GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA COMMISSION GÉOLOGIQUE DU CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES
MINISTÈRE DE L'ÉNERGIE, DES MINES ET DES RESSOURCES

LEGEND

SURFICIAL MATERIALS SOUTHERN LABRADOR

Note: Some map-units shown in legend, do not necessarily appear on map

ORGANIC DEPOSITS: peat, mucky peat, and muck occurring in bogs, fens, swamps, and shallow lakes; thickness <3 m; coastal areas locally contain minor permafrost

Dominantly organic terrain with the indicated inorganic deposit underlying or occurring as a minor component

Areas consisting of 15-50% organic terrain

A — ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS: sand and gravel 1-15 m thick in the form of terraces and plains that formed as stream floodplains and deltas; generally occur in large valleys and commonly overlie considerable thicknesses of finer grained lacustrine or marine sediment; overlain by extensive bogs where soil forming processes have impeded soil drainage

MARINE NEARSHORE DEPOSITS: sand, gravel, boulders, and minor finer material <4 m thick, commonly developed on unconsolidated materials of other origins

gM — Gravel and sand 1-4 m thick; generally in the form of beaches and strand plains

Mx — Gravel, sand, and boulders with local pockets of finer material; commonly overlies and includes areas of till; developed as a lag on till or by concentration of boulders due to the action of floating ice

MARINE AND LACUSTRINE SUBLITTORAL DEPOSITS: silt, fine grained sand and clay, commonly laminated; variable thickness but can exceed 100 m; commonly occurs in coastal sections of large valleys; flat surface in places deeply dissected, commonly overlain by alluvial sand and gravel

L — Fine grained lacustrine deposits (rarely exposed but probably present at depth in many large valleys)

M — Fine grained marine deposits; locally subject to landsliding and what appears to be failure by liquefaction

LM — Fine grained material undifferentiated as to depositional environment

G — GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS: sand and gravel of variable thickness (1-15 m) deposited as ice-contact or glaciofluvial deposits; occurs as ridges, hummocks, terraces, and plains; generally located within or at the mouths of valleys. Due to discontinuous nature of many of these deposits, areas mapped as this unit commonly may contain other deposits

MORAINAL DEPOSITS: dominantly sandy and gravelly basal (lodgment) till but includes ablation till and minor amounts of other drift materials; locally mantled by boulders and blocks

Mx — Till and minor sand and gravel of variable thickness; generally occurs as ridges and hummocks in a broad depression with ridges and channels oriented transverse to the axis of the valley; appears to consist of a complex of shear and ablation landforms, which have been gullied by meltwater erosion, or of ridges of ablation debris; linear belts of these deposits generally parallel direction of ice flow

Mh — Basal (lodgment) till and minor sand, gravel, and finer materials generally 1-10 m thick; consists mainly of rounded or flat-topped knolls and mounds, 2-10 m high, many of which might be classified as ice-pressed drift forms or stagnant ice features; linear belts of these deposits generally trend perpendicular to direction of ice flow

Mt — Basal (lodgment) till generally 1-5 m thick; gently rolling surface (ground moraine) with symbols indicating areas of drumlinoid moraine

Mv — Basal (lodgment) till veneering rock; generally <1 m thick but may be thicker on distal or down-ice sides of hills and on lower parts of slopes; general geomorphic expression is that of the underlying rock; locally contains other glacial deposits and colluvium; in limited areas may consist almost entirely of boulders

R — ROCK: rock and rock thinly covered by drift, colluvium, and vegetation; generally hilly and hummocky with steep slopes; includes small areas of other units and small swampy hollows

Where two terms seperated by a dot (Mv.G) are used to designate a unit, the second component is present as a minor constituent. In general deposits making up <15% of a map-unit are not indicated

Mtv and Mhv appear on the map but not in the legend. These terms are used where mixtures of the legend map units Mh, Mt, and Mv occur

Valley or trough controlled by a linear structural feature

Cirque

Drumlins, drumlinoid ridges, crag and tail (direction of ice movement known, unknown)

Morainal ridge (major, minor)

Esker (direction of flow assumed or known, unknown)

Glaciofluvial or alluvial deposit too small to map as a unit

Abandoned river channel, spillway, ice-marginal channel (large, small)

Kettle holes

Delta

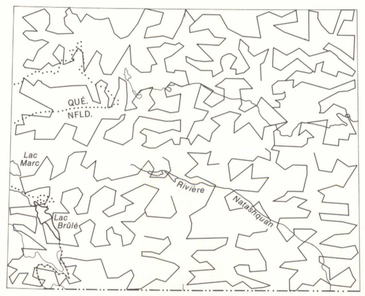
Abandoned beach ridge

Escarpment in unconsolidated materials

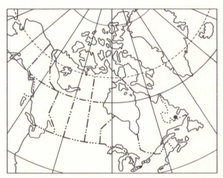
Sand dunes

Landslide scar

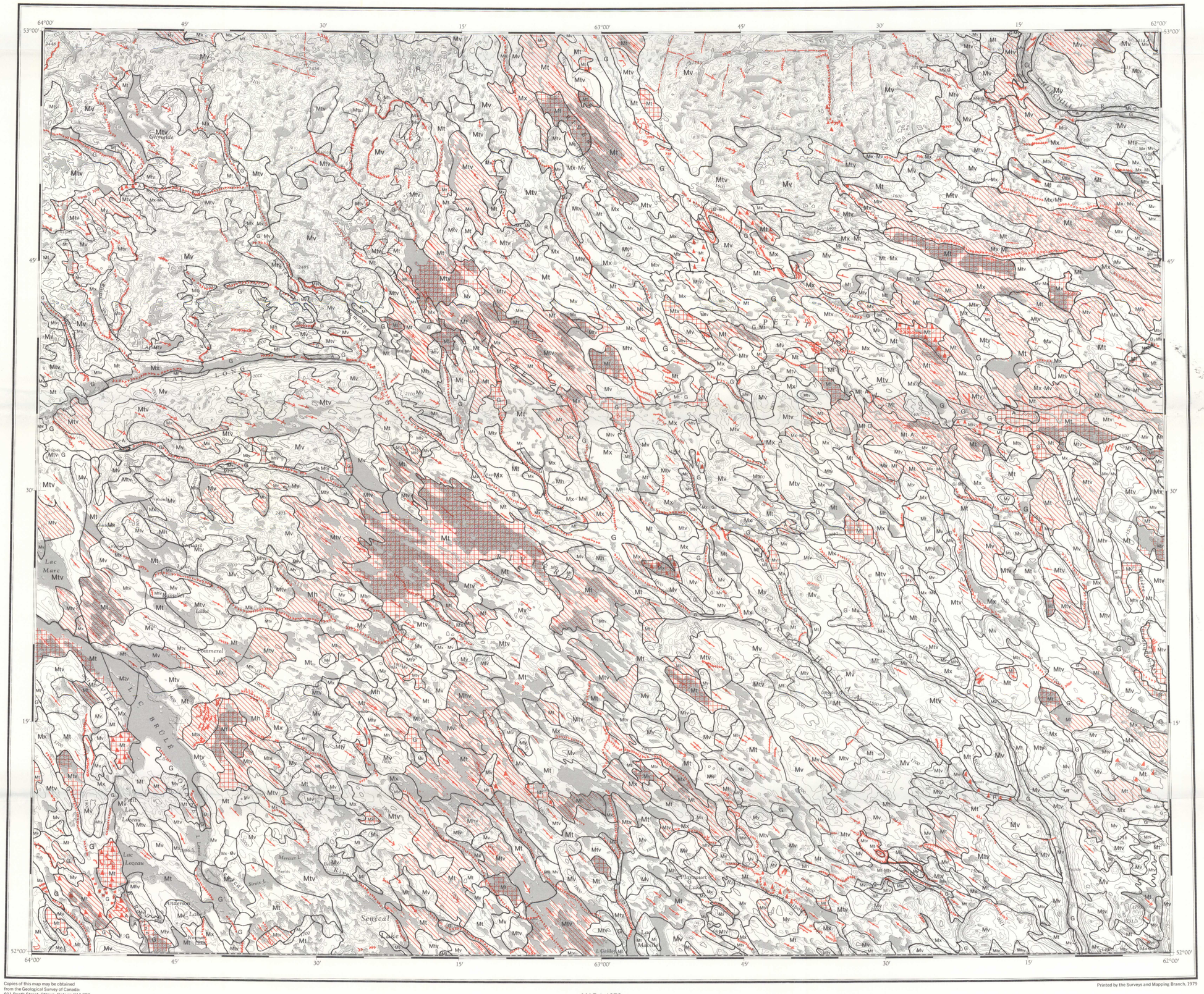
Palsen



Approximate location of helicopter traverses



INDEX MAP



Copies of this map may be obtained from the Geological Survey of Canada.
601 Booth Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E8
3303-33rd Street, N.W., Calgary, Alberta T2L 2A7

Printed by the Surveys and Mapping Branch, 1979

Geology by R.J. Fulton, D.A. Hodgson, and G.V. Minning (1970)

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

Base-map at the same scale published by the Surveys and Mapping Branch in 1967

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

MAP 1-1978

SURFICIAL MATERIALS

LAC BRÛLÉ

NEWFOUNDLAND-QUÉBEC

Scale 1:250,000

Kilometres 6 0 6 12 18 Kilometres
Miles 4 0 4 8 Miles

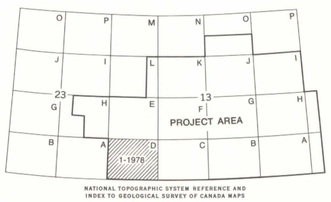
Universal Transverse Mercator Projection

Geographical names subject to revision

Mean magnetic declination 1978, 28°06.3' west, decreasing 8.1' annually. Readings vary from 27°55.2' in the SE corner to 28°19.2' in the NW corner of the map-area

The Quebec-Newfoundland boundary has not been surveyed and monumented on the ground at date of publication

Elevations in feet above mean sea level



NATIONAL TOPOGRAPHIC SYSTEM REFERENCE AND INDEX TO GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA MAPS

MAP 1-1978
LAC BRÛLÉ
NEWFOUNDLAND-QUÉBEC