Bedrock Correlation in the Hudson Valley Worksheet

Name: _____________________________
Period: __________________

Read the paragraph below discussing the regional geology of New Paltz and the Shawangunk Mountains.

Exit 18 on the Thruway leads to the town of New Paltz, gateway to the Shawangunk Mountains. Rt. 299 west passes through the center of town and crosses over the Wallkill River and its broad floodplain eroded into the Normanskill Shales. These shales were deposited in the Late Ordovician during the Taconic Orogeny as high mountains to the east eroded and the sediments were swept into a deep foreland basin that subsided adjacent to the uplift. By the end of the Ordovician thousands of feet of sediments filling the basin were themselves caught up in the Taconic collision and uplifted. Exposures of dark Normanskill shale can be seen along Rt. 299 approaching the base of the Shawangunk Ridge. At the intersection of Rt. 299 and Rt. 44/55 the road begins its climb up the face of the ridge. Midway up the ridge front is a hairpin turn in front of a large exposure of Normanskill shale. The bedding of the shale appears to be horizontal at this spot, but keep looking as we continue to climb the hill. Not far uphill from the turn the shale beds are steeply tilted and can be seen to be overlain by beds of white conglomerate outcropping farther up the hill. Unfortunately, the contact between the Normanskill shale and Shawangunk conglomerate (an angular unconformity) is not visible at road level.

Taken from The Regional Geology of Southeastern New York State for Teachers and Travelers Field Guide

Questions – Be sure to use your reference tables when attempting to answer the following:

1. The paragraph above mentions the Taconic Orogeny. How did the Taconic Orogeny occur (use the reference tables)?

   Closing of the Iapetus ocean...

2. The person who made this trip was tracing the layer of Normanskill shale across the Wallkill floodplain all the way up to the Shawangunk Ridge. What method of correlation is this?

   Walking the outcrop

   The diagram at the top of the next page shows the shallow sea environment that existed in the Hudson Valley during the Lower Devonian Period.

   3. What kind of trilobite might you find alive during this time?

   Phacops

   4. What kind of brachiopod?
5. What kind of unconformity exists in the diagram above?

Angular Unconformity

6. In the diagram above, what is the name of the layer that was laid down first?
Rondout

7. Using the diagram above, what is the elevation gradient between Slide Mountain and Rondout Creek? Show your work.
222 feet per mile

8. On the left side of the diagram, write out the order of the layers making up Slide Mountain with 1 being the oldest and increasing in number as the rocks get younger.

9. What geographic area in the diagram is a perfect example of the law of superposition?

**Catskill Mountains**

10. The youngest rock layer covering the Shawangunk Mountains and Lake Minnewaska is a quartzite conglomerate, a type of rock made of older pebbles cemented together to make a new rock. What law of correlation does this type of rock illustrate?

**Law of included fragments**

**References:** This activity was compiled and written by Kirk Dorton, Arlington High School, Arlington, NY.