

LEGEND

- QUATERNARY**
- POSTGLACIAL DEPOSITS**
- 9 Bog deposits: muck and peat; includes areas of fen vegetation, marsh, meadow
 - 8 Fluvial deposits (modern flood-plain): gravel, sand, silt
- GLACIO-LACUSTRINE DEPOSITS**
- 7 Clay, silty clay, silt, commonly varved; locally overlain by thin lenses of sand; 7a, clay ridges (see Note A); 7b, thin and/or discontinuous clay and silt (see Note B)
 - 6 Sand, minor silt and gravel; laid concurrently as lacustrine phase of nearby ice-contact deposits; 6a, bedrock outcrops common, as rocky knolls rising above sand cover
 - 5 Beach, bar, and related deposits: sand and gravel
- GLACIO-FLUVIAL DEPOSITS**
- 4 Ice-contact stratified drift: sand, gravel, minor till in eskers, kames, local 'submarine' outwash (see Note C); 4a, bedrock outcrops common, principally as rocky knolls or small ridges
 - 3 Kame moraine: sand, gravel, minor till
- GLACIAL DEPOSITS**
- 2 Recessional moraine (ridged topography): sandy till; minor sand and gravel
 - 1 Ground moraine: sandy till; 1a, thin till over bedrock, generally less than 1 1/2 feet thick; discontinuous in part, with bedrock outcrops up to 1,000 feet across

- BEDROCK**
- R Palaeozoic rocks; mainly limestone and sandstone
 - R Precambrian rocks; mainly granitic rocks and crystalline limestone

Note A. These ridges are moraine like, run roughly transverse to the latest ice-movement where well developed, and consist entirely of clay and silt undistinguishable from that in unridged glacio-lacustrine deposits. They are confined to topographic lows probably because clay deposits elsewhere are too shallow for their development. Ridges are up to 20 feet or more high and up to 1,000 feet long. They are generally sinuous and interconnected with neighbouring ridges.

Note B. These areas have a cover of lake clay and silt generally less than 2 feet deep over Palaeozoic rocks, but locally much deeper over Precambrian rocks. They are commonly studded with outcrops up to 1,000 feet across, particularly in areas of Precambrian rocks.

Note C. (1) Parts of some ice-contact deposits and landforms are masked by lake clay and silt
(2) 'Submarine' outwash is current-bedded sand and gravel deposited on the bottom of a lake close to glacial ice by rapid glacio-fluvial currents (i.e. not by ordinary lake currents)

- Bedrock outcrop
- Geological boundary (defined, approximate, assumed)
- Glacial striae and grooves (direction of ice-movement known)
- Intersecting glacial striae and grooves (numbers indicate relative age, 1 being the oldest)
- Drumlins
- Crag and tail
- Eskers, minor associated kames
- Gravel pit

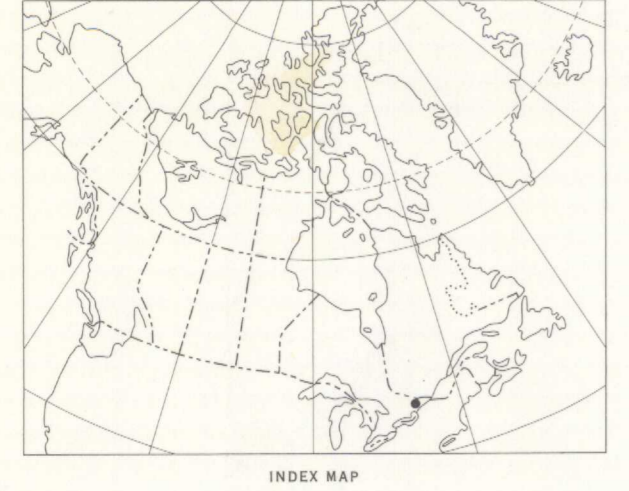
Geology by E. P. Henderson, 1965-1966

Geological cartography by the Geological Survey of Canada, 1967

Base-map published by the Army Survey Establishment R. C. E., 1953

Approximate magnetic declination 1967, 11° 57' West, increasing 1.3' annually

Elevations in feet above Mean Sea-Level

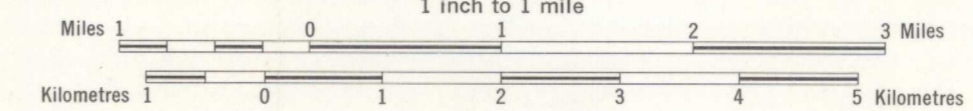


Published 1967, the Centennial of Canadian Confederation

Adopts Map 13-1965, "Okanouke-Wolfe Island"

MAP 22-1966
SURFICIAL GEOLOGY
WESTPORT
ONTARIO

Scale 1:63,360
1 inch to 1 mile



Printed by the Surveys and Mapping Branch
Copies of this map may be obtained from the
Director, Geological Survey of Canada, Ottawa

