



This map has been produced from a scanned version of the original map. Reproduction par numérisation d'une carte sur papier.

### LEGEND

QUATERNARY	UNCONSOLIDATED MATERIALS
<b>POST-LAST GLACIATION</b>	
<b>NONGLACIAL ENVIRONMENT</b>	
8	ORGANIC DEPOSITS (vegetal accumulations): peat, muck, and organic silt underlying bogs, fens, swamps and coastal salt marshes
7c	COLLUVIAL DEPOSITS (sediments emplaced by gravity sliding and creep on slopes)
7b	Thick wedge of bedded blocky talus and muddy stratified solifluction debris which, in coastal areas, commonly overlies glacial deposits and, locally, marine gravel
7a	Thick blanket of nonfluvial valley fill consisting mainly of muddy debris emplaced by solifluction of upslope tills and weathered rock (older till and fluvial deposits buried at depth)
6	MARINE AND LACUSTRINE DEPOSITS (shoreline sediments): modern lake and sea beaches, commonly pebbly or cobble gravel; where the deposit is sandy, dunes and blowouts are locally superimposed
5b	FLUVIAL DEPOSITS (sediments from running water)
5a	Modern floodplains composed of sandy pebbly alluvium usually less than 3 m thick; commonly underlain by coarser glacioluvial sediment
5a	Paraglacial and postglacial alluvial terraces and fans generally incised by modern streams; composed of waterlaid sediment varying from muddy angular debris to clean rounded gravel
<b>PROGLACIAL AND GLACIAL ENVIRONMENTS</b>	
4	GLACIOLACUSTRINE DEPOSITS (shoreline sediments of former ice-dammed lakes): deltas and terraces composed of muddy gravel; at mouths of small streams on steep slopes, perched above valley bottom
3b	GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS (sediments laid down by meltwater beneath or in front of a glacier)
3a	Outwash plains and fans (locally includes undifferentiated postglacial degradational terraces and floodplains) composed of sandy coarse gravel up to 30 m thick
3a	Ice-contact stratified drift, including kames, kame moraines and eskers; typically composed of sandy cobble gravel, poorly sorted with muddy lenses and layers of debris. Along northwestern coastal lowland, locally overlain by a veneer of red muddy diamiction of uncertain origin
<b>LAST GLACIATION</b>	
<b>GLACIAL ENVIRONMENT</b>	
2c	TILL (unsorted debris, deposited beneath glacier ice): 1-50 m thick; bouldery and sandy over crystalline rock uplands; generally fine grained over sedimentary rock lowlands
2b	Till, generally sandy and stony; discontinuous veneer less than 2 m thick, with numerous undifferentiated rock outcrops and interspersed rock areas
2b	Till, sandy; continuous veneer 2-4 m thick, with scattered thicker accumulations as crag-and-tail and drumlinoid hills
2a	Till, commonly silty and clayey, and reddish brown; blanket more than 5 m thick (averaging 10 m) occurring as rolling fluted plains, as facies of drumlins, or as huge transverse ridges; generally composed of several layers, with the thin, sandy surface till overlying sequences of thick, finer grained tills and intercalated nonglacial sediments. (locally as drumlinoid ridges shown by dotted line)
<b>NONGLACIAL (PERIGLACIAL) ENVIRONMENT</b>	
1	RESIDUAL DEPOSITS: materials of various textures, about 1-2 m thick, which have developed in situ by weathering and degradation of various rock types on smooth gentle slopes
1	Rubble (felsites) on basic and intermediate rocks, composed of blocks, up to 2 m in diameter produced by frost wedging, with interstitial mud and fine debris at lower levels; rubble on granitic rocks: sandy gravelly debris (grus) that encloses remnant coherent rock masses (conglomerates); includes rare small bodies of asphaltite, as well as glacial erratics and undifferentiated patches of till; largely obscured by forest, heath, and fen
<b>PRE-QUATERNARY</b>	
<b>CONSOLIDATED MATERIALS</b>	
Rc	ROCK: bedrock of various types and ages; basins and knobs produced by glacial erosion and cliffs produced by nonglacial erosion
Rc	Rolling to rugged rock areas with undifferentiated patches of thin till covering up to 40% of area
Rb	Rolling forested rock terrain with little or no till cover except in depressions, interspersed with up to 40% bare glaciated outcrop
Ra	Exposed glacially scoured bedrock, with knob-and-basin topography; includes minor areas of wave-washed coastal cliffs, and falling bluffs in the interior

  

Geological boundary (defined, gradational, inferred)	.....
Ridge following sedimentary rock stratification	.....
Ridge following metamorphic foliation	.....
Depressional lineament along fault or fracture, with rounded glacial form	.....
Buried valley	.....
Cirque (mainly cut during last glaciation)	.....
Drumlin, facing (ice flow direction known, unknown)	.....
Crag and tail (rock hill with drift lodged on down-glacier side)	.....
Roche moutonnée, rock drumlin (ice-streamlined bedrock)	.....
Striations: ice flow direction based on miniature crag and tail, stoss and lee, and chattermarks (location determined by dot; numbers indicate relative age of crosscut facets, 1 the oldest)	.....
Escher (direction of meltwater flow known or assumed, unknown)	.....
Crevasse filling (ice-contact gravel ridge)	.....
Ribbed moraine	.....
End moraine (glacial-marginal ridge at till)	.....
Ice-contact face (facing glacier margin)	.....
Conical gravel hill (kame)	.....
Major abandoned channel	.....
Minor abandoned channel (direction known, direction unknown with bed on up-sill side, direction unknown)	.....
Kettle hole	.....
Edge of fluvial terrace	.....
Karst area (bedrock surface pitted with numerous solution-collapse depressions)	.....
Sinkhole (single depression by dissolution of bedrock)	.....
Line of sites along stratification	.....
Stratigraphic section of special interest	.....