



LEGEND

QUATERNARY (PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT)

NON-GLACIAL DEPOSITS

- 12 Colluvium: rotational slump blocks of till; failure planes generally extend into underlying bedrock
- 11 Pond Deposits: mainly silt and clay in poorly drained depressions; commonly alkaline
- 10 Alluvium: 10a, sand, silt, clay, minor gravel; modern stream deposits; 10b, fine to medium sand within South Saskatchewan River channel; 10c, high level sand and gravel deposits of South Saskatchewan River
- 9 Wind Deposits: medium-grained sand derived by aeolian modification of 4, 6, and 10

GLACIO-FLUVIAL AND GLACIO-LACUSTRINE DEPOSITS

- 8 Delta Deposits: mainly sand and gravel; in places overlying extensive deposits of fine sand and silt
- 7 Alluvium-Colluvium: meltwater runoff channel and glacial lake spillway deposits; 7, undifferentiated silt, clay, boulder lag, minor sand and gravel; 7a, sand and gravel
- 6 Lake Deposits: 6, undifferentiated, generally silty clay with minor fine sand; 6a, mainly silty clay with local varved deposits; 6b, mainly fine to medium sand; 6c, mainly sand and gravel
- 5 Ice Contact Deposits: stratified sand and gravel, and some till in steep sided mounds
- 4 Outwash: mainly sand and gravel, some till
- 3 End Moraine: 3, till, local deposits of sand and gravel; 3a, areas of sub-parallel arcuate ridges
- 2 Hummocky Moraine: 2, undifferentiated; till, local deposits of sand gravel and stratified ablation material; 2a, till, overlain by 15 feet or less of stratified lake (?) deposits; 2b, dead-ice plateaus; 2c, areas of oriented ice-disintegration mounds and ridges
- 1 Ground Moraine: till, commonly covered by 1 foot to 15 feet of stratified ablation deposits

CRETACEOUS

- R Bedrock: exposed or thinly covered Bearpaw formation

- Bedrock outcrop
- Geological boundary (defined, approximate, assumed)
- Trend of ridged end moraine
- Trend of minor till ridges
- Grooves and/or fluting
- Ice-marginal channel or glacial lake spillway (distinct, indistinct)
- Direction of flow in spillway
- Area of parabolic dunes and blowouts
- Chain of kettles
- Gravel pit

Geology by J.S. Scott, 1958, 1959, and 1960

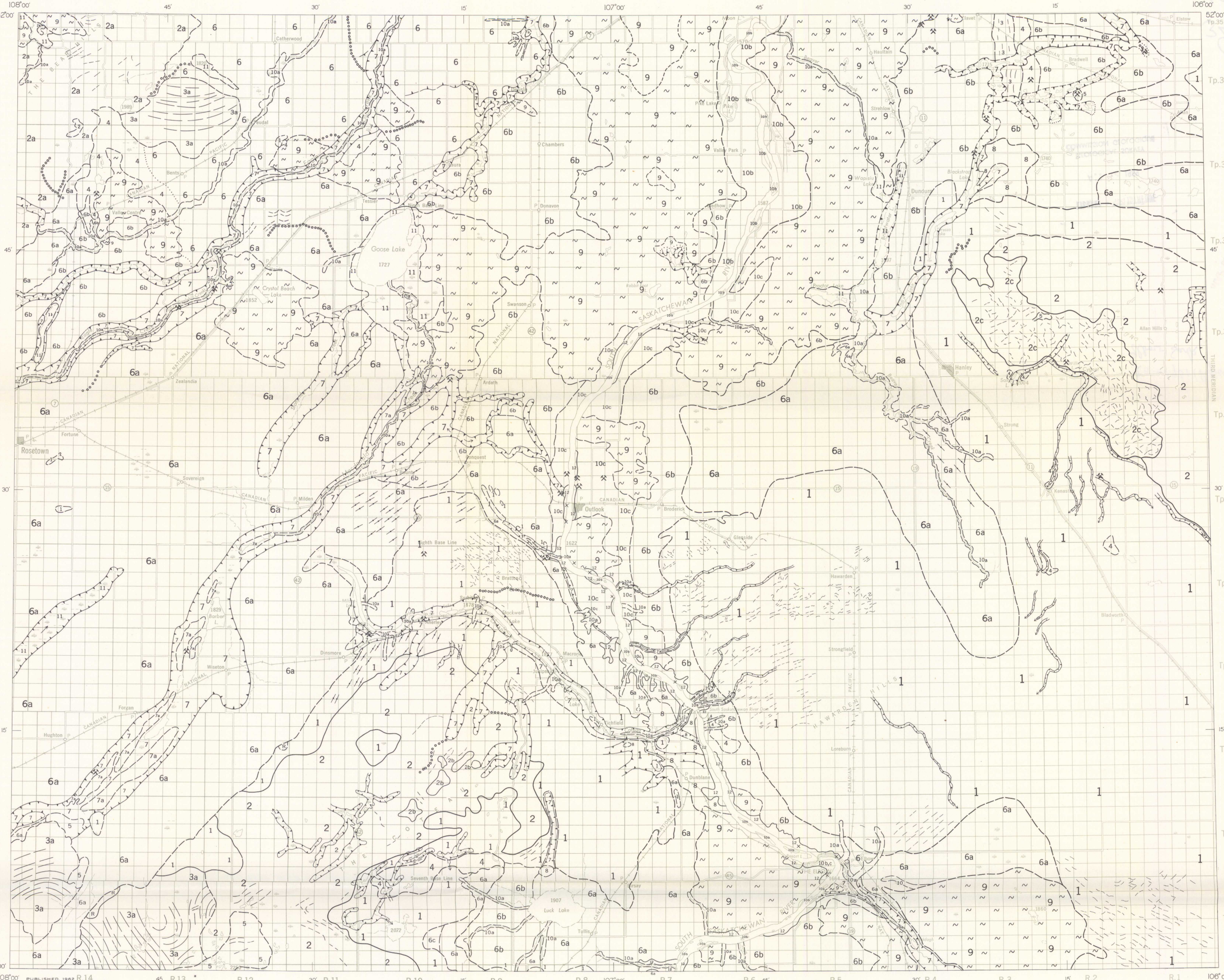
- Main roads
- Railway
- Post Office
- Township boundary
- Section line
- Intermittent lake and stream
- Marsh
- Height in feet above mean sea-level

Cartography by the Geological Survey of Canada, 1962

Approximate magnetic declination, 18° 54' East, decreasing 2" 7 annually

Air photographs covering this area may be obtained through the National Air Photographic Library, Topographical Survey, Ottawa

Geographical names subject to revision



108°00' 45' 30' 15' 107°00' 45' 30' 15' 106°00' 52°00' 45' 30' 15' 10°00'

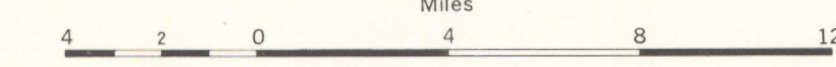
51°00' 50' 45' 40' 35' 30' 25' 20' 15' 10' 5' 0' 5' 10' 15' 20' 25' 30' 35' 40' 45' 50' 55' 60'

108°00' 45' R.14 R.13 R.12 R.11 R.10 R.9 R.8 R.7 R.6 45' R.5 R.4 R.3 R.2 R.1 106°00'

PUBLISHED, 1962 R.14 COPIES OF THIS MAP MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE DIRECTOR, GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA, OTTAWA

MAP 25-1961  
TO ACCOMPANY PAPER 61-15  
SURFICIAL GEOLOGY  
ELBOW  
SASKATCHEWAN

Scale: One Inch to Four Miles =  $\frac{1}{253,440}$   
Miles



MAR 29 1962  
G.S.C.