

# LEGEND

This legend is common to Maps 1639A to 1644A,  
coloured legend blocks indicate map units that appear on this map

## QUATERNARY

### POST-LAST GLACIATION

**7** ORGANIC DEPOSITS: peat, muck; 0.5 to 5 m thick; occurs in enclosed basins; largest areas overlie fine, poorly drained lacustrine sediments

**6** ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS: sand and gravel, silty sand, clayey silt; 1 to 5 m thick; deltaic, channel, and floodplain sediments

### LAST GLACIATION

GLACIOLACUSTRINE DEPOSITS: stratified sediments deposited in deltaic, littoral, nearshore, and deep water environments of Post-Algonquin, Barlow, and Ojibway glacial lakes

**5c** Deltaic sediments: sand, gravel, and silty sand; 1 to 50 m thick; deposited by glacial meltwater

**5b** Nearshore and beach sediments: sand, silty sand, boulders, and gravel; 1 to 20 m thick; deposited during regression of glacial lakes in less than 50 m of water

**5a** Deep water sediments: clay and silty rhythmites, varves; 1 to 60 m thick; deposited in more than 50 m of water

**4** UNDIFFERENTIATED DEPOSITS: sediments of undetermined origin and texture but usually fine grained; silt, clay, with some sand locally, overlying till or lying directly on bedrock; average thickness less than 1 m; bedrock outcrops may constitute up to 15 % of unit surface

FLUVIOGLACIAL DEPOSITS: stratified sediments deposited in contact with or near the glacier by meltwaters

**3** Proglacial sediments: sand and gravel; 1 to 20 m thick; includes terraces and outwash plains

Ice contact sediments (2a-2c)

**2c** Sand and gravel; eskers, 5 to 25 m thick

**2b** Sand, gravel, and boulders; moraines 5 to 50 m thick; locally, but rarely, with diamicton cores; below maximum lake level, large parts of the moraine surfaces were modified by water and/or wind action and as a result are blanketed with fine granular sediments that are not shown on the map

**2a** Sand and gravel of undetermined origin; more than 5 m thick

GLACIAL DEPOSITS: unsorted sediments in a sandy matrix deposited directly by the glacier; below glacial lake limits, a pebbly, bouldery lag usually occurs on the surface

Till: derived entirely or mainly from Paleozoic rocks; high percentage of carbonate rock fragments (up to 45%); clay fraction usually more than 5 %

**1d** Generally continuous cover, average thickness more than 1 m on interfluves

**1c** Discontinuous veneer interspersed with rock outcrop, average thickness less than 1 m on interfluves

Till: derived entirely or mainly from Precambrian rocks; very low or nil percentage of carbonate rock fragments; clay fraction usually less than 5 %

**1b** Generally continuous cover, average thickness more than 1 m on interfluves

**1a** Discontinuous veneer interspersed with rock outcrop, average thickness less than 1 m on interfluves

## PRE-QUATERNARY

BEDROCK: rock and rock thinly covered (less than 20 cm) by surficial materials

**R** Paleozoic sedimentary rocks: limestone, sandstone, conglomerate, and shale

**R** Precambrian igneous, metamorphic, and volcanic rocks: granite, schist, gneiss, quartzite and metasediments

Geological boundary (defined, assumed).....	
Depressional lineament along a structural element.....	
Dyke ridge.....	
Rock outcrop, outcrop area.....	
Probable rock outcrop.....	
Drumlin.....	
Drumlinoid and streamlined features parallel to ice flow.....	
Crag and tail.....	
Striae (direction of ice flow known, unknown).....	
Cross striae (1 = oldest).....	
Moraine ridge (major, minor).....	
Esker.....	
Crevasse filling.....	
Delta (ice contact, postglacial).....	
Kettle (large, small).....	
Abandoned channel (large, small).....	
Limit of lacustrine submergence.....	
Beach.....	
Wave cut bench.....	
Concentration of boulders.....	
Escarpment.....	
Gully.....	
Stabilized eolian forms (large dunes, small features).....	
Landslide.....	
Gravel and/or sand pit.....	
Quarry or mine (large, small).....	
Mine tailings.....	

Compound unit: For example, <sup>5b</sup>/<sub>5a</sub> indicates that more than 1 m of unit 5b overlies unit 5a