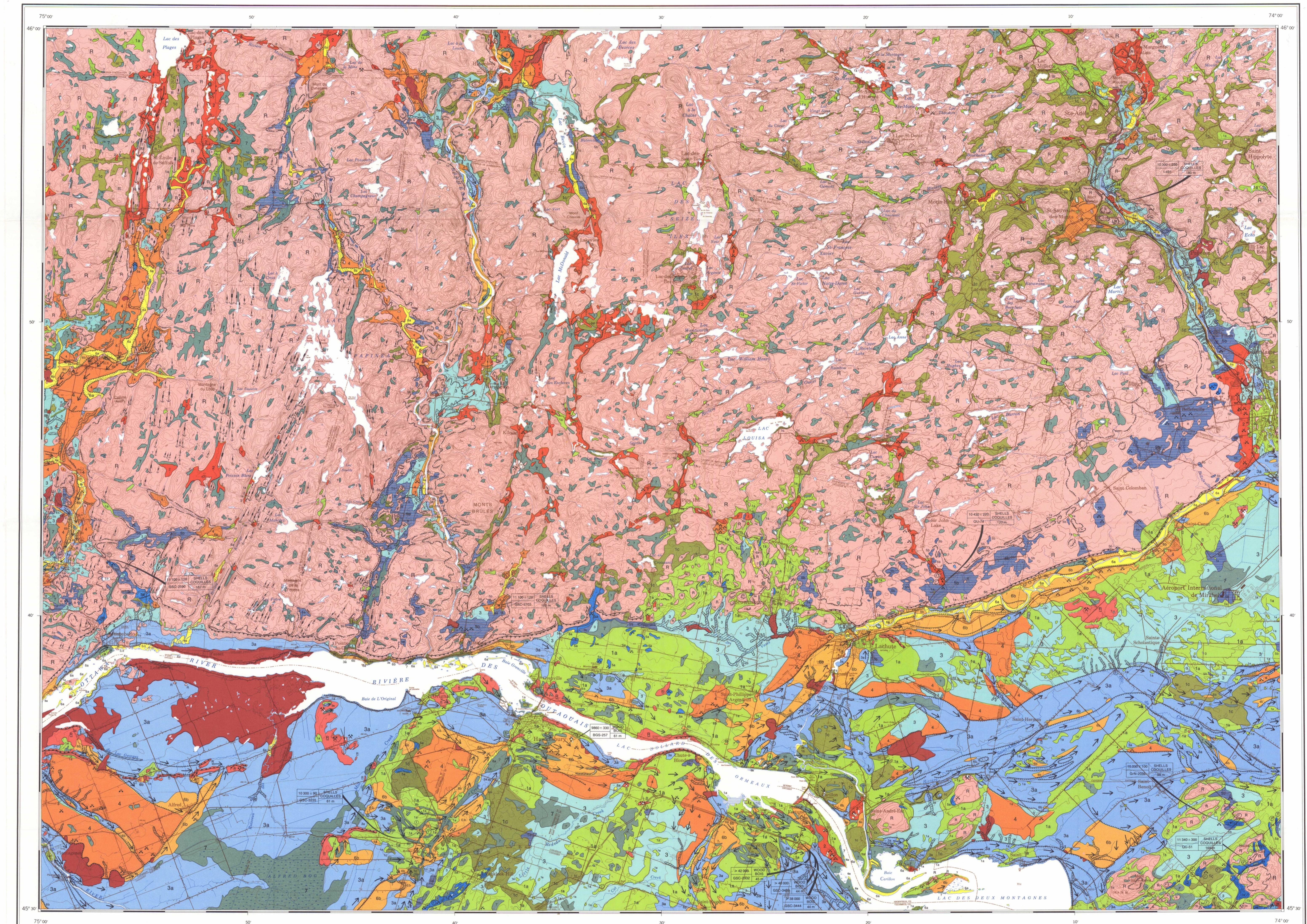


LEGEND	
CENOZOIC	
7	ORGANIC DEPOSITS: mainly muck and peat in bogs, fens, swamps, and poorly drained areas
6a	ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS: stratified sand, silt, sand, silt, minor gravel, disseminated organic matter, and man-made sand; sand, silt, and clay: deposits of present floodplains and of alluvial fans in areas of low relief
6b	Medium grained stratified sand with some silt, in the form of fluvial terraces and channels cut in marine clay, and bars and spits within abandoned channels
CHAMPLAIN SEA DEPOSITS	
5a	NEARSHORE SEDIMENTS: gravel, sand, and coarser material, generally well sorted
5b	Gravel, sand, and boulders; boulders: boulders commonly fossiliferous; nature of sediment controlled by underlying material (gravel, sand, and boulders where developed on glacioglacial deposit); slabs and shingles where developed on sedimentary slabs
4	Fine to medium grained sand, calcareous and commonly fossiliferous; nearshore sand generally occurs as a sheet or as bars or spits associated with glacioglacial materials
3	OFFSHORE MARINE DEPOSITS: medium to fine grained sand; in some places fossiliferous; lies offshore from abandoned channels; most common deposit is a combined strip-sand plain that developed as water levels fell
3a	Clay and silty clay, often personal terraces: upper part of marine deposits removed to receive supplies by fluvial erosion so in places clay is uniform blue-grey; unit includes terraces, bars, and channel fills of sand and pockets of marine silt that were formed during terrace (or channel) cutting
GLACIAL DEPOSITS	
2	ICE-CONTACT STRATIFIED DRIFT: gravel and sand, poorly to well sorted and bedded, mainly coarse to medium grained with numerous cobbles, boulders, and lenses of till; includes talus fans and outwash deltas deposited below sea level, kame, kame terraces, eskers, and drumlins; marine limit (approx. 222 m (725 ft) a.s.l.) it is generally overlying by a discontinuous lag consisting of gravel, sand, and boulders
1a	TILL: sandy and very compact diamicton, gray at depth but brown where oxidized; calcareous where derived from sedimentary rocks and not leached; consists dominantly of lodgment till. In areas that is below marine limit (approx. 222 m (725 ft) a.s.l.) it is places overlain by a discontinuous lag consisting of gravel, sand, and boulders
1b	Till, planar: local relief < 5 m
1c	Till, drumlinized
1d	Till, hummocky to rolling: local relief 5 to 25 m
BEDROCK	
B	PALAEZOIC: limestone, dolomite, sandstone, and locally shale; relatively flat lying, mainly occurring as bare, tabular outcrops; includes areas highly veneered by unconsolidated Quaternary sediments up to 1 m thick
R	PRECAMBRIAN AND CRETACEOUS: Intrusive igneous and highly deformed metamorphic rocks; mainly forming large irregular rock knob uplands; includes areas highly veneered by unconsolidated Quaternary sediments up to 1 m thick. Includes Montréalien intrusive syenite (Cretaceous age)

Geological boundary
Glacial strie (direction of ice movement known)
Rock drumlin
Moraine ridge (generally transverse to ice flow direction)
Kettle
Former strandline positions of Champlain Sea indicated by flights of abandoned marine terraces
Escarpment in unconsolidated material
Erosion in bedrock
Direction of flow in abandoned fluvial channels
Landscape area showing location of headscarp and general trend of slump ridges; ridges generally consist of clay or clay with overlaying or admixed sand
Dunes (largely stabilized) and sand deposits generally reworked by the wind
Gullies (where undercutting of steep slopes could cause slumping and/or sliding)
Fossil locality: freshwater species, marine species
Pit in unconsolidated materials; mainly in gravel and sand but some in clay and till
Bedrock quarry
Locality of specimen, dated by radiocarbon method

	Location	Comments	References
> 42 000	WOOD BOIS	In alluvial sand under till; predates Late Wisconsin	Gadd, N.R., Richard, S.H., and Grant, D.R. 1981: Pre-last-glacial organic remains in Ottawa Valley; in Current Research, Part C, Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 81-1C, p. 66-81.
> 38 000	WOOD BOIS	Dans le sable alluvial sous un till; antérieur au Wisconsin supérieur	Lowdon, J.A. and Blaize, W., Jr. 1982: Geological Survey of Canada radiocarbon dates XXII; Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 82-7, 22 p.
> 38 000	WOOD BOIS	Mytilus edulis in nearshore sand and gravel; near marine limit	Hillaire-Marcel, C. 1974: Déglaciation au nord-ouest de Montréal: données radiochronologiques et faits stratigraphiques; Revue de géographie de Montréal, vol. XXVII, n° 4, p. 407-417
11 300 ± 500	SELLS COQUELLES	Mytilus edulis dans des sables et graviers de la zone sub-littorale; près de la limite de la submersion marine	Lowdon, J.A. and Blaize, W., Jr. 1980: Geological Survey of Canada radiocarbon dates XX; Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 80-7, 26 p.
11 100 ± 100	SELLS COQUELLES	Hiatella arctica in sandy sand; near marine limit	Richard, S.H. 1980: Recent geology: Papineauville-Wakefield region, Québec; in Current Research, Part C, Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 80-1C, p. 121-128
11 100 ± 100	SELLS COQUELLES	Hiatella arctica dans des sables et argiles siliceuses; près de la limite de la submersion marine	Hillaire-Marcel, C. 1974: La déglaciation au nord-ouest de Montréal: données radiochronologiques et faits stratigraphiques; Revue de géographie de Montréal, vol. XXVII, n° 4, p. 407-417
45 40 ± 21'	Macoma bathymatica in sandy clay	Macoma bathymatica in nearshore sand; near marine limit	Perry, J.T. and Macpherson, J.C. 1964: The St. F阜tien-St. Narcisse moraine and the Champlain Sea; Revue de géographie de Montréal, vol. XVIII, n° 2, p. 235-248
10 430 ± 250	SELLS COQUELLES	Macoma bathymatica dans des sables sous-tertiaires; près de la limite de la submersion marine	Elston, J.A. 1969: Radiocarbon dates; Mya arenaria phase of the Champlain Sea
10 430 ± 250	SELLS COQUELLES	Hiatella arctica in silty clay	Lamppullis radiata (Gmelin) in lat. in terrace sand; early estuarine terraces of Ottawa River
10 300 ± 90	SELLS COQUELLES	Mya arenaria in beach sand; Mya arenaria phase of the Champlain Sea	Lowdon, J.A. and Blaize, W., Jr. 1981: Geological Survey of Canada radiocarbon dates XXI; Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 81-7, 22 p.
10 300 ± 90	SELLS COQUELLES	Lamppullis radiata (Gmelin) in lat. in terrace sand; early estuarine terraces of Ottawa River	Sharpe, D.R. 1979: Quaternary geology of the Merricks area, southern Ontario; Ontario Geological Survey, Report 180, 54 p.
9860 ± 330	WOOD BOIS	In terrace sand; early terrace of Ottawa River	
8052 ± 257	INDEX MAP-LIEU DE LA CARTE	Dans des sables de terrasse; de la première phase de l'ère des Outaouais	



MAP 1577A CARTE SURFICIAL GEOLOGY-GÉOLOGIE DES FORMATIONS EN SURFACE LACHUTE-ARUNDEL QUÉBEC-ONTARIO

Scale 1:100 000 - Échelle 1/100 000 Kilomètres 2 4 6 8

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Déclinaison magnétique approximative en 1984, 14°47'.7 West, increasing 1.8' per année

Elevations in feet above mean sea level

Altitude en pieds au-dessus du niveau moyen de la mer