



LEGEND

- 7 BOG DEPOSITS: organic deposits mainly in raised bogs with partial tree cover
- 6 FLUVIAL SAND: freshwater sand, with some silt, in post-Champlain Sea channel systems; freshwater shell occurrence as indicated; map-unit includes modern alluvial sand of Ottawa River. Colours grey, buff, rusty; some disseminated organic matter
- 5 FLUVIAL SILT AND CLAY: rhythmically laminated silt and/or clay associated with, and in places interbedded with, map-unit 6; a secondary silt unit mainly from erosion of marine clay redeposited in post-Champlain Sea river channels; colours grey, buff, reddish brown
- 4 DELTA AND BRAIDED CHANNEL SAND: uniform, fine-grained, grey to buff, fine to medium sand; pebbles rare; in dissected planar surfaces; most commonly overlying map-unit 3, with erosional contact
- 3 MARINE CLAY: laminated to massive grey to reddish-brown fossiliferous silt and silty clay; unit includes some uniform fine-grained grey fossiliferous sand interbedded with grey silt and clay units. Thin unit of thin-bedded varves at base of unit at Casselman also included.
- 2 ICE-CONTACT GRAVEL: coarse, poorly sorted gravel, some sand, with numerous boulders up to three feet diameter in places; steeply dipping beds, rapid changes in grain size and direction of flow are characteristic
- 1 TILL: 1a, sandy silt till, mainly basal or lodgment till, lb, erosional products, boulder and gravel rubble over till or bedrock surface
- R BEDROCK: (undifferentiated), Ra, areas thinly veneered by erosional products of till and/or bedrock

- *Apron of landslide debris on channel floor, distinguishable by irregular surface pattern and drainage characteristics
- Area of numerous closed depressions
- Rock outcrop
- Geological boundary (approximate, assumed)
- Major abandoned stream channel; well defined, indistinct
- Head of landslide scar; well defined, indistinct
- Fossil locality; F, marine species present; F, freshwater species present
- River-trimmed scarp; well defined, indistinct, buried within slide zone (also serve in places as geological boundary)
- Minor abandoned stream channel
- Trend of stream erosional lineations on channel floors and slopes (mainly from air photographs)

*Map-unit 3 within slide scars and aprons includes irregular masses of sand (map-unit 4) so intimately interrelated as to constitute a sand-clay complex; this complex was produced by landslide action. At the present map-scale it was impossible to delineate separate narrow bands of sand and clay that are in some places distinguishable in the "thumb-print" surface pattern seen on air photographs.

Geology by N.R. Gadd, 1973

To accompany Paper 75-35 by N.R. Gadd

This preliminary edition may be subject to revision and correction

Geological cartography by the Geological Survey of Canada

Any revisions or additional geological information known to the user would be welcomed by the Geological Survey of Canada

Base-maps at the same scale published by the Surveys and Mapping Branch in 1968

Copies of the topographical editions of this map may be obtained from the Canada Map Office, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa

Approximate magnetic declination 1975, 13°36.8' West, decreasing 0.6' annually

Elevations in feet above mean sea-level

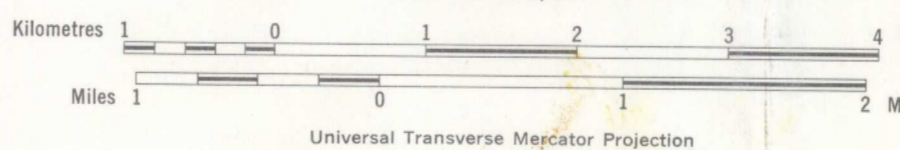


MAP LIBRARY / CARTOTHEQUE



MAP 4-1975
PAPER 75-35
SURFICIAL GEOLOGY
THURSO-RUSSELL
(ONTARIO PORTION)

Scale 1:50,000

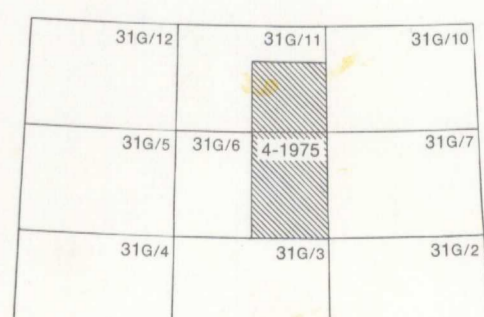


Universal Transverse Mercator Projection
© Crown Copyrights reserved

DEPT. DE ENERGIE, MINES & RESSOURCES
DEPARTMENTAL
MAP LIBRARY

1977

MINISTRE DE L'ENERGIE, DES MINES ET
DES RESSOURCES
GARTHOLOGIQUE DU MINISTRE



NATIONAL TOPOGRAPHIC SYSTEM REFERENCE GRID
MAP 4-1975
THURSO-RUSSELL
(ONTARIO PORTION)

Handwritten notes: 1956, G4, omvsc, 4-1975