

Table DR1A: UNIT DESCRIPTIONS FOR ALLUVIAL FAN TRENCHES, EDEN MILLS, VERMONT

Unit Identifier	Grain size	Soil color (field moist)	Soil structure	Soil consistence	Soil texture	Other notes
(RD) Recent deposition	Medium sand matrix with clasts from 1 to 10 cm	2.5Y 4/2	N/A	Loose	Sand	Recent deposition resulting from gully of the logg upstream; mostly matrix supported; about 40-50% c
(TS) Topsoil	Wood fragments and fine sand with 5% 1 to 2 cm gravel and larger clasts as indicated on the stratigraphic log	10YR 3/1	Weakly developed fine to coarse angular blocky peds	Friable	Sandy loam	Highest unit in the fan stratigraphy; contains an abu wood fragments, as well as entire logs ranging from meters long (indicated on the stratigraphic log); unit identified by its darker color as compared to the unit very firm to the touch, probably has been driven ovi vehicles or trampled by livestock; grades into the AF trench.
(TST) Topsoil - top trench	Silt and clay	10YR 3/1	Medium angular blocky peds, weakly developed	Very friable	Silty clay loam	Very organic-rich; not as many wood fragments or n the TS unit; only in top trench units 6 through 10, an laterally into the TS unit; soft to touch; about 20% fir
(RG) Recent gravel	Fine sand (~15%) and medium to coarse sand matrix mixed with clasts ranging from 1 mm to 2 cm	2.5Y 4/2	Fine to medium crumb and fine to medium blocky angular peds	Friable to firm	Loamy sand	Layer of historic gravel deposition on the surface of fan; unit is very dense (almost like dried cement) an supported; pebbles and cobbles ranging in size from 20 cm and larger float in the sand/gravel matrix; poc no layering; no grading; largest clasts are closer to t area of the trench; small patches of the matrix have content; a log in the trench wall in section 5 reveals edge, suggesting that this gravel unit may be the re: increased erosion and runoff during historical loggin hillslope.
(BAP) Buried, plowed A-horizon	Fine sand and silt	10YR 3/1	Very fine to coarse blocky subangular peds	Friable	Loam	Third highest unit in the stratigraphy; defined by its c and abrupt, straight, lower contact indicating that it v at some point in the past; has a greasy feel due to a organic content, and rubs black on fingers; more firr layer below; ~5% medium roots; occasional cobble- as indicated on the stratigraphic log; massive (no la; well sorted aside from the occasional cobble; not gr;
(A-horizon) Paleosols	Silt and clay	5Y 2.5/1	N/A	N/A	N/A	Paleosols were identified by a greasy feel (indicating organic content) and dark color
(S1) Sand 1	Fine sand and silt	2.5Y 3/2	Moderately developed very fine to medium angular blocky peds	Friable	Loam	Unit of massive sand; well-sorted; no grading; no lay some orange mottling; darker color and straight, abr contact is reminiscent of an AP layer.
(S2) Sand 2	Fine sand and silt	2.5Y 4/2	Moderately developed very fine to medium angular blocky peds	Friable	Loam	Massive sand unit; well-sorted; no grading; no layer distinguished from the Sand 1 unit by a slight color c the presence of paleosol markers along the top conl Sand 2 unit; could be further subdivided based on th paleosol layers within the Sand 2 unit.
(S3) Sand 3	Fine sand and silt	2.5Y 4/2	Fine to medium crumb and coarse blocky subangular peds, strongly developed	Friable	Sandy loam	Unit is capped by an E-horizon and sometimes by a paleosol; sandier in E-horizon; no layering; well-sort roots or clasts.

(SP) Sand patch	Coarse sand matrix with clasts from fine gravel (2 mm) to pebbles (2 to 3 cm)	7.5YR 3/2		Fine to medium crumb	Loose	Sand	Unit only found in small area of top trench; cemented which rubs off as an orange-red color; well-drained; sorted; no grading or layering; fines horizontally into unit.
(SC and SC2) Silt - clay	Silt and clay with a small percentage of fine sand	2.5Y 4/2; horizon 5Y 5/2	E-	Fine to coarse angular blocky peds and very fine crumb structure, strongly developed	Friable	Silt loam	Both SC and SC2 are the same material, SC2 is low stratigraphy and separated from SC by a paleosol horizon massive and well-sorted unit; less firm to touch than has a 1 to 2 cm high leached E-horizon at the top of sometimes capped by a very thin paleosol; seems to be sandier in E-horizon; no clasts.
(GP) Gravel patches	Fine to medium sand matrix with fine gravel (2 to 10 mm)	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	Sand and gravel patches appear discontinuously within Sand 2 unit; mostly clast supported.
(BS) Brown silt	Silt and clay	2.5Y 5/2; horizon 6/2	E- 5Y	Fine to coarse angular blocky peds, strongly developed	Friable	Clay loam	Sometimes topped with a thin, discontinuous paleosol has an E-horizon across most of the top 2 cm of the top trench only; distinguished by the E-horizon and a cap in the top trench, and by its color and texture in trench; no grading or layering; no clasts; well-sorted
(CG) Channel gravel	Fine sand and silt matrix mixed with coarse sand and fine gravel	10YR 3/1		Fine to very coarse crumb, weakly developed	Very friable	Sand	Clasts are generally rounded, and seem to line up in layers, though no obvious gradation or sorting; large percentage of 2cm pebbles (about 5 to 10%); interbedded fine sand (FS, similar characteristics to SC) as indicated in stratigraphic log; many wood pieces in the fine sand seeping through the unit carries Fe which pooled in of the trench; clast supported; clasts range from 1cm to large roots near top of unit in top trench sections 7 to 10
(FS) Fine sand	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	See notes for Channel gravels, above.
(GS) Gley silt	Fine sand and silt	6/10 Y Gley		Coarse blocky angular peds, strongly developed	Firm	Silt loam	Distinguished based on color and texture; gleyed by groundwater; yellow tint in the seasonal water table area due to Fe oxidation; capped by a very thin and discontinuous paleosol layer; very dense and much firmer to touch than above units; massive; without roots or well sorted; no grading.
(GG) Gley gravel	Medium and coarse sand matrix with clasts ranging from fine gravel (0.5 cm) to small pebbles (2-3 cm)	6/5 GY Gley		Fine to medium crumb structure	Loose	Sand	Low in the stratigraphy; turned a gley color by the groundwater table; clast supported with no sorting or grading; no layering, although there are patches where the small clasts line up into beds.

Table DR2A: UNIT DESCRIPTIONS FOR ALLUVIAL FAN TRENCHES, BRISTOL, VERMONT

Unit Identifier	Grain size	Soil color	Soil structure	Soil consistence	Soil texture	Other notes
(Ap) Ap/Topsoil	Fine sand and fine gravel	10YR 3/2	Strongly developed fine to coarse granular and very fine to coarse subangular blocky peds	Top: Friable Stem: Firm	Loam	Ap layer is covered by 10 to 25 cm of slash (pieces of wood and leaves that have been piled up on the fan by the landowner who cuts wood here); abrupt lower Ap also contains large pieces of rotted wood and clay platy and firmer than lower layers; poorly drained; all fine to very coarse roots; about 30% coarse fragments (cm); less slash in stem trench.
(UG) Upper gravel	Matrix: medium to coarse sand with fine gravel (3 to 6 mm); clasts are gravel and pebbles (1 to 6 cm) with occasional clasts up to 10 to 15 cm.	2.5Y 5/4	Weakly developed very fine to fine granular structure	Loose	Sand	Larger clasts are usually thin, long pieces of schist; clasts are quartzite; sandier in section 7 and 8 of site where it is a sandy loam (all other characteristics are same).
Paleosol	Very fine sand and silt	7.5YR 2.5/1	Moderately developed fine to medium granular and fine to medium subangular blocky peds	Friable	Loam	Identified by color, greasy feel and black streak; distinct throughout both trenches; represents buried A-horizon
(LS) Lower sand unit	Fine sand and silt	10YR 3/2	Moderately developed fine to coarse angular blocky peds	Friable	Loam	This is a continuous layer that is darkish in color; so has discontinuous organic streaks close to the top of the horizon appears to grade downwards to a B-horizon which is the same color as the lower gravel unit, and further grades into the horizon at lower depth.
(FG) Fine gravel	Medium sand and fine gravel	10YR 4/4	Weakly developed very fine granular peds	Loose	Sand	Similar characteristics to the lower gravel unit, except the larger clasts; not a very thick unit, possibly a separate small event; clasts range from 0.5 to 3 cm, but most in the 1 cm range.
(Gr) Gravel	Coarse sand and fine gravel	2.5Y 4/4	Weakly developed fine to medium granular and medium subangular blocky peds	Friable	Sand	Discontinuous unit in stem trench; weak horizontal lamination; the more sandy patches; may correlate with fine gravel unit
(S) Sand	Fine sand	10YR 3/2	Moderately developed very fine to coarse angular blocky peds	Friable to firm	Sandy loam	Contains about 10% coarse fragments of gravel, 2 to 5 mm; not well drained; a few roots; firmer to touch than loam
(FG2) Fine gravel 2	Coarse sand and fine gravel	10YR 4/3	Weakly developed medium angular blocky peds	Friable	Sand	Gravel clasts from 2 mm to 3 cm; could be part of G
(LG) Lower gravel unit	Matrix: fine to medium sand in top trench, medium to coarse sand in stem trench; clasts range from fine gravel (2mm) to large cobbles (20 cm); most clasts are pebbles (2 to 5 cm)	Top: 10YR 4/4 Stem: 2.5Y 5/4	Moderately developed medium to very coarse granular peds	Very friable	Top: Loamy sand Stem: Sand	Clasts are composed of quartzite or quartz and are matrix supported in top trench, clast supported in stem trench; some horizontal lamination of fine gravel/sand; matrix gets coarser towards apex of fan; unit may be divided into three sub-units; moderately well drained; about 3% and fine roots; clasts are weakly imbricated in stem trench; structureless; very well drained and prone to caving; fingers are separated by patches of MS unit in stem trench sections 9-11.

(SP) Sand patch	Fine sand	2.5Y 3/2	Moderately developed fine granular and fine to medium angular blocky peds	Friable	Loam	Only appears in sections 1 - 3 in top trench.
(TT) Tree throw	Fine sand	2.5Y 3/3	Moderately developed very fine to coarse subangular blocky peds	Very friable	Sandy loam	Below LG unit; contains organic patches (with color 3/2) and some large rocks
(MS) Massive sand	Medium sand	2.5Y 4/4	Moderately developed very fine to medium blocky angular peds	Friable	Sandy loam	Massive, homogeneous sand, 2 to 5 cm thick that c unit in sections 6-11; contains some charcoal; appe an erosional upper contact and depositional lower c roots; no clasts; moderately well-drained but less so BS unit; sand with same characteristics also presen fingers of the LG unit in the distal portion of the fan.
(BS) Bedded sand	Medium to coarse sand and fine gravel (2 to 5 mm)	2.5Y 4/4	Weakly developed fine to coarse angular blocky peds	Friable	Loamy sand	Sand and fine gravel is the matrix for larger clasts r 1 to 6 cm; unit is capped by MS unit in sections 6-11 can be divided into sub-units as indicated by dasher seems to have been partially eroded by the overlyin unit in sections 1-5; unit is interrupted by a tree thro 5; moderately well-drained; no roots; about 30 % co fragments and 70 % coarse sand.
(D1) Disturbed area 1	Medium sand	10YR 4/3	Moderately developed very fine to coarse angular blocky peds	Friable	Sandy loam	Appears to be a human-dug pit, possibly part of son work done by property owner last summer; abruptly natural layers; no visible structures; homogenized s; few large clasts; about 3% fine roots (no roots in adj layering) and some charcoal pieces.
(D2) Disturbed area 2	Medium and fine sand and fine gravel (1 cm size)	2.5Y 3/3	Weakly developed fine granular and fine to medium subangular blocky peds	Very friable	Sandy loam	Interpreted to be another tree throw.
(D3) Disturbed area 3	Fine to coarse sand and gravel	10YR 3/3	Weak fine crumb structure	Very friable to friable	Sand to sandy loam	Area is lined with dark, organic-rich fine sand (color 3/2) with about 20% gravel (1 cm size); center of are sand with a color of 2.5Y 5/4.

Table DR3A: UNIT DESCRIPTIONS FOR ALLUVIAL FAN TRENCHES, HANCOCK, VERMONT

Unit Identifier	Grain size	Soil color	Soil structure	Soil consistence	Soil texture	Other notes
(Sg) Sand and gravel	Fine sand matrix with fine gravel	Top: 10YR 3/3 Stem: 2.5Y 3/3	Weakly developed very fine to medium crumb and fine to medium blocky subangular peds	Friable	Sandy loam	Matrix supported; fine sand matrix with 15% coarse of mostly fine gravel 2 mm to 2 cm size; occasional to 4 cm; 5% fine roots; poorly drained.
(dashed line) Topsoil boundary	N/A	2.5Y 3/2	N/A	N/A	N/A	Color change due to modern soil development process the fan surface; carries characteristics of identified unit for color; 10% very fine and fine roots.
(S) Sand	Medium sand to silt	Top: 2.5Y 3/3 Stem: 10YR 4/3	Moderately developed very fine to medium angular blocky peds	Friable	Sandy loam	Color is redder (10YR 4/4) where shaded on log; matrix with isolated pieces of gravel from 1 to 3 cm in size; usually continuous over 2-3 meters and bracket (above and below) a larger gravel unit; not well-drained.
(Gr) Gravel	Medium sand to cobbles	Top: 2.5Y 3/2 Stem: 10YR 4/3	Weakly developed very fine to fine crumb peds	Loose	Sand	Clast supported and composed of 50% or more clasts than coarse sand; many gravel units have clasts only 1 cm in size; gravel units coarsen higher in trench; clasts in any unit are 20-30 cm; no obvious imbrication although 4 cm sized pebbles tend to line up in horizontally; no layering; well-drained.
(Fg) Fine gravel	Medium sand to gravel	10YR 4/3	Weakly developed very fine crumb peds	Loose	Sand	Unit appears in isolated patches; poorly-sorted; may associated with gravel units that are fining laterally; bounded above and below by sand; well-drained.
(YS) Yellow sand	Medium and fine sand	2.5Y 4/4	Moderately developed very fine to medium subangular blocky peds	Very friable	Sandy loam	Slightly coarser than other sand units, and lighter in color than rocks or gravel present in this unit; often overlies a contact between the two from bioturbation; mostly fine sand in sections 1 and 2; more medium sand, more friable, and lightens to 5Y 5/4 in sections 13-14; mixed with the darker sand unit in section 2; weak cross-bedding in top trench, lower left of grid 2.
Paleosol	Fine sand	2.5Y 2.5/1	Moderately developed fine subangular blocky peds	Friable	Loam	Discontinuous; sometimes weaves through a gravel unit typically 2 to 3 cm wide; greasy texture and rubs black on fingers indicating a concentration of organic material.
(SP) Slash pit	Fine sand matrix with gravel	10YR 3/1	Weakly developed very fine to fine crumb and fine blocky subangular peds	Friable	Loam	This area appears to have been disturbed as it intersects fan stratigraphy and contains an abundance of fresh wood fragments; probably a fill pit from vegetation removal area; 20 to 30% wood fragments ranging from 1 to 2 cm and up to 0.5 cm wide; soil matrix feels greasy and dark on fingers; 15% coarse fragments of gravel 0.5 to 2 cm; occasional pebbles (4 - 6 cm); 5% fine roots (no roots in surrounding units).
(St) Silt	Silt and fine sand	2.5Y 4/3	Strongly developed fine to medium angular blocky peds	Friable to firm	Loam	Occasional gravel (1 cm size) in isolated pieces or small pockets of 5 to 10 grains; layer is continuous upstream of bedrock outcrop, discontinuous downstream of bedrock; is redder at top of trench.
(Gs) Gravel and silt	Silt matrix with cobbles	10YR 4/3	Moderately developed fine crumb and fine to medium subangular blocky peds	Friable	Loam	Cobbles supported by a silt and fine sand matrix; cobbles usually touching, but are isolated in matrix material in spots; cobbles range from 4 to 20 cm; underlies a bioturbation horizon; approximately 20 - 30% coarse fragments.

Table DR4A: UNIT DESCRIPTIONS FOR ALLUVIAL FAN TRENCHES, BRIDGEWATER CORNERS, VERMONT

Unit Identifier	Grain size	Soil color	Soil structure	Soil consistence	Soil texture	Other notes
(above dashed line) Topsoil	N/A	10YR 3/2	Moderately developed very fine to medium subangular blocky and very fine to fine granular peds	Friable	Loam	Topsoil cuts across stratigraphic units and was defined on coloration due to recent soil profile development changes in texture; takes on characteristics of the silt unit it overprints; 15% very fine to medium roots with occasional coarse roots; more densely packed than units, possibly from animal grazing.
(S) Sand	Fine sand and silt	10YR 3/4	Moderately developed, very fine to coarse, subangular blocky and angular crumb peds	Friable	Ranges from sandy loam to loam	Mostly massive, although bedding in localized areas of stratified coarse sand and fine gravel are common at the distal edges of the fan; isolated 1 to 5 cm clasts.
Paleosol	Very fine to coarse sand	2.5Y 2.5/1	Moderately developed medium subangular blocky peds	Friable	Loam	Buried A-horizon; greasy feel; no recognizable wood charcoal fragments; <1% coarse fragments (1-2 cm); some mottling from bioturbation; usually a uniform thickness about 3 cm.
(SGr) Sand and gravel	Fine sand and silt matrix with gravel clasts (20%)	10YR 3/4	Moderately developed fine to medium subangular blocky and fine crumb peds	Very friable	Sandy loam	Transitional unit between sand and gravel units; high proportion of sand than gravel units; matrix supported; sorted; 20% coarse fragments; most coarse fragments gravel (3 mm), but also many 2-3 cm size gravel pieces bedding or grading.
(Gr, Gr1, Gr2, Gr3) Gravel	Gravel, medium sand and small cobbles	10YR 4/4	Weakly developed fine to coarse granular peds	Loose	Sand	Clast supported; clasts range from 3 mm to 15 cm; clasts are closer to the top of the unit in stem trench 3; clasts are weakly imbricated (especially those in the range); matrix is medium to coarse sand; over 50% fragments; clasts are more matrix supported within the layer; clasts are subrounded; lens-shaped units; we
(GS) Grey silt	Silt and fine sand	2.5Y 5/3	Moderately developed very fine to coarse granular and medium subangular blocky peds	Friable	Loam	Massive; isolated gravel pieces (<1%); high moisture; larger proportion of silt than other sand units (60-70% roots).

Table DR5A: UNIT DESCRIPTIONS FOR ALLUVIAL FAN TRENCHES, MAIDSTONE, VERMONT

Unit Identifier	Grain size	Soil color	Soil structure	Soil consistence	Soil texture	Other notes
(WS) White sand	Fine and medium sand	2.5Y 6/3	Weakly developed medium crumb and medium angular blocky peds	Very friable	Loamy sand	Very clean, white sand with thin laminations of brown sand; unit is generally continuous across the trench; patches of coarse sand exist in small discontinuities along the bottom of the unit; not many roots; well-sorted with very few clasts larger than coarse sand; bedding and braiding structures visible in sections of the top trench and section 2 and 3 of the stem trench; laminations and unit boundaries are often wavy, especially in the upper stratigraphy; white sand is less continuous than brown sand units; often has an eroded upper contact
(St) Silt	Silt with a small proportion of fine sand	Top: 5Y 4/2 Stem: 2.5Y 4/1	Moderately developed fine to coarse subangular blocky peds	Friable	Silt loam	Silt unit was identified by texture and is continuous across the trench; always interbedded with sand; the silt is sometimes patchy and often acts as a thin (1 cm) sand unit; silt units are thicker and more continuous than sand units in the stratigraphy; very dense and homogenous; poorly sorted; silt is firmer and more sorted than sand in the lower stratigraphy; massive; silt also appears as armor clasts (2 to 3 cm in diameter) in sand units
(BS) Brown sand	Medium and fine sand	Top: 2.5 Y 4/2 Stem: 2.5Y 5/3	Weakly developed fine to medium crumb and fine to medium subangular blocky peds	Very friable	Loamy sand	Interbedded with silt or other sand units; appears as a thin layer with little or no sedimentary structures preserved; for faint bedding visible in some places; bedding/laminations more obvious in some units of the stem trench; unit is typically continuous across the entire trench; some units show an erosive lower contact with white sand; not ripple marked; moist longer than other sand units; often capped by silt in the stem trench; fairly homogeneous; some laminations visible within the sand.
(CBS) Coarse brown sand	Medium sand and about 25% coarse sand	2.5Y4/2	Weakly developed fine to medium crumb and fine to medium subangular blocky peds	Very friable	Loamy sand	Same as brown sand but coarser; some isolated clasts of fine gravel.
(TT) Tree throw area	Medium sand	2.5Y 5/3	Weakly developed fine crumb and fine subangular blocky structure	Very friable	Loamy sand	Isolated area of sand that cuts off other horizontal units; contains a few Fe spots and armored silt clasts; pebbles present near the top of this unit (see stratigraphic column); appears that the tree fell to the north because the unit caps other units to the north of the larger sand units
(LBS) Lower buried soil	Fine sand	A: 2.5 Y 3/1 E: 7N gley B: 10YR 4/3	Moderately developed very fine to medium subangular blocky peds	Friable	Sandy loam	Buried soil layer that extends across the entire trench; becomes the topsoil in section 1-5 of the top trench; distinct color sequence of 2 to 3 cm of dark black to thin (1 cm), leached E-horizon over a redder B-horizon (thick); firmer to the touch than units lower in the stem trench; poorly drained; many roots; feels greasy and smeary

(UBS) Upper buried soil	Fine sand	Top: 10 YR 3/2 Stem: 10YR 2/1	Moderately developed fine to medium subangular blocky peds	Friable	Sandy loam	Distinguished by its faint black color; not continuous entire fan (either because it was eroded off, or simply developed fully); very dry and firm to touch; only a thick in top trench, thicker in stem trench; no soil development beneath this layer; 40% fine and coarse % fine gravel and coarse sand.
(Gr) Gravel	Small cobbles in a medium sand matrix	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Only patch of gravel in the entire fan stratigraphy; it is identical to surrounding unit; matrix-supported; clasts in size from 0.5 to 5 cm; no layering or gradation; large cobbles are clustered together.
(CSP) Coarse sand patch	Coarse sand	N/A	Weakly developed fine crumb structure	Loose	Sand	Same as coarse brown sand except as noted to
(TSA) Top sand A	Fine sand	2.5 Y 4/4	Moderately developed fine to medium subangular blocky and very fine crumb peds	Friable	Loamy sand	Beneath lower buried soil; top of unit is consistent leached E-horizon which is a very dry, medium sand coarse sand mixed in and some fine gravel with occasional pebbles 3-4 cm in diameter; the fine sand is the E
(TSB) Top sand B	Fine to medium sand	2.5 Y 5/3	Weakly developed fine to coarse subangular blocky peds	Friable	Sandy loam	Poorly sorted with clasts ranging from 0.5 to 2 cm; firmer to touch than units below; some silt layers through this unit, and firmer to touch higher in the unit; the upper buried soil this sand becomes very dry, very packed and very firm to touch with firm peds; more closer to surface.
(DA) Disturbance area	Medium sand	2.5Y 4/3	Weakly developed fine to medium blocky subangular peds	Very friable	Loamy sand	This unit is a section where the horizontal layering and the sediment is mixed together, appears to have been disturbed by a tree root or animal burrow; contains rectangular silt clasts, 1 to 2 cm in size; poorly sorted
(TSC) Top sand C	Medium sand with 30% fine gravel	2.5Y 4/3	Weakly developed fine to coarse subangular blocky and fine crumb peds	Very friable	Loamy sand	Grades into and out of silt; not continuous, only in certain fan stratigraphy; a few 1 to 2 cm size pebbles; firm
(SS) Silt and sand	Medium to coarse sand with 15% fine gravel	2.5 Y 5/3	Weakly developed fine to medium subangular blocky and fine crumb peds	Friable	Loamy sand	Similar to brown sand unit; no lamination;
(GS) Gully sand	Fine to medium sand	2.5Y 5/3	Weakly developed fine to medium subangular blocky peds	Very friable	Loamy sand	Sand from the stream gully fill that has washed on; firmer to touch closer to fan apex; occasional strip of packed silt; coarse sand and gravel along the base in stem trench sections 6-7; no lamination; coarse patches; poorly sorted.
(MBS) Massive brown sand	Medium and fine sand	10YR 4/3	Weakly developed fine to medium subangular blocky and very fine crumb peds	Very friable	Sandy loam	Similar to other brown sand unit; seems to be redder sands; massive; no structures; fairly homogenous



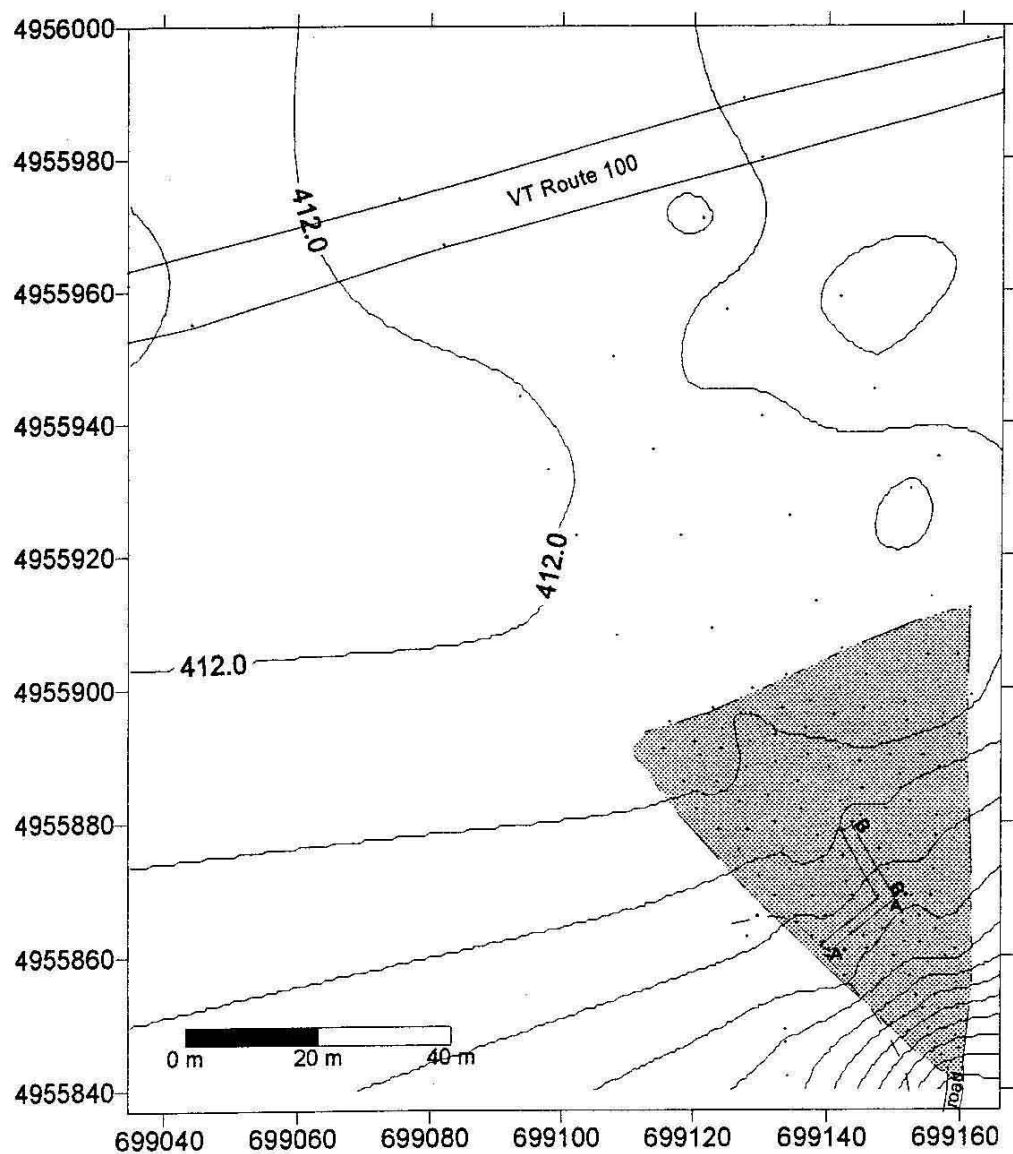


Figure DR1B. Topographic map of Eden Mills fan. X and Y axes are in UTM coordinates. Contour interval is 0.5 meter. Dots are measured survey points. A-A' and B-B' are trench locations. Dashed line is stream channel.

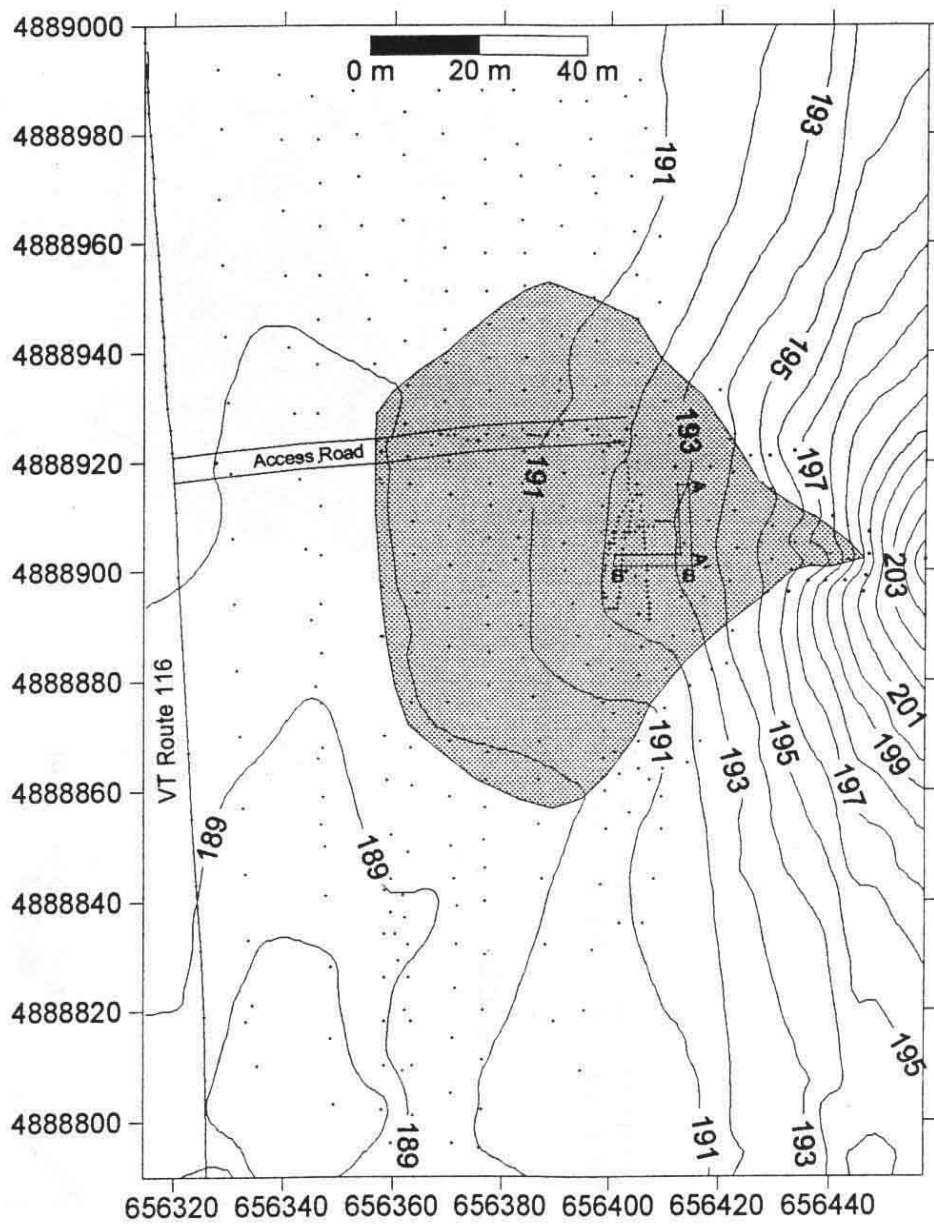


Figure DR2B. Topographic map of Bristol fan. X and Y axes are in UTM coordinates. Contour interval is 1 meter. Dots are measured survey points. A-A' and B-B' are trench locations.

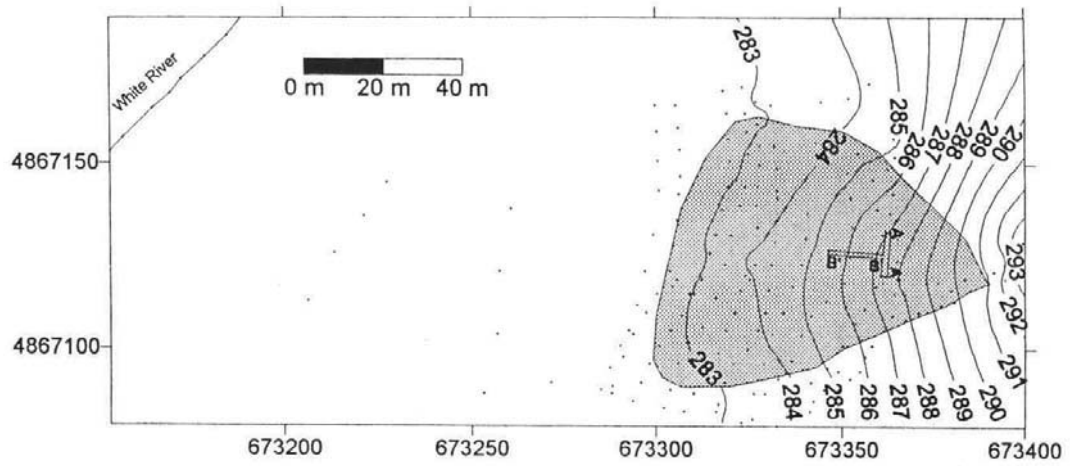


Figure DR3B. Topographic map of Hancock fan. X and Y axes are in UTM coordinates. Contour interval is 1meter. Dots are measured survey points. A-A' and B-B' are trench locations.

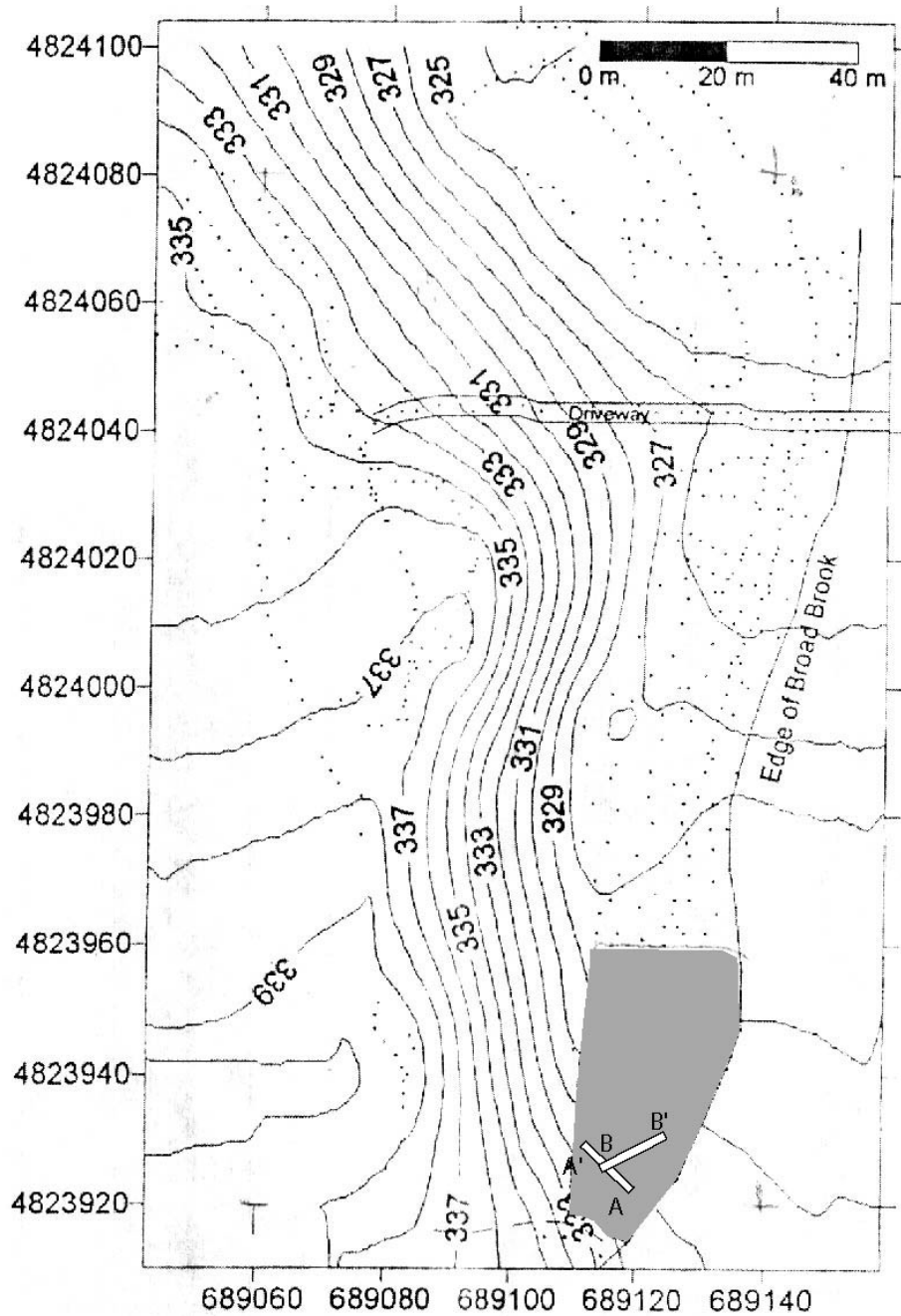


Figure DR4B. Topographic map of Bridgewater Corners fan. X and Y axes are in UTM coordinates. Contour interval is 1 meter. Dots are measured survey points. A-A' and B-B' are trench locations. Dashed line is stream channel.

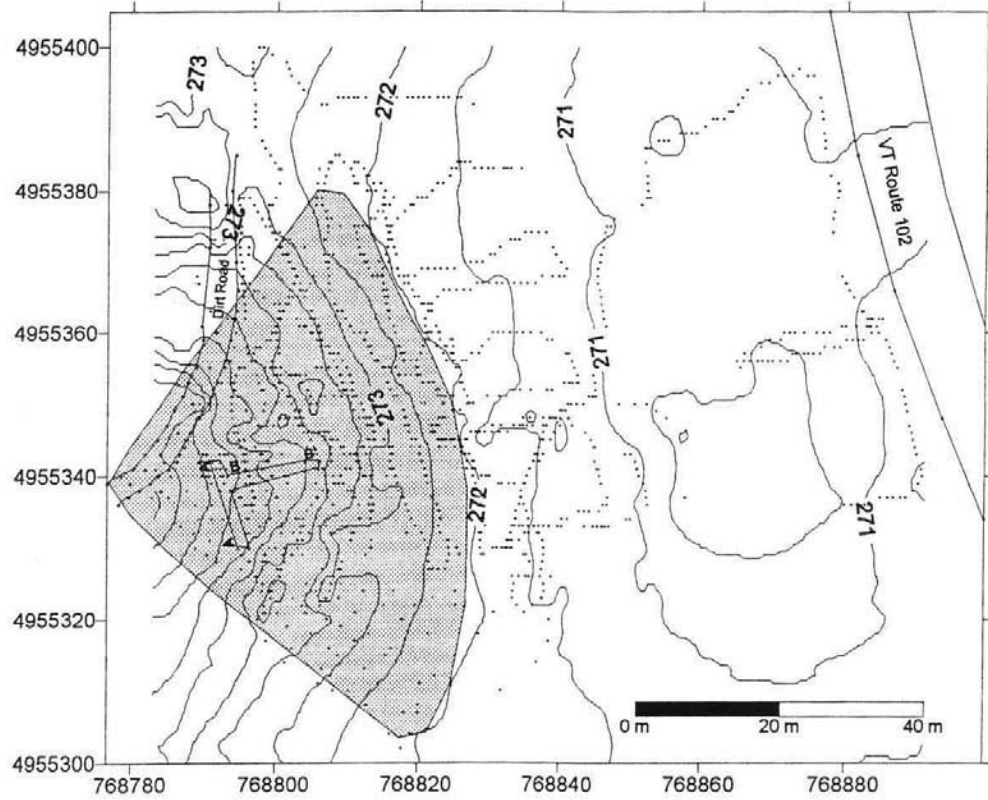


Figure DR5B. Topographic map of Maidstone fan. X and Y axes are in UTM coordinates. Contour interval is 1 meter. Dots are measured survey points. A-A' and B-B' are trench locations.

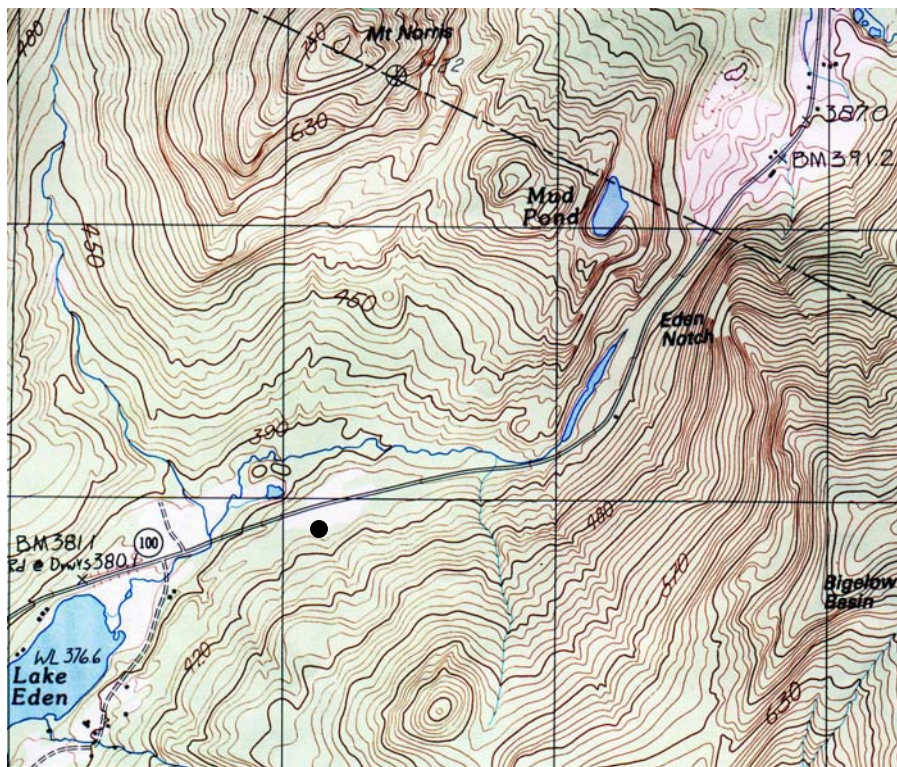


Figure DR1C. Location of Eden Mills fan (represented by black dot) on USGS 1:24,000 topographic map. Quadrangle title: Albany, Vermont.



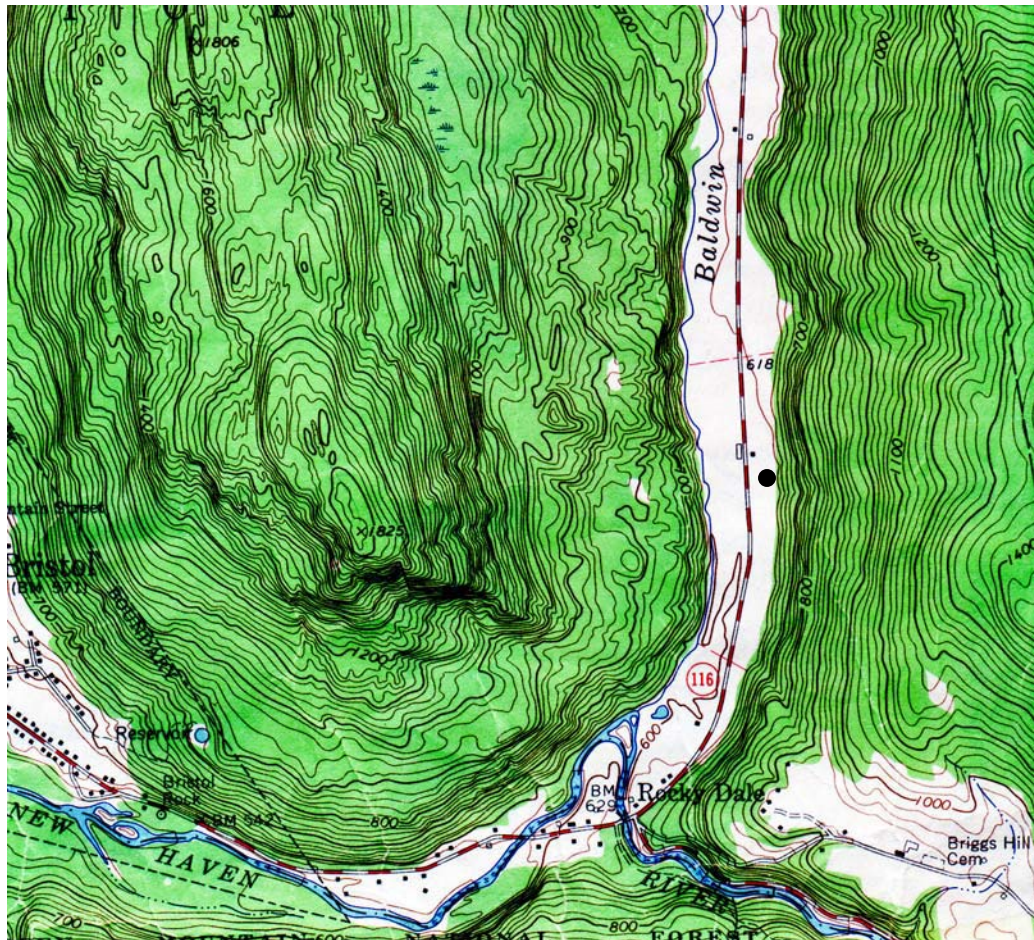


Figure DR2C. Location of Bristol fan (represented by black dot) on USGS 1:24,000 topographic map. Quadrangle title: Bristol, Vermont.



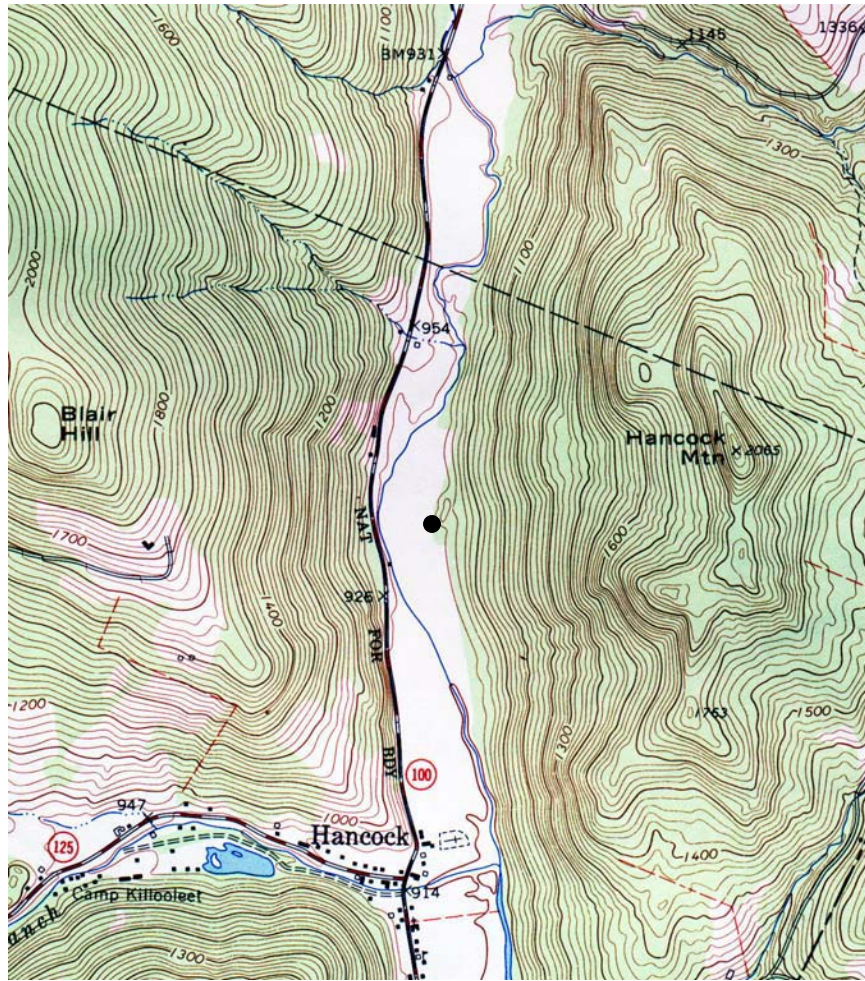


Figure DR3C. Location of Hancock fan (represented by black dot) on USGS 1:24,000 topographic map. Quadrangle title: Hancock, Vermont.



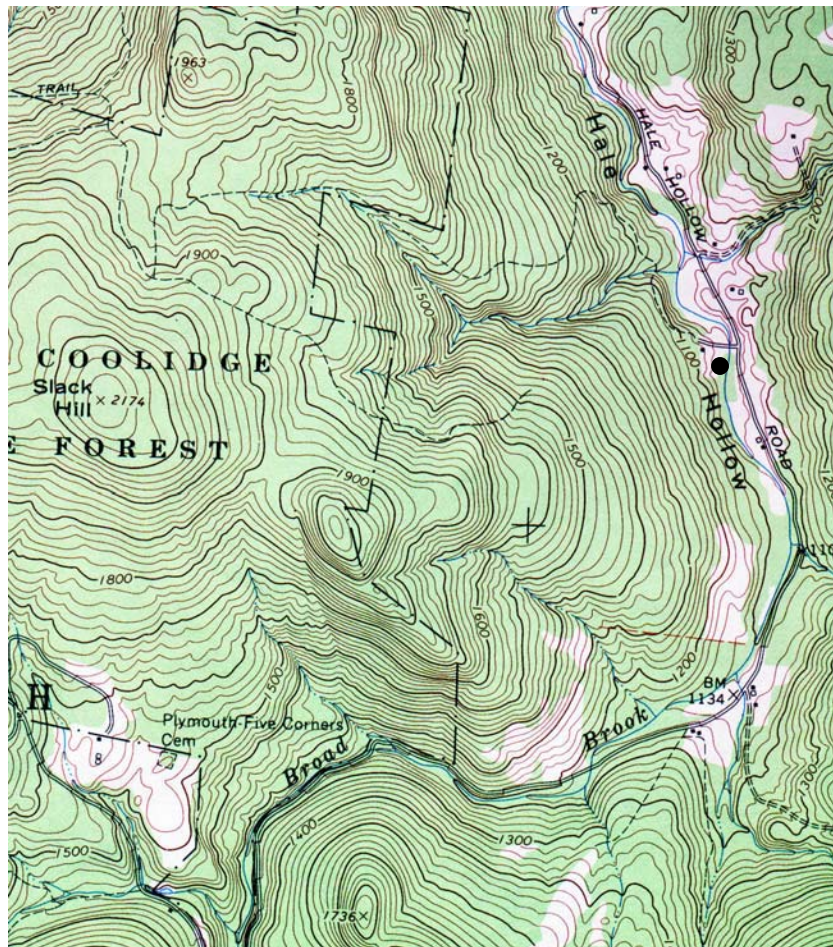


Figure DR4C. Location of Bridgewater Corners fan (represented by black dot) on USGS 1:24,000 topographic map. Quadrangle title: Plymouth, Vermont.

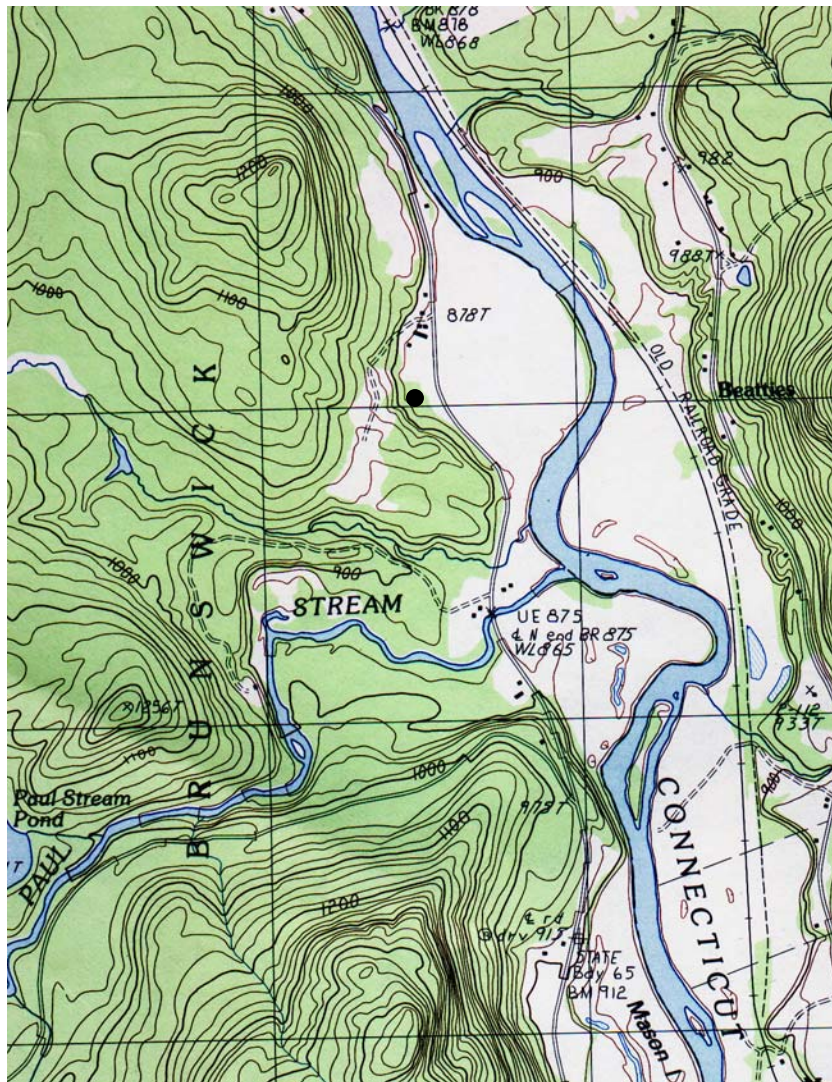


Figure DR5C. Location of Maidstone fan (represented by black dot) on USGS 1:24,000 topographic map. Quadrangle title: Stratford, New Hampshire-Vermont.