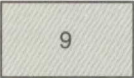


LEGEND

SURFICIAL DEPOSITS

NONGLACIAL ENVIRONMENT

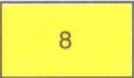
ORGANIC DEPOSITS



9

Peat, mainly fibrous with amorphous layer at base; generally less than 2 m thick; occurs as string or blanket bogs on sand plains and as floating mats along margins of small lakes

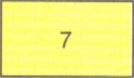
MODERN FLUVIAL DEPOSITS



8

Sand and gravel, generally rounded; occurs as gravelly point bars (derived from till and outwash) and as mobile channel bars (derived from nearshore sands)

EOLIAN DEPOSITS

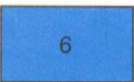


7

Sand, medium grained with planar stratification; occurs as dunes near Sept-Îles and Baie-Trinité

MARINE ENVIRONMENT

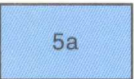
MARINE OFFLAP SEQUENCE



6

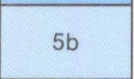
Consists of littoral topset deposits (5a), overlying nearshore foreset deposits (4) and offshore bottomset deposits (3); occurs as extensive coalescing deltas where meltwaters emptied into Goldthwait Sea

LITTORAL DEPOSITS



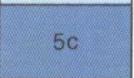
5a

Sand and gravel, well sorted, stratified, medium-to coarse-grained sand with minor gravel; occurs as blanket deposits with beach ridges. 5av; sand veneer over bedrock



5b

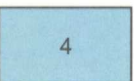
Boulders, faceted and subrounded, concentrated by sea ice at high tide line; forms boulder ramparts



5c

Silt and clay, containing sulphurous organic layers, burrow tracks, and ice-rafted blocks; occurs as tidal flats

NEARSHORE DEPOSITS



4

Sand; grey; thick sets of ripple marked, medium-to fine-grained sand interstratified with silty sand

OFFSHORE DEPOSITS

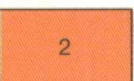


3

Silt and clay; grey; massive or rhythmically bedded; fossiliferous; exposed in bluffs and landslide scars

PROGLACIAL AND GLACIAL ENVIRONMENT

GLACIOFLUVIAL AND FLUVIAL DEPOSITS

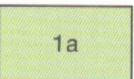


2

Gravel and sand, undifferentiated; may include small pockets of ponded fine grained sediment. 2a, poorly sorted sand and rounded gravel; occurs as eskers and outwash plains; 2b, variably sorted sand and rounded gravel grading to stratified sand and gravel (alluvium); occurs as terraces in meltwater channels

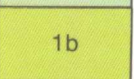
TILL

Sandy textured, poorly sorted diamicton with indistinct bedding structures; derived from igneous and metamorphic rocks; variable thickness



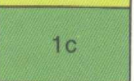
1a

Till veneer (less than 1 m thick) over bedrock, with patches of bare rock



1b

Blanket till deposits, 1-5 m thick, with morphological expression inherited from underlying rock; 1br, heavily washed till, restructured by waves or river currents; occurs along the coast below 130 m a.s.l. and in meltwater channels

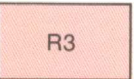


1c

Thick till deposits, greater than 3 m thick, with morphology independent of substrate; occurs as end moraines and as lateral moraines in valleys

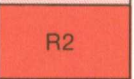
ROCK

Jointed Precambrian acidic and basic rocks, with major north-south faults and smaller en echelon faults parallel to the coast; medium grained; surfaces in most places are chipped and slightly pitted



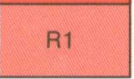
R3

Metasedimentary gneisses and crystalline limestone



R2

Gabbro, anorthosite, and hypersthene monzonite with pitted, polished, or striated surfaces; locally disintegrated along joints



R1

Granite and granite gneiss

Geological boundary	
Striation (direction of ice flow known)	
Fluting, stoss-and-lee form	
Moraine	
Esker	
Beach ridge	
Buried valley	
Scarp in unconsolidated material	
Landslide	
Fossil site	
Sample site	
Radiocarbon date	

7580±70	SHELLS COQUILLES
GSC-1809	75m