



LEGEND

POSTGLACIAL(8-16)

GLACIOLACUSTRINE (7)

GLACIOFLUVIAL (3-6)

silt, gravel, or till

sand, and exposed rock

Geological boundary (defined, approximate, assumed) . . .

Meltwater channel, low gradient, commonly accompanied by

Meltwater channel, steep gradient, commonly eroded as rock . . . Limit of restricted rock outcrop along road, river, or lake

Break in slope marking limit of former glacier

Terrace (line marks edge of terrace) . . . .

Lateral moraine marking limit of former glacier . . . . Inferred outline of former glacier (defined, assumed) . . .

Line of topographic cross section of the Bow River Valley showing break-in-slope (see Fig. 19) . . .

(definite, indefinite) . . .

fluvial deposits . . . .

Gravel pit .....

(QUATERNARY MATERIALS AND LANDFORMS)

FLOOD PLAIN DEPOSITS: gravel; minor sand, silt, and clay

LANDSLIDE DEPOSITS: rock rubble; includes slide scar

POND AND SWAMP DEPOSITS: organic silt and clay

LAKE DEPOSITS: sand, silt, and clay; locally overlain by thin undifferentiated eolian sand and silt

and washed gravel. 2a, surface slightly modified by slopewash and colluvium, local bedrock outcrops. 2b, surface strongly

Undifferentiated drift: dominantly gravelly material of glacial, colluvial and alluvial origin; bedrock exposures common

Bedrock exposed at the surface or thinly veneered by drift and

Geology by N.W. Rutter, 1959

To accompany GSC Bulletin 206 by N.W. Rutter

Geological cartography by the Geological Survey of Canada

Elevations in feet above mean sea-level

undifferentiated alluvium.

ROCK GLACIERS: rock rubble and ice.