

Projected view of Dashwood Sea Cliff along line A-B
Measured exposures shown by heavy vertical lines and numbered serially from West (B) to East (A).
Horizontal Scale of Feet
0 500 1000

LEGEND

- PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT SALISH SEDIMENTS**
- 16 SHORE, DELTAIC AND FLUVIAL DEPOSITS: gravel, sand, silt, clay, peat; 16a, alluvial fan deposits
 - 14 15 CAPLAND SEDIMENTS (2-13) 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 3 feet thick); 13c, Alluvial fan deposits: poorly sorted gravel and silt
 - 12a, 12c 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
 - 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 ridge deposits; 8a, esker deposits; 9, Terrace and piedmont deposits; 9a, kame terrace and kame delta deposits; 9b, ice-contact alluvial fan deposits
 - 7 GROUND MORaine 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 remains 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
- GENOZOIC**
- 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. 12^a) are used where the surface map-unit averages less than 3 feet in thickness. The upper number applies to the surface unit and the lower number to the principal underlying unit. Thus 12^a means that marine veneer (unit 12c) extends a few feet below the surface and rests upon ground moraine (unit 7)

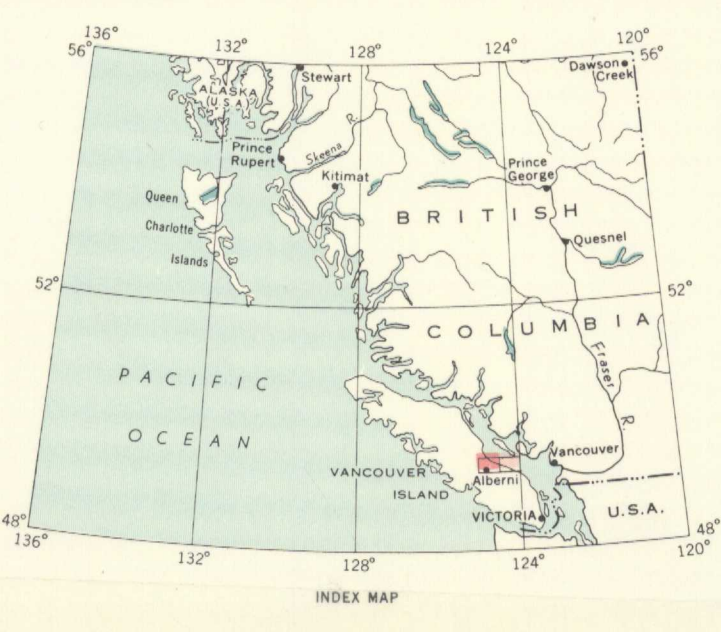
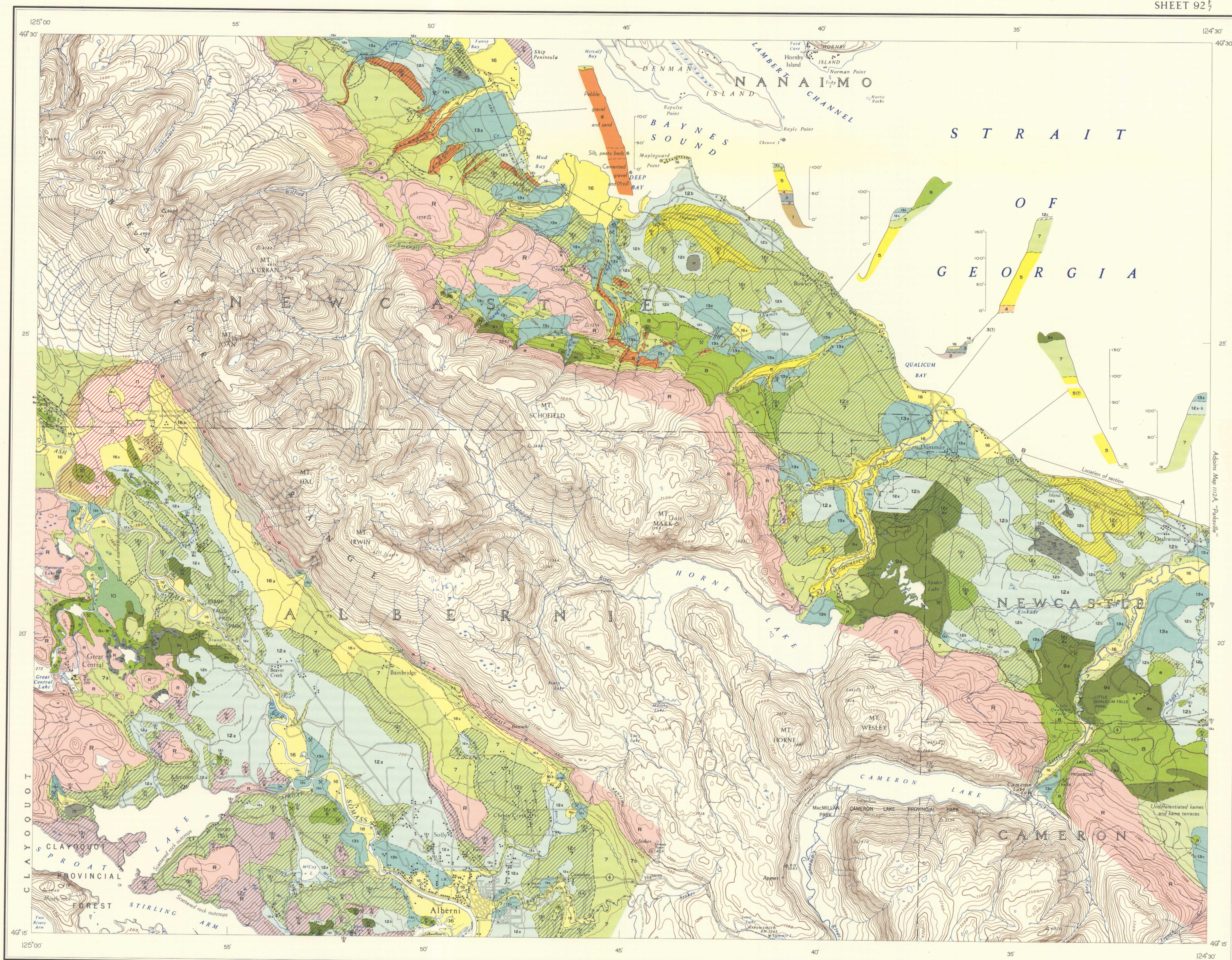
Geology by J. G. Fyles, 1950-1953

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° 00' East, decreasing 3.0' annually



MAP IIIA
SURFICIAL GEOLOGY
HORNE LAKE
VANCOUVER ISLAND
BRITISH COLUMBIA

Scale: One Inch to One Mile = $\frac{1}{63360}$ Miles
1 1/2 0 1 2 3

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- 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

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