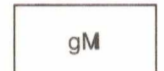
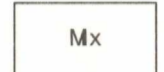
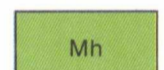


LEGEND

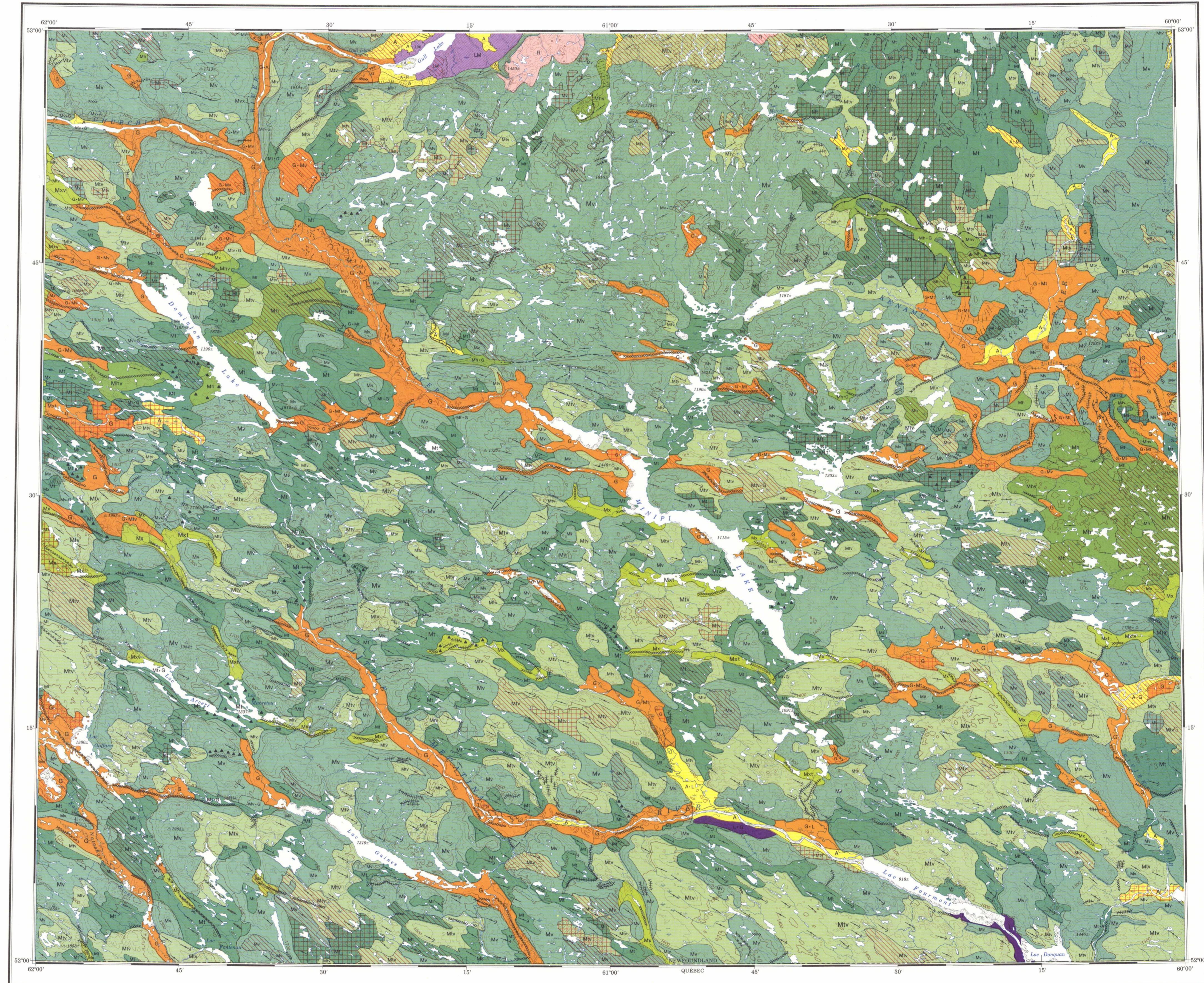
SURFICIAL MATERIALS SOUTHERN LABRADOR

Note: Uncoloured map units and some symbols shown below do not appear on this 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 occurs in large valleys and commonly overlies considerable thicknesses of finer grained lacustrine or marine sediment; overlain by extensive bogs where cemented soil horizons have impeded drainage
 - gM** 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
 - L** 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
 - Mx** 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
 -  **Mtv**
 -  **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 separated by a dot (Mv.G) are used to designate a unit, the second component is present as a minor constituent. Where the mixed units both belong to the same genetic category, e.g., M and Mv, the dot is omitted and the designator is written simply as Mv. In general deposits making up < 15% of a map unit are not indicated

- Valley or trough controlled by a linear structural feature
- Debris-covered highland area; possibly escaped glacial erosion during last ice advance
- 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
- Deltas
- Marine limit
- Abandoned beach ridge
- Escarpment in unconsolidated materials
- Sand dunes
- Landslide scar
- Palsen



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



Approximate location of helicopter traverses

Geology by R.J. Fulton, D.A. Hodgson and G.V. Minning (1969, 1970)

Geological cartography by J.A. King, Geological Survey of Canada

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 1972

MAP 1531A
SURFICIAL MATERIALS
MINIPI LAKE
NEWFOUNDLAND

Scale 1:250,000

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

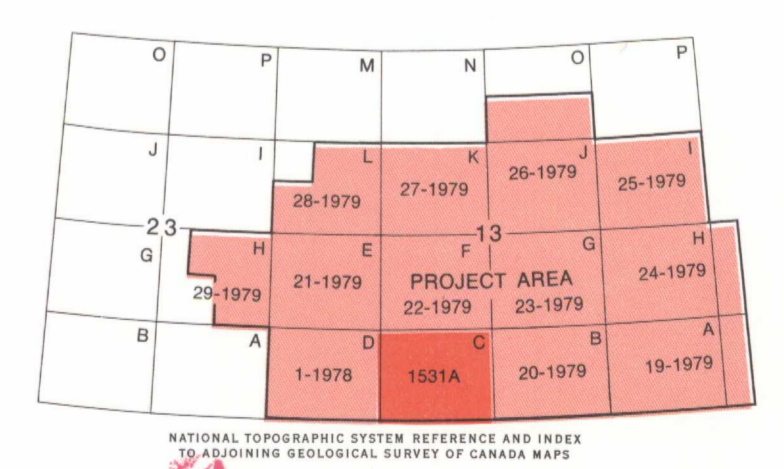
Universal Transverse Mercator Projection
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Copies of the topographical edition of this map may be obtained from the Canada Map Office, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa

Geographical names subject to revision

Mean magnetic declination 1980, 28°33.3' West, decreasing 12.2' annually. Readings vary from 28°03.0' in the SE corner to 28°48.0' in the NW corner of the map area

Elevations in feet above mean sea level



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MAP 1531A
MINIPI LAKE
NEWFOUNDLAND

1531A

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