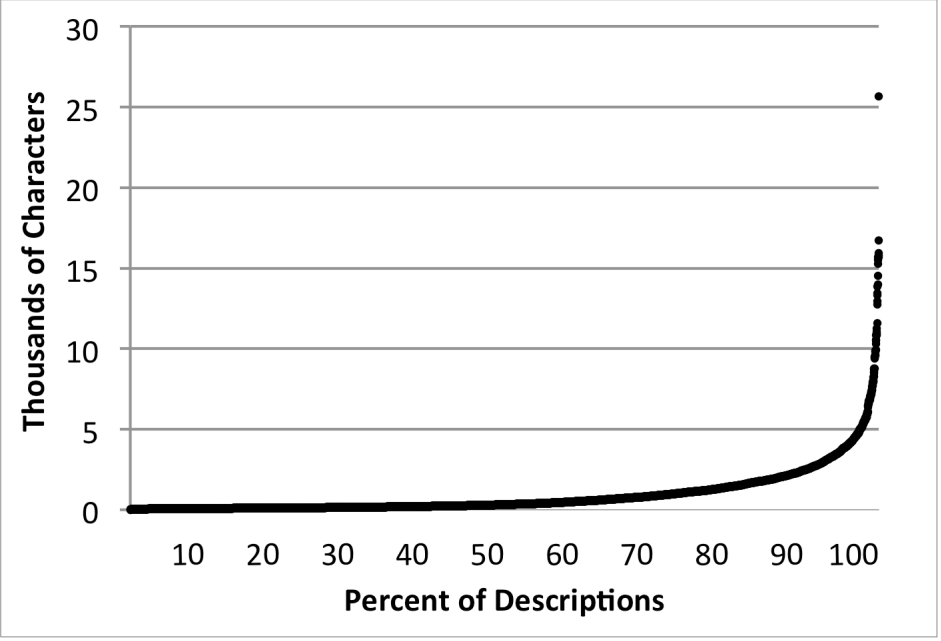
Guidebook Chapters from 1998-Onward

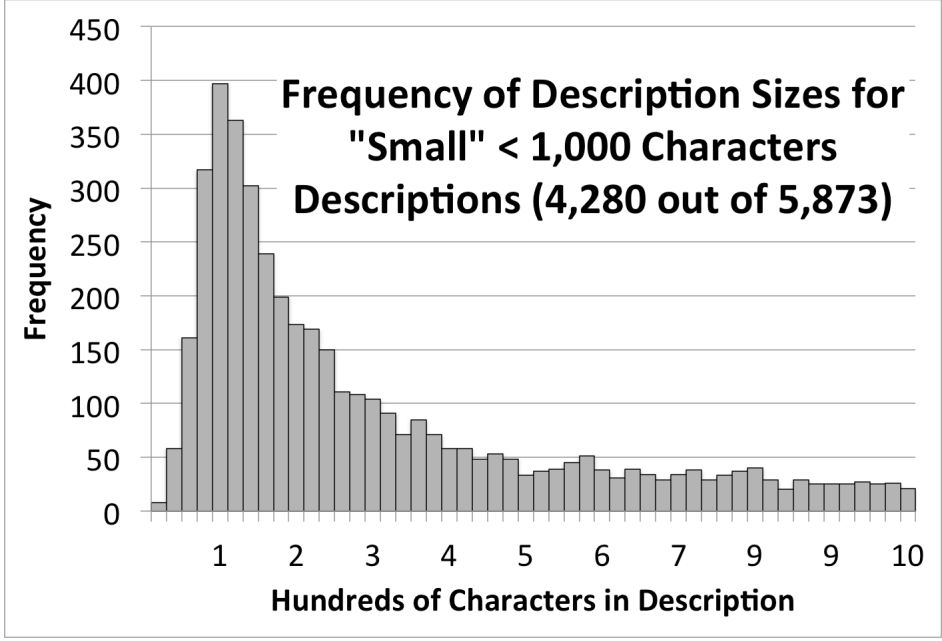
http://ottohmuller.com/nysga2ge/Trips1998-Onward.html

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!





8 years of work, so far:

46 Guidebooks

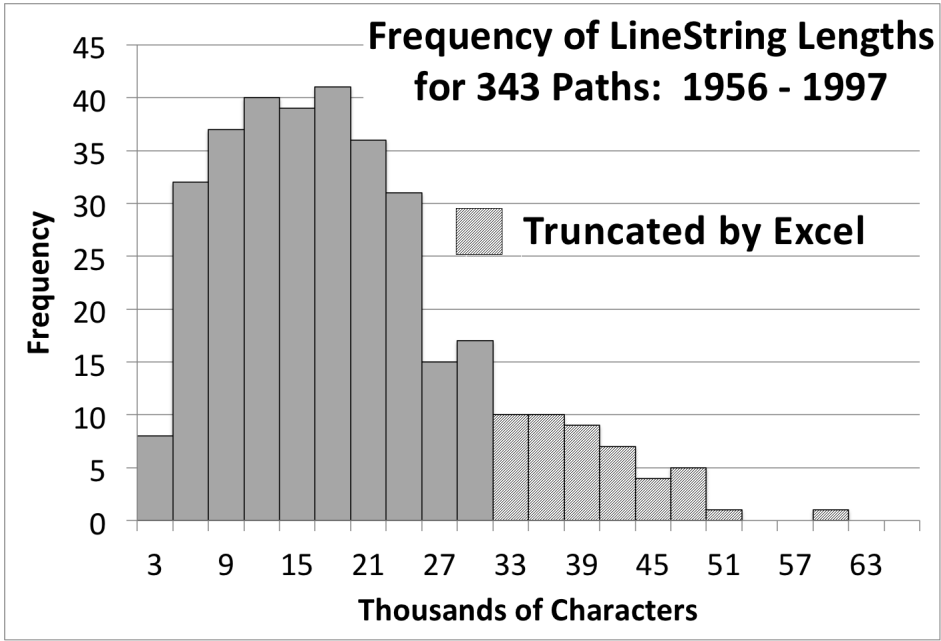
491 Trips

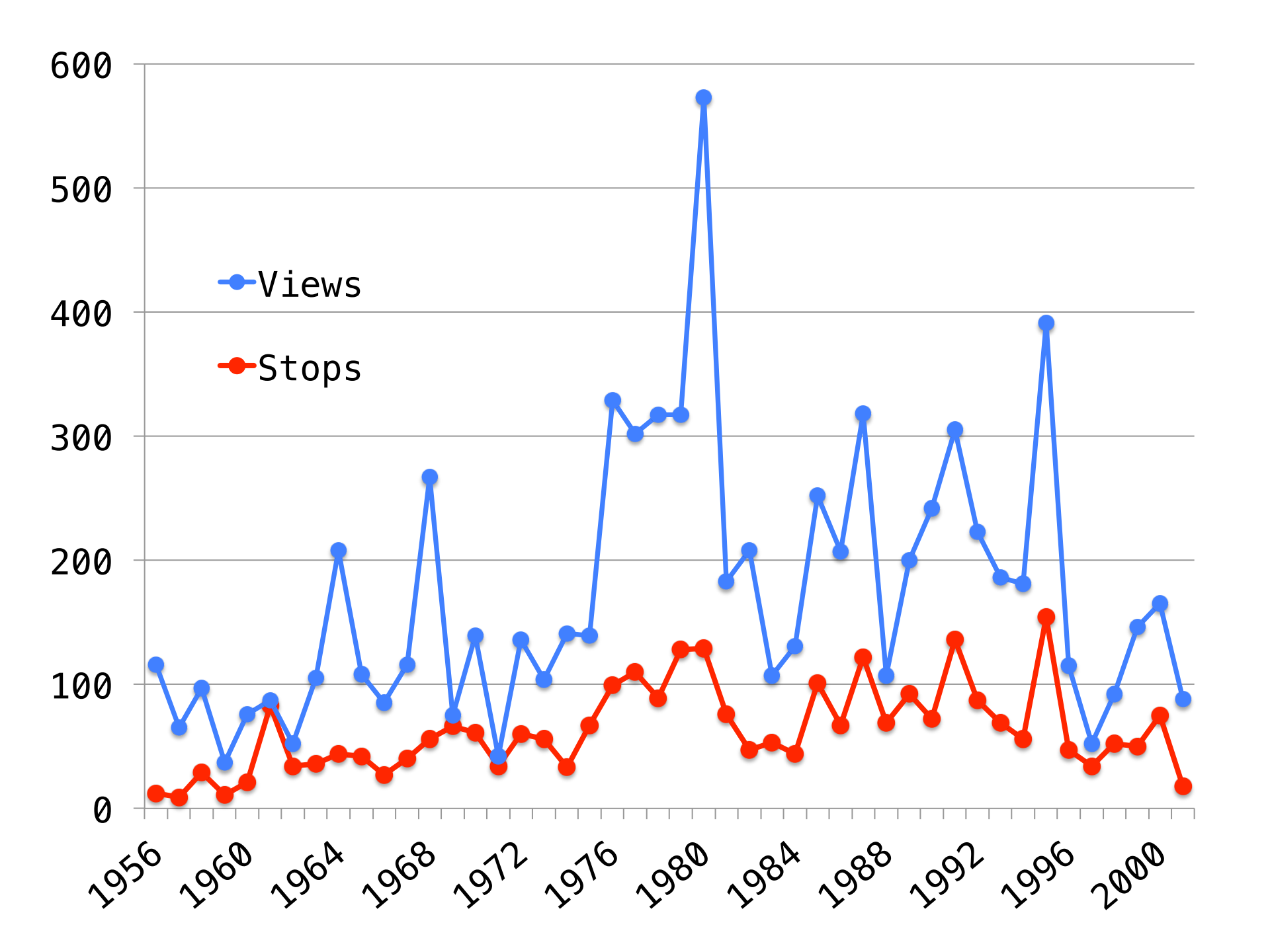
7,932 Placemarks

2,897 Stops

5,035 Views

(180,517 lines of code and text)




600
500
400
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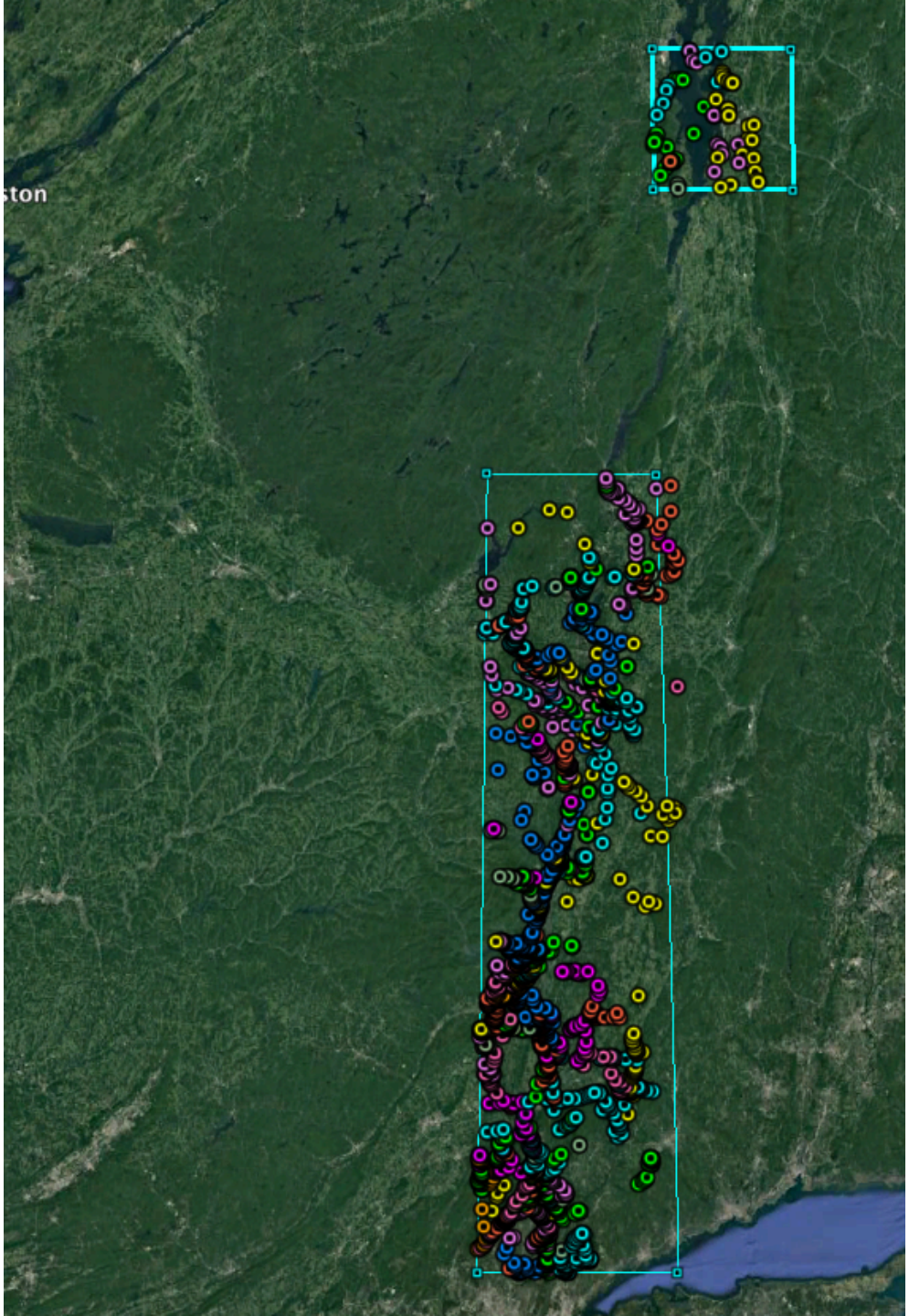
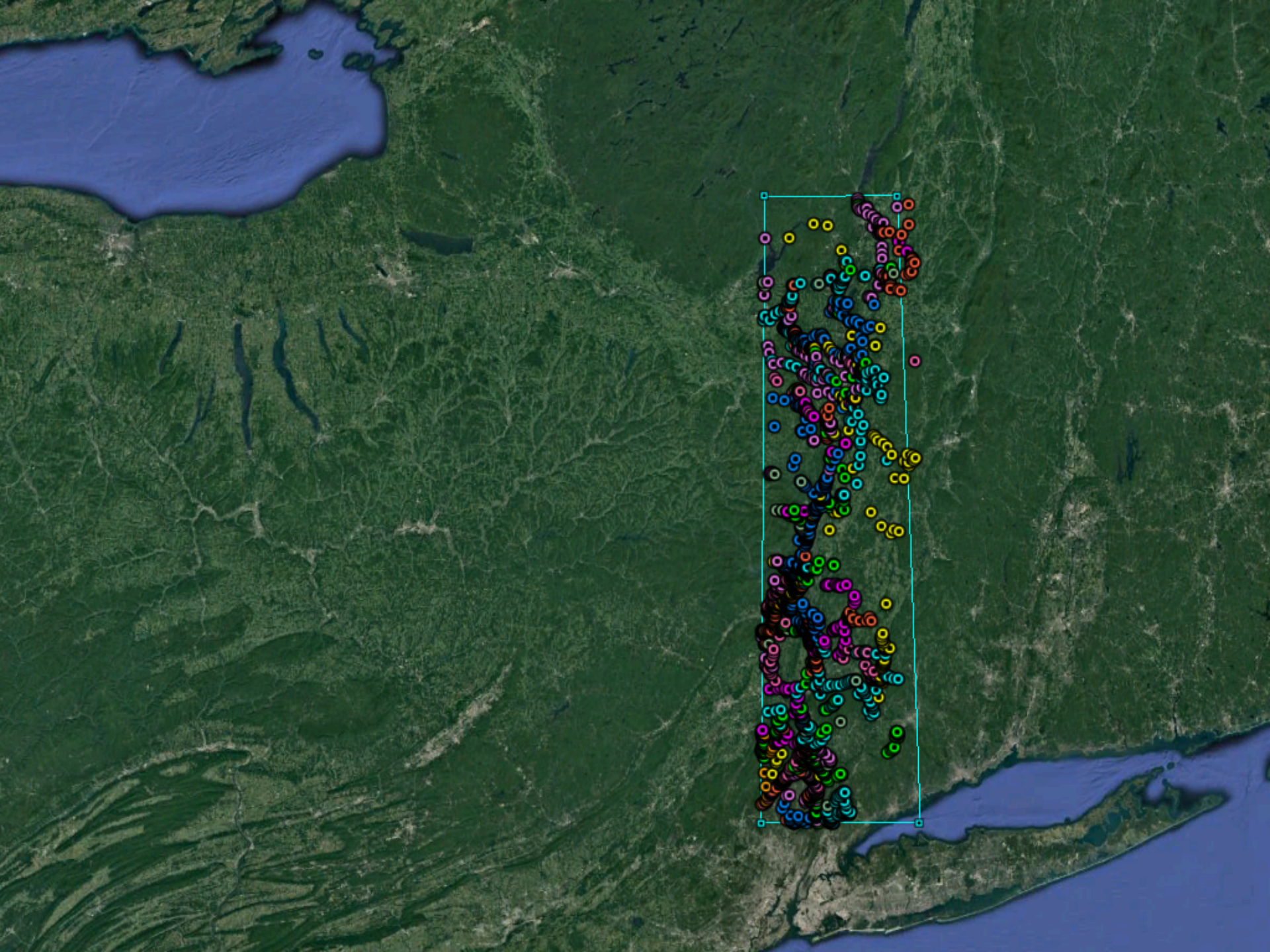
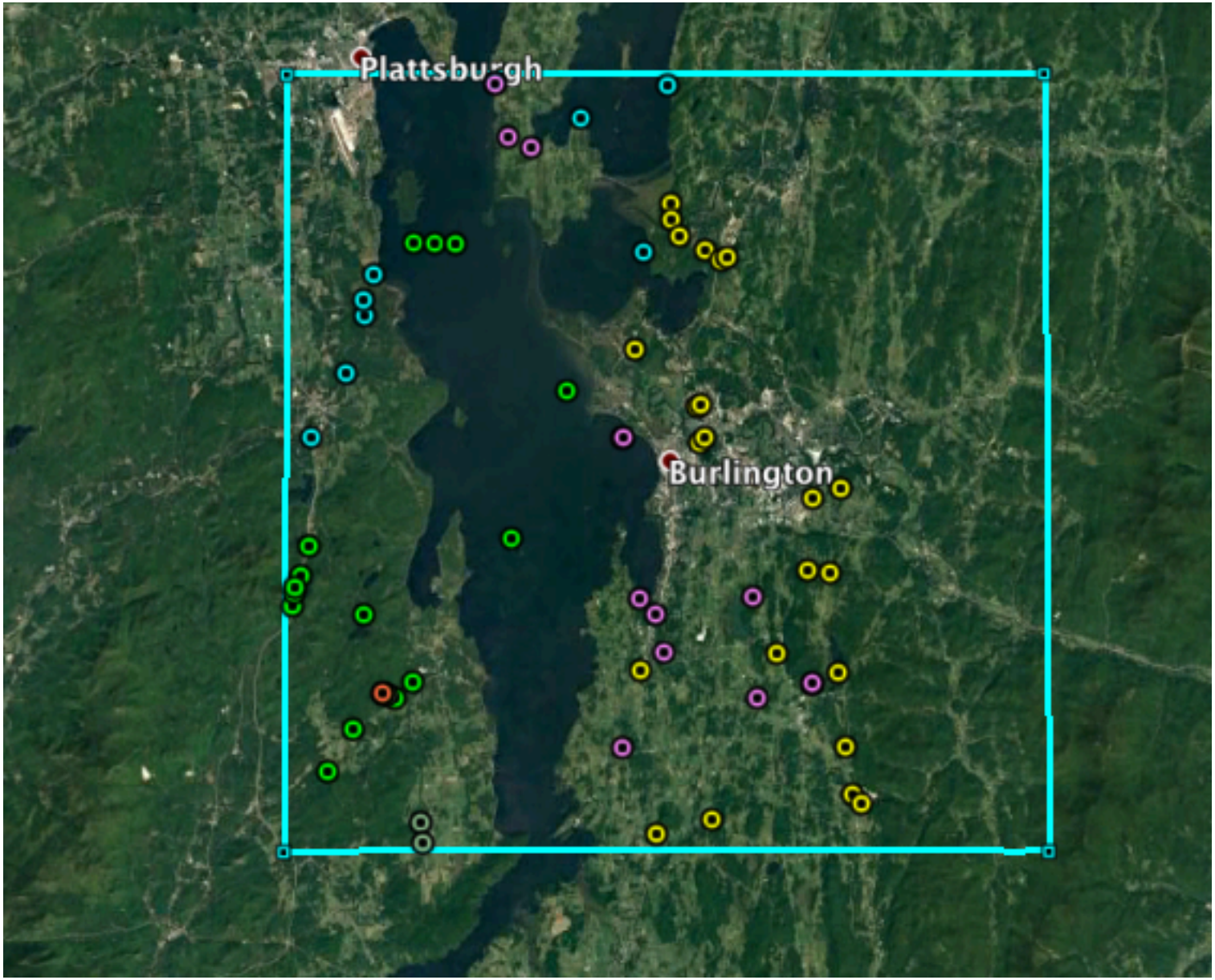
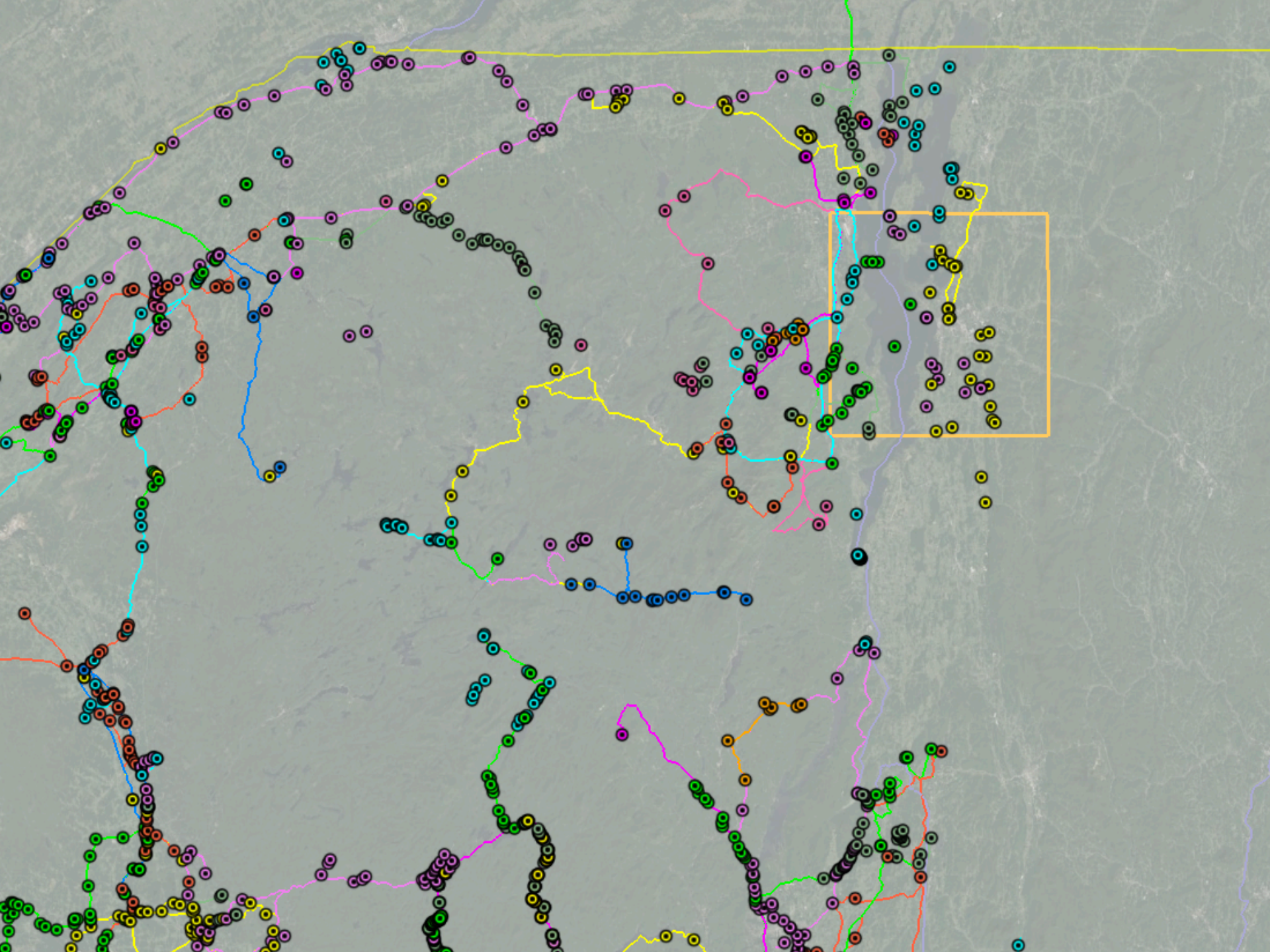
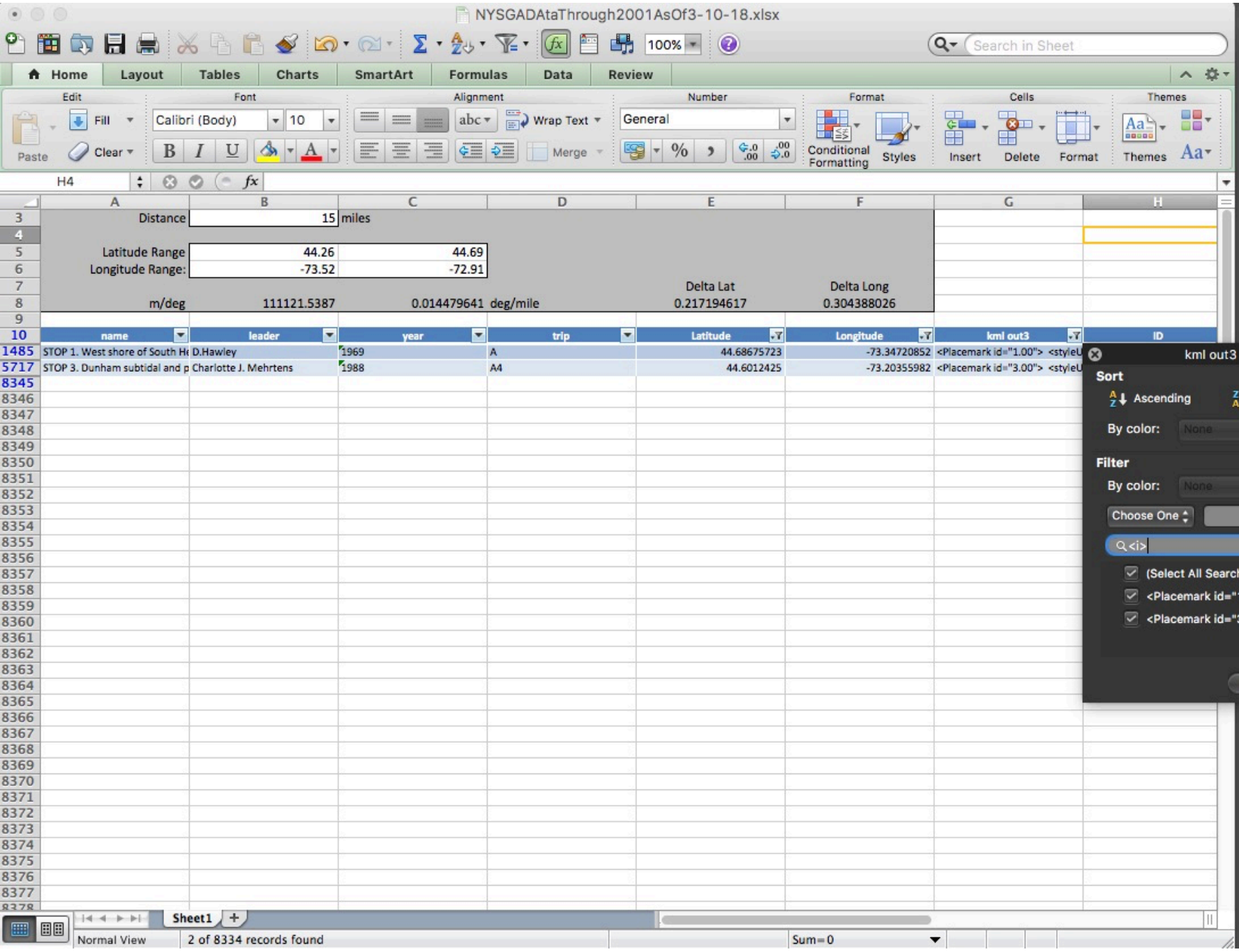
200
100
0
Views
Stops
1956
1960
1964
1968
1972
1976
1980
1984
1988
1992
1996
2000






Plattsburgh
Burlington




NYSGADAtaThrough2001AsOf3-10-18.xlsx
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Charts
SmartArt
Formulas
Data
Review
Edit
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Alignment
Number
Format
Cells
Themes
Paste
Fill
Clear
Calibri (Body)
10
Wrap Text
General
Merge
Conditional Formatting
Styles
Insert
Delete
Format
Themes
H4
Distance 15 miles
Latitude Range 44.26 44.69
Longitude Range: -73.52 -72.91
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Delta Lat 0.217194617
Delta Long 0.304388026
name
leader
year
trip
Latitude
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STOP 3. Dunham subtidal and p Charlotte J. Mehrtens 1988 A4 44.6012425 -73.20355982 <Placemark id="3.00"> <styleU
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Descending
By color:
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Filter
By color:
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Clear Filter
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Normal View
2 of 8334 records found
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History and Overview of the project

Database on an iPad or iPhone

Excel Database – Burlington Example

History and Overview of the project

Database on an iPad or iPhone

Excel Database – Burlington Example

History and Overview of the project

Database on an iPad or iPhone

Excel Database – Burlington Example

STOP 3. Dunham subtidal and platform margin facies.

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. Mehrtens
NYSGA 1988 Trip A4 Stop 3.00

10.68 mi