

LEGEND

SURFICIAL DEPOSITS

Note: All map units and symbols in the legend may not appear on this map

NONGLACIAL ENVIRONMENT

- 7 EOLIAN DEPOSITS: silt and fine sand, less than 2 m thick; moderately sorted and laminated, in places contains finely disseminated organic material; deposits too small to be mapped are generally included with units 2, 3, and 6. 7a: unvegetated, presently active
- FLUVIAL DEPOSITS: silt, sand, and fine gravel, up to 5 m thick; moderately to well sorted but commonly interstratified with beds of distinctly different grain sizes; crossbedding, scour-and-fill structures, and ripple marks common

- 6b Modern floodplain deposits, seasonally flooded, unvegetated
- 6a Raised terrace deposits above present flood zone, vegetated

PROGLACIAL AND GLACIAL ENVIRONMENT

- LACUSTRINE DEPOSITS: silty fine sand to gravelly coarse sand, generally 1 to 2 m but up to 10 m thick; poorly sorted and stratified; deposited in proglacial lakes

- 5b SHORE AND NEARSHORE DEPOSITS: sand, with well developed cross-stratification; occurs as beaches and terraces

- 5a OFFSHORE DEPOSITS: silty sand, with poorly developed sub-horizontal stratification; occurs as blanket or veneer in depressions

- MARINE DEPOSITS: silt, sand, and in places clay or gravel, generally less than 10 m but up to 75 m thick; deposited in high stand of the sea during glacial retreat

- 4b SHORE AND NEARSHORE DEPOSITS: sand and silt or gravel, horizontal and cross-stratified; occurs as beaches and terraces

- 4a OFFSHORE (DEEP WATER) DEPOSITS: silt and clay, commonly rhythmically bedded

- 3 FLUVIAL DEPOSITS: sand and gravel, up to 70 m thick, massive to well stratified and sorted with smooth, flat to inclined surfaces; occurs as deltas, fans, or terraced valley fill deposits

- 2 ICE-CONTACT DEPOSITS: sand and gravel, up to 30 m thick, irregular to cross-stratified with poor to moderate sorting; occurs as ice-contact deltas, sinuous ridges, isolated hummocks, local blanket deposits, and esker and kame complexes

GLACIAL ENVIRONMENT

- 1 TILL: silty, gravelly sand with less than 10% clay, generally 7 m but up to 20 m thick; boulders up to 2 m long common on the surface; nonsorted, nonstratified, compact but un lithified; occurs mainly as a blanket on underlying bedrock or as hummocks and ridges (moraines). 1a: till in which the upper metre is abnormally sandy due to either removal of fines by wave action or intermixing of marine, lacustrine, or glaciofluvial sand

ROCK

- R Precambrian igneous and metamorphic crystalline rocks of variable composition and structure

COMPOSITE UNITS: Where two units are separated by a colon (e.g. 1a:2a), the first unit comprises at least 70% of the total area; where one dot is used (1a:2a), the first unit comprises 50 to 70% of the area. Two units separated by a horizontal line (1a) denotes that a veneer, commonly less than 1 m thick, overlies another unit

- Depressional lineament following a structural feature.....
- Striae (ice flow direction known, unknown).....
- Crag and tail.....
- Drumlinoid ridge.....
- Moraine ridges (major, minor).....
- Lateral moraine.....
- Ice-contact face.....
- Esker (direction of flow known or assumed, unknown).....
- Abandoned channel (valley bottom, on slope).....
- Kettle.....
- Ice-contact delta.....
- Delta.....
- Limit of marine submergence (observed, inferred).....
- Beaches.....
- Dunes.....
- Direction of recent eolian movement of sand.....
- Steep-walled gully.....
- Pingo.....
- Fossil locality.....
- Shallow drill site.....
- Observation made from the air.....
- Ground observation point.....
- Geological boundary.....

Geology by R.D. Thomas (east half) and A.S. Dyke (west half), 1976, 1977

Compiled by R.D. Thomas

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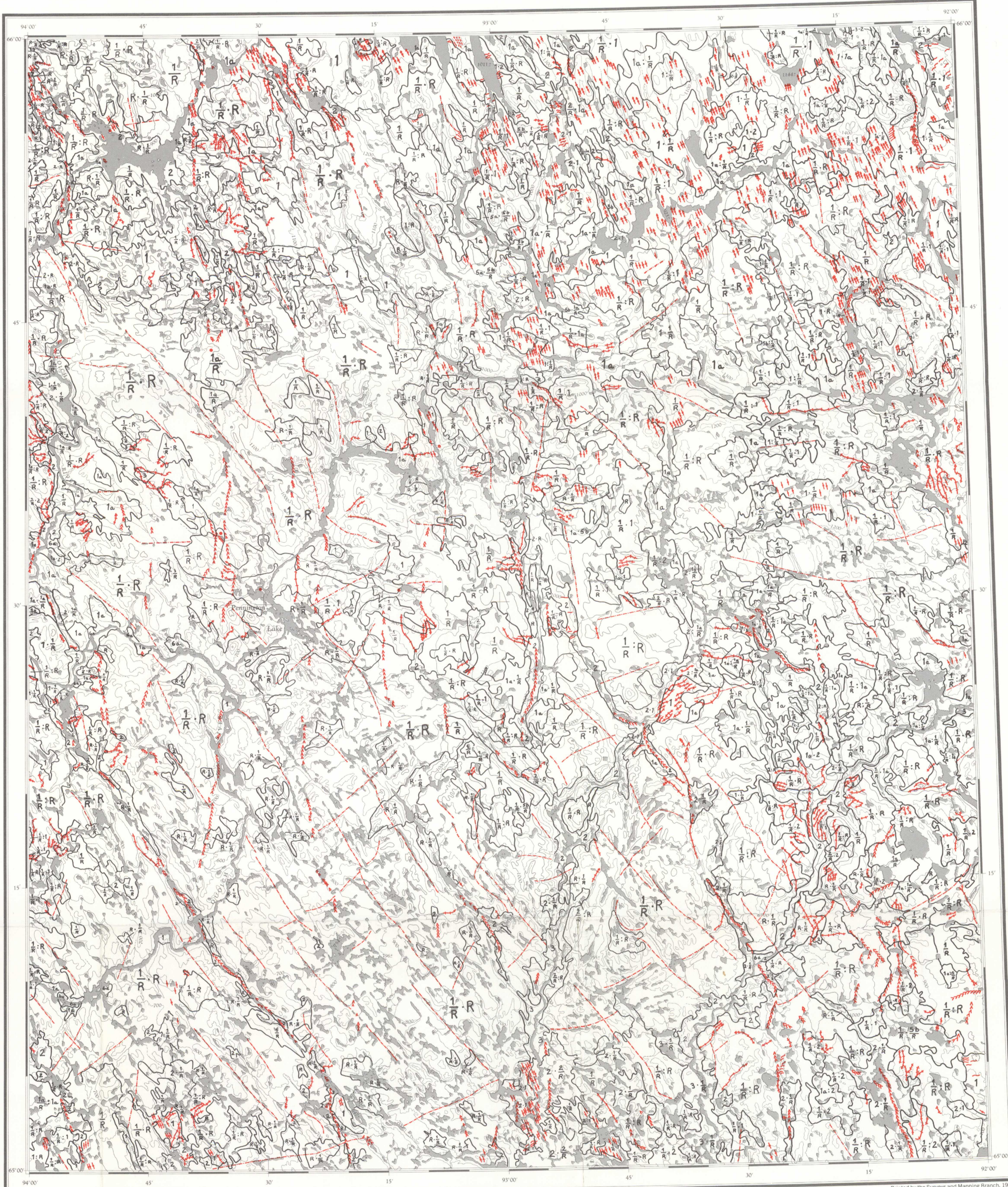
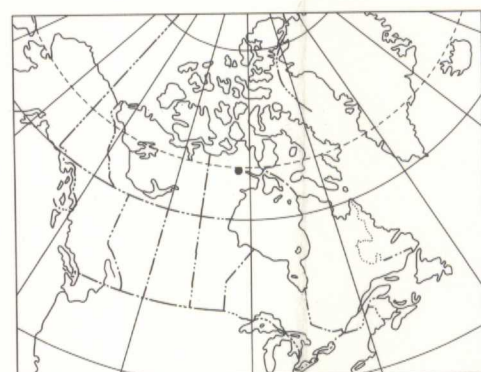
Any revision or additional geological information known to the user would be welcomed by the Geological Survey of Canada

Base map at the same scale published by the Army Survey Establishment, R.C.E. in 1956

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

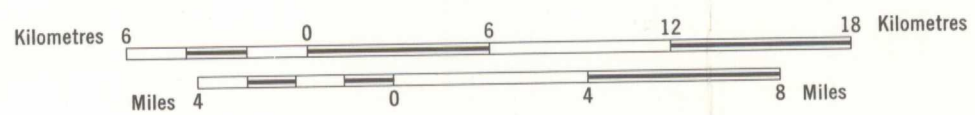
Mean magnetic declination 1981, 5°10.6' west, increasing 10.8' annually. Readings vary from 9°31.3' in the NE corner to 0°49.3' in the SW corner of the map area

Elevations in feet above mean sea level



MAP 4-1981
 SURFICIAL GEOLOGY
PENNINGTON LAKE
 DISTRICT OF KEEWATIN

Scale 1:250 000



Universal Transverse Mercator Projection
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GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
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66 P	56 M	56 N
7-1981	8-1981	
66-I	56 L	56 K
10-1981	6-1981	5-1981
PROJECT AREA		
66 H	56 E	56 F
9-1981	3-1981	4-1981

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MAP 4-1981
 PENNINGTON LAKE
 DISTRICT OF KEEWATIN



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