

LEGEND

- PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT**
- 16** SALISH SEDIMENTS
SHORE, DELTAIC AND FLUVIAL DEPOSITS:
gravel, sand, silt, clay, peat; 16a, alluvial fan deposits
- 13** CAPILANO SEDIMENTS (12, 13)
TERRACED FLUVIAL DEPOSITS:
13a, Deltaic deposits: gravel and sand
commonly underlain by silt and clay
13b, Channel and floodplain deposits:
gravel, sand, minor silt; in Alberni Valley
includes estuarine deposits with lenses of clay
(shown only where more than 5 feet thick)
13c, Alluvial fan deposits: poorly sorted gravel and silt
- 12a, b, c** MARINE DEPOSITS (INCLUDING GLACIO-MARINE):
12a, silt, clay, stony clay
12b, sand, sandy gravel,
generally underlain by clay
12c, Marine veneer complex:
varied stony gravel, gravel,
sand, silt, clay, stony loam;
discontinuous in bedrock areas
Thickness few inches to 30 feet
Thickness generally less than 5 feet
- 11** VASHON DRIFT (7-11)
GLACIAL LANDSLIDE DEPOSITS: blocks and rubble
- 10** GLACIAL LAKE DEPOSITS: sand and silt
- 8, 9** GLACIO-FLUVIAL DEPOSITS: gravel, sand, lenses of till
8, Hummocky (kame), knob-and-kettle, and ridged deposits;
8a, esker deposits; 9, Terrace and pitted-terrace deposits;
9a, kame terrace and kame delta deposits; 9b, ice-contact
alluvial fan deposits
- 7** GROUND MORAINIC DEPOSITS: till, lenses of gravel,
sand, and silt; 7a, sandy till west side of Alberni Valley;
7b, slope complex of till, alluvium, and colluvium
- 5** QUADRA SEDIMENTS (3-5)
Sand, minor gravel; in part covered by
remnants of till
- 6** Gravel, sand, silt, clay, peat, till;
beneath Vashon ground moraine,
relation to Quadra not known
- 4** Silt, gravel, sand, peat, peaty soil, driftwood
- 3** Clay and stony clay with marine shells;
basal lenses laminated clay and silt
- 2** DASHWOOD DRIFT
Till, lenses of gravel and silt
- 1** MAPLEGUARD SEDIMENTS
Sand, silt, minor clay and gravel
- R** Areas of bedrock outcrop and of outcrop
interspersed with patches of thin overburden

Bedrock outcrop in area of overburden
Scarp bordering delta or other terrace (symbol at top of scarp)
Abandoned channel
Limit of marine overlap (not shown on deltas)
Gravel pit

Note: Fractional units (e.g., $\frac{1}{2}$) are used where the surface map-unit averages less than 5 feet in thickness. The upper number applies to the surface unit and the lower number to the principal underlying unit. Thus $\frac{1}{2}$ means that marine veneer (unit 12c) extends a few feet below the surface and rests upon ground moraine (unit 7)

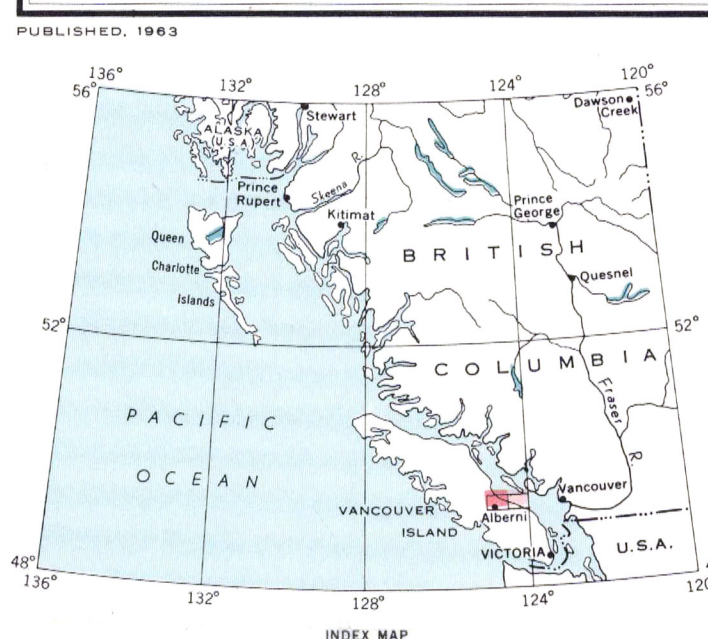
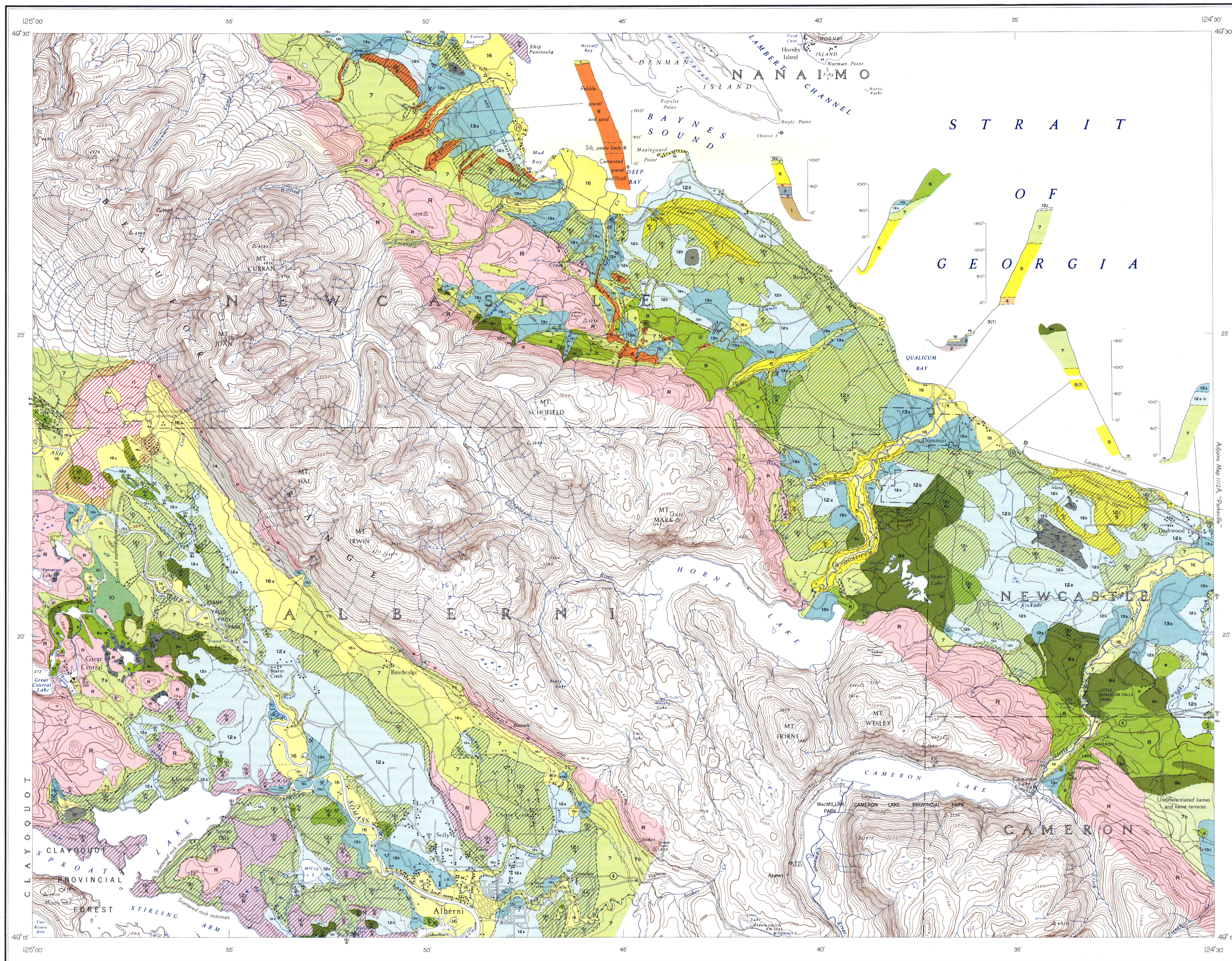
Geology by J. G. Fyles, 1950-1953

To accompany G. S. C. Memoir 318 by J. G. Fyles

Cartography by the Geological Survey of Canada, 1962

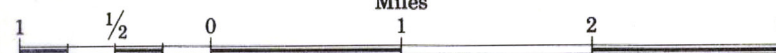
Base-map prepared by the Army Survey Establishment, R. C. E.,
Department of National Defence. Revisions to roads by the
Geological Survey of Canada from maps of the Department
of Lands and Forests, British Columbia

Approximate magnetic declination, $24^{\circ}00'$ East, decreasing $3.0'$ annually



MAP IIIIA
SURFICIAL GEOLOGY
HORNE LAKE
VANCOUVER ISLAND
BRITISH COLUMBIA

Scale: One Inch = $\frac{1}{63,360}$ Miles



COPIES OF THIS MAP MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE
DIRECTOR, GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA, OTTAWA

- LEGEND**
- Road, hard surface, all weather
Road, loose surface, all weather
Road, loose surface, dry weather
Private road (logging)
Road, four-wheel drive
Trail
Power transmission line
Building or cabin
Church
School
Post Office
- Lighthouse
Wharf
Horizontal control point
District boundary
Park boundary
Indian Reserve boundary
Stream (intermittent)
Marsh
Sand or gravel
Contours (interval 100 feet)
Height in feet above mean sea-level