GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES

LEGEND

TEXTURAL SYMBOLS

- Silt-clay rhythmites (varves?) of varying thickness.
- Silt-clay rhythmites with thick, sandy 'summer' layers
- Silt and/or clay (not varved)
- Sandy silt
- Sand
- Sand and gravel
- Gravel

NOTE:

Lines joining sections are speculative, solid lines indicate confidence in correlation; in general, as the size of the dash decreases, the confidence in the correlation decreases. The lines should not be construed as indicating thicknesses of units between sections.

Profiles of rivers are based on contours and locations of rapids and falls. The MISSINAIBI RIVER--MOOSE RIVER profile is less vertically exaggerated than the other profiles of the same horizontal scale. Vertical scale is equal in all sections. Horizontal scale varies as shown.

STRATIGRAPHIC UNITS

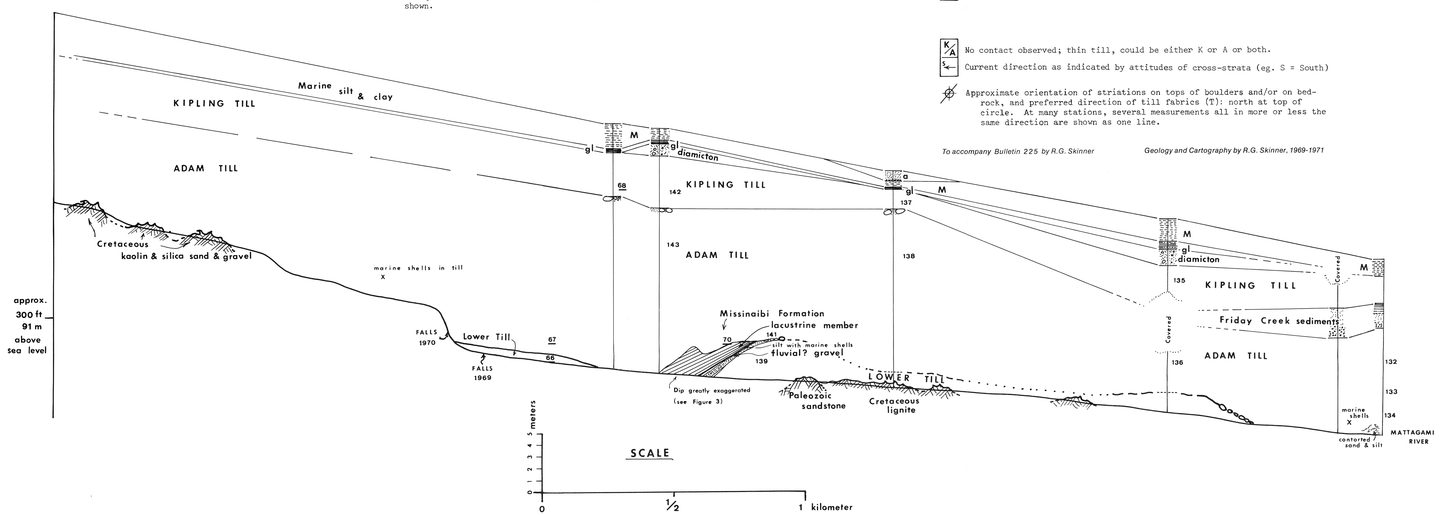
POSTGLACIAL		a	Alluvium } Terrestrial unit
		e	Eolian sand } Terrestrial unit
		M	Marine unit
		gl	Glaciolacustrine unit (lines indicate rhythmites)
WISCONSIN		K	KIPLING TILL
		C	Cochrane Till (on Smooth Rock Falls--Smoky Falls fence diagram)
		FC	Friday Creek sediments
		A	ADAM TILL
SANGAMON	Missinaibi Formation	L	Lacustrine member; in general, very peaty where thin, less so where thicker and at the top of unit at most locations
			Peaty and/or woody layer
			Forest-peat bed member and weathered substrate (vertical lines indicate weathering)
		f	Fluvial member
		m	Marine member
ILLINOIAN(?)		III	Till III
		II III	Intertill sediments II-III
		II	Till II
		I II	Intertill sediments I-II
		I	Till I
		LTU	Lower Till, undifferentiated
			Bedrock: P̄ - Precambrian; P̄ - Paleozoic; K̄ - Cretaceous

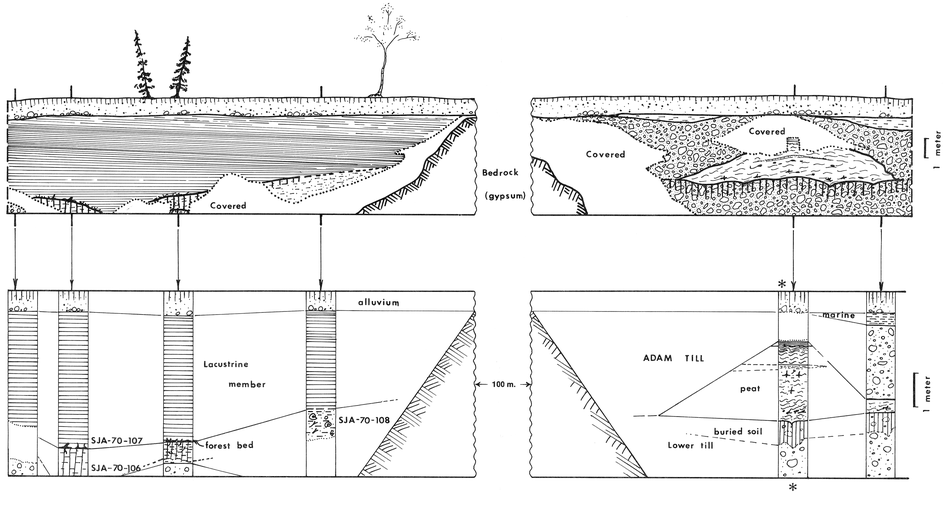
K/A — No contact observed; thin till, could be either K or A or both.

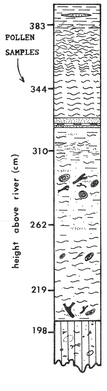
S — Current direction as indicated by attitudes of cross-strata (eg. S = South)

Approximate orientation of striations on tops of boulders and/or on bedrock, and preferred direction of till fabrics (T): north at top of circle. At many stations, several measurements all in more or less the same direction are shown as one line.

To accompany Bulletin 225 by R.G. Skinner — *Geology and Cartography by R.G. Skinner, 1969-1971*







LAMINATED SAPROPELIC SILT AND CLAY; rich in plankton including sponge spicules and diatoms.

HUMIFIED PEAT

FIBROUS PEAT; Drepanocladus peat; Beetle remains (Colymbetes sp.). Interpreted as submerged pure moss growth with no introduction of mineral matter.

CLAY AND SILT
ORGANIC SILT

SILTY PEAT; HUMIFIED

MIXTURE OF SILTY, FIBROUS, AND WOODY PEAT; abundant sticks (incl. Populus sp.); Drepanocladus exannulatus and other mosses present. Aquatic environment.

SILTY PEAT; same as above.

FIBROUS, WOODY PEAT.

WOODY PEAT; wood chips, twigs, Meesea triquetra, Drepanocladus exannulatus, D. revolvens, Calliergon trifarium, needle of Picea sp. Interpreted as bog peat, not as aquatic as overlying layers.

DIAMICTON; leached completely in upper 30 to 40 cm; organic fragments in upper 20 cm. Interpreted as buried soil.

* PEAT PROFILE (see text, Figure 12)

vertical lines indicate leaching

0 10 20 meters

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Figure 26. Adam Creek section, Ontario.

Figure 27. Moose River crossing section, Ontario.

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