

- LEGEND**
- SURFICIAL DEPOSITS**
- QUATERNARY**
- ORGANIC DEPOSITS:** peat, mucky peat, and much occurring in bogs, fens, swamps, and shallow lakes; thickness < 3 m; coastal areas locally contain minor permafrost as a minor component
- NONGLACIAL ENVIRONMENT**
- ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS:** sand and gravel, 1-15 m thick, beneath terraces and plains formed as stream floodplains and deltas; generally occurs in large valleys and commonly covers a considerable thickness of finer grained lacustrine or marine sediment; includes modern floodplains; in places overlain by extensive bogs
- NONGLACIAL AND PROGLACIAL ENVIRONMENT**
- MARINE DEPOSITS:** well sorted and stratified gravel, sand, silt, and clay and poorly sorted silt deposited in marine water while relative sea level fell from marine limit (60-135 m) to present level; locally deposition occurred near the margin of the ice in marine water
- Littoral Deposits:** gravel and sand, 1-4 m thick; generally in the form of beaches and strand plains; gravel, sand, and boulders with local pockets of finer material commonly developed by washing of silt or by concentration of boulders due to the action of floating seasonal ice
- Sublittoral Deposits:** silt and clay with minor fine grained sand; commonly laminated; thickness can exceed 100 m; flat surfaced, in places deeply dissected; commonly underlain by 10 to several metres of alluvial sand and gravel; locally subject to landsliding which in many areas appears to be accompanied by liquefaction
- LACUSTRINE DEPOSITS:** silt, fine grained sand, not exposed in many places but probably underlies alluvial deposits in many large valleys
- LACUSTRINE OR MARINE DEPOSITS:** silt, clay, and fine sand; commonly laminated; occurrence and thickness are similar to those of sublittoral and lacustrine deposits (LW and L); but general of deposit is uncertain
- PROGLACIAL AND GLACIAL ENVIRONMENT**
- GLACIOLUXAL DEPOSITS:** sand and gravel of variable thickness (1-15 m) deposited as concentrated or glacioluxal deposits; occur as ridges, hummocks, terraces, and deltas (esters, kames, outwash plains, and deltas)
- GLACIAL ENVIRONMENT**
- MORAINAL DEPOSITS:** dominantly sandy and gravelly silt; include ablation till and minor amounts of other glacial sediments; large boulders and blocks are a common component in several areas where they form a continuous to discontinuous ground cover ranging from a metre to accumulations > 2 m thick
- Till with sand and gravel;** variable thickness; generally occurs as ridges and hummocks within broad depressions; linear elements are oriented transverse to the axis of the depressions, which generally parallel the direction of ice flow; and the features are in many places associated with small eskers; includes till ridges and appears to consist of complexes of ice thrust and ablation landforms which have been pulled by meltwater erosion
- Till generally < 5 m thick;** gassy rolling surface (ground moraine); symbols used for areas of streamlined features, of hummocks and mounds, and of short ridges and ribbon moraine
- M: silt generally 1-5 m thick;**  
**Mv: silt generally < 1 m thick;** and including scattered outcrops; in many places morphology mirrors underlying bedrock; locally contains other glacial deposits and colluvium; in some areas consists almost entirely of boulders which in places may overlie thicker till
- ROCK**
- PRE-QUATERNARY**
- R:** rock; rock and rock thinly covered by drift, colluvium, and vegetation; generally hilly and hummocky; steep slopes common; includes small areas of other units and small swampy hollows

- Geological boundary**
- Valley or trough controlled by bedrock structural feature
- Cirque
- Drumlin, drummored ridge, crag and tail (direction of ice movement shown, unknown)
- Areas of hummocks, mounds and short ridges
- Moraine ridge (major, minor)
- Esker (direction of flow known or assumed, unknown)
- Glacioluxal deposits too small to map as a unit
- Abandoned river channel, spillway, or ice marginal channel with impinged direction of flow (large, small)
- Channel of probable glacioluxal origin
- Kettle holes
- Apparent limit of marine inundation
- Approximate elevation (m) of limit of marine inundation
- Abandoned beach ridge or ridge of beachline
- Areas characterized by sand dunes
- Landslide scar
- Areas characterized by palaeas
- Marine shell locality
- Radiocarbon date**
- Date Material  
 Lab. no. Dimension
- Some of the distinct ice flow features in the area east and south of Smallwood Reservoir are probably relicts predating the last ice flow system.

Geology by R.J. Fulton, D.A. Hodgson, G.V. Minning and R.D. Thomas (1987)

Compiled by R.J. Fulton from Geological Survey of Canada maps: 1521A, 1-1978, 19-1979 to 29-1979 inclusive in 1982

Geological cartography by T.L. Pappas, Geological Survey of Canada

Any revisions or additional information known to the user should be requested by the Geological Survey of Canada

Base map from parts of maps published at the same scale by the Survey and Mapping Branch in 1975, 1977, 1978 and 1979. Eskers were revised by the Geological Survey of Canada for this edition. Limits of Smallwood Reservoir from the International Map of the World, sheet W020 at a scale of 1:1 000 000, 1970

Copies of the topographical editions covering this map area may be obtained from the Canada Map Office, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0E9

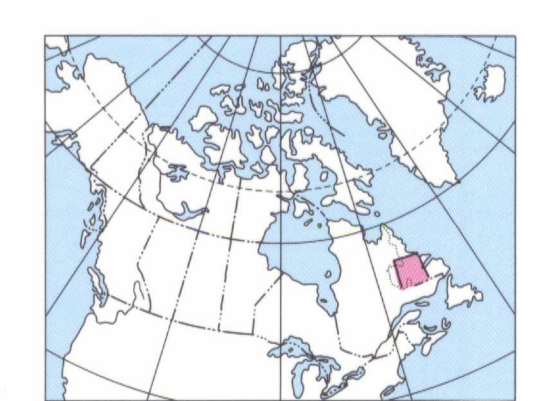
Mean magnetic declination 1985, 28°18' West decreasing 7' annually. Readings vary from 27°12' in the SE corner to 29°31' in the NW corner of the map area

Elevations in feet above mean sea level

Recommended citation:  
 Fulton, R.J., 1986. Surficial geology, Red Wine River, Labrador, Newfoundland; Geological Survey of Canada, Map 1621A, scale 1:500 000

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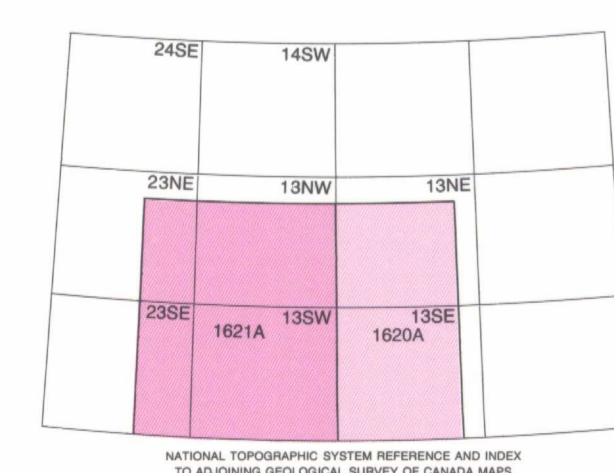
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MAP 1621A  
 SURFICIAL GEOLOGY  
**RED WINE RIVER**  
 LABRADOR  
 NEWFOUNDLAND  
 Scale 1:500 000

Kilometres 0 10 20 30 40

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