

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA
 COMMISSION GÉOLOGIQUE DU CANADA
 DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES
 MINISTÈRE DE L'ÉNERGIE, DES MINES ET DES RESSOURCES

LEGEND

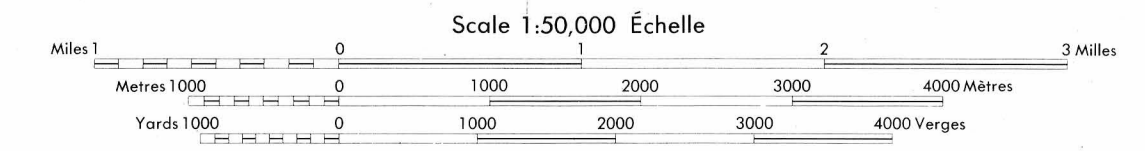
- SURFICIAL MATERIALS AND TERRAIN FEATURES**
- QUATERNARY**
- POST-CHAMPLAIN SEA DEPOSITS**
- 14 ORGANIC DEPOSITS: mainly muck and peat in bogs, fens, swamps and poorly drained areas.
 - 12 13 MODERN ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS: stratified sand, silty sand, silt, minor gravel and disseminated organic matter; 12, Alluvium on floodplain of present rivers; 13, Alluvium of fan deposits, consisting mainly of silt, clay and sand; 12a, consisting of gravel and sand.
 - 10 11 RIVER CHANNEL DEPOSITS: 11, Silt and silty clay; often including lenses and bars of sand, generally massive and calcareous; largely consists of unit 6 materials which have been stripped of the variable upper unit but is known to include pockets of non-marine silt. 10, Medium grained grey to buff stratified sand with some silt; often in form of bars, spits or terraces within abandoned channels; 10a, reworked by wind.
- MARINE AND ESTUARINE DEPOSITS (CHAMPLAIN SEA SEDIMENTS)**
- 9 SHALLOW MARINE and/or ESTUARINE DEPOSITS: medium to fine, stratified, buff to grey sand; unfossiliferous; lies outside abandoned channels; 9a, reworked by wind.
 - 8 BEACH DEPOSITS: gravel, coarse sand, cobbles and boulders; fossiliferous; derived mainly from glacial or glacialfluvial deposits; includes bars, spits, beach ridges, boulder beaches and boulder pavements; 8a, shells and shingles of bedrock where beach developed directly on outcrops of Paleozoic rocks.
 - 6 7 MARINE BOTTOM DEPOSITS: 7, Well sorted, fine-grained, massive, buff to grey sand; calcareous, fossiliferous; found outside channels; 7a, commonly modified by wind. 6, Blue grey clay, silty clay and silt; calcareous and fossiliferous; locally overlain by thin sands; north and east of Ottawa upper part consists of laminated reddish brown and greenish grey, non-fossiliferous and only slightly calcareous silt and clay. Upper parts of this deposit frequently consist of mottled clay or silty clay which may be due to reworking during falling sea level or to in situ physical and chemical changes.
- GLACIAL DEPOSITS**
- 4 5 FLUVIOGLACIAL (ice-contact and ice-frontal) DEPOSITS: gravel and sand, poorly to well sorted and bedded, mainly coarse to medium-grained, with numerous cobbles, boulders and lenses of till; 5, Capped by marine beach deposits; marine reworked material consists of fossiliferous well sorted gravel, sand and boulders. 4, Unmodified; includes outwash plains and fans, kame terraces, kames and eskers.
 - 1 2 3 GLACIAL TILL: compact sandy to silty till; grey to brown; calcareous to siliceous, mainly basal or lodgment; discontinuous thin gravel, sand and boulder lag deposits where surface modified by marine and fluvial action; 3, Hummocky to rolling - local relief 3 to 15 m (10 to 45 ft.); 3a, modified by marine or fluvial action. 2, Dunes modified by marine or fluvial action. 1, Till plain-local relief <5 m (<15 ft.); 1a, modified by marine or fluvial action.
- BEDROCK AREAS**
- PALEOZOIC**
- 2 Limestone, dolomite, sandstone and locally shale; mainly bare, tabular outcrops; includes areas thinly veneered by Quaternary unconsolidated sediments up to 1 m (3') thick.
- PRECAMBRIAN**
- Intrusive and metamorphic rocks: mainly bare, hummocky, rolling or hilly rock knob upland; includes areas thinly veneered by Quaternary unconsolidated sediments up to 1 m (3') thick.
 - Former strandline positions of Champlain Sea indicated by flights of abandoned marine beaches.
 - Crest lines of sand dunes.
 - Escarpment in unconsolidated materials: mainly abandoned.
 - Escarpment in bedrock.
 - Minor stream channel in abandoned deltaic, estuarine and river deposits.
 - Head scarp of landslide.
 - Landslide areas with crest lines of tilted or slumped blocks of marine clay and sand; includes zones of both material removal and redeposition.
 - Areas of numerous small closed depressions in unconsolidated surface materials indicating possible presence of underlying limestone karst sinkhole topography.
 - Abandoned channels.
 - Gullies, ravines.
 - Fossil locality; F - marine species present; f - freshwater species present.
 - Pits in unconsolidated materials; mainly in gravel and sand but some in clay and till.
 - Bedrock quarry.
 - Locality of specimen, dated by radiocarbon method.

GEOLOGY BY S.H. RICHARD, 1970-75

Any revisions or additional geological information known to the user would be welcomed by the Geological Survey of Canada.

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 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
 COMMISSION GÉOLOGIQUE
 OTTAWA

KEMPTVILLE
 ONTARIO



hard surface, all weather...
 hard surface, all weather...
 loose or stabilized surface, all weather...
 loose surface, dry weather and...
 cart track...
 trail or garden path...
 F/W COMPLETE REFERENCE SEE REVERSE SIDE

CONTOUR INTERVAL, 25 FEET
 ÉCHELLE DES COURBES, 25 PIEDS
 Contour interval and elevation above mean sea level
 North American Datum 1927
 Échelle des courbes et altitude au-dessus du niveau moyen de la mer
 Niveau de référence nord américain 1927
 Projection métrique de Mercator

Scale 1:50,000 Échelle
 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 Metres
 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 Yards