



- QUATERNARY**
- 9 MODERN TIDAL DEPOSITS: peat, sand and silt underlying salt marshes in the intertidal zone, probably not exceeding 3 m thick
 - 8 ORGANIC DEPOSITS: peat and muck underlying mainly bogs and fens, with minor swamps and marshes; thickness averages 2-3 m and probably not more than 5 m
 - 7 COLLUVIAL DEPOSITS: blocky rubble with minor sand and mud interbeds emplaced by gravity sliding and debris flow by wastage of rock cliffs; may overlie other deposits; locally remobilized as rock glaciers most of which are inactive
 - 7a, talus and cliffs; 7b, thick apron on lower slopes by coalescence of adjacent fans
 - 6 FLUVIAL DEPOSITS: sandy gravel, 1-20 m thick, underlying modern floodplains, deltas and fans; may include small remnants of Holocene degradational terraces
 - 6a, alluvial plains; 6b, alluvial fans
 - MARINE DEPOSITS: gravel, sand, silt, and clay, 1-30 m thick, deposited in beach, delta, and offshore environments during postglacial submergence
 - 5c, beach gravel and sand in ridges, swales, and plains including modern marine deposits at the present coast, locally fossiliferous
 - 5d, beach-ridge complexes, terraces and remnants of deltas, up to 30 m thick (commonly overlies unit 5a); 5d, discontinuous veneer of beach gravel over till and bedrock
 - 5b Glaciomarine delta composed of ice contact outwash deposited at marine limit; locally fossiliferous
 - 5a Story mud varying in thickness up to 20 m that was deposited offshore in generally still water at depths as great as 150 m; thickest near former glacier recessional positions; includes submarine meltout till deposited adjacent to subaqueous end moraines, and glaciomarine drift deposited by melting icebergs; mainly fossiliferous
- LAST GLACIATION**
- 4b GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS: gravel with sand, 5-50 m thick, deposited by meltwater beneath and in front of a glacier
 - 4b Outwash, 5-50 m thick, deposited on former floodplains and fans; locally includes postglacial degradational terraces; may overlie and grade laterally to marine deposits
 - 4a Ice contact stratified drift as hummocks and ridges (kames, kame moiraines, crevasse fillings, and small eskers) cut by meltwater channels, and locally interspersed with undifferentiated till knolls
- PRELAST GLACIATION**
- TILL: generally unsorted debris up to 30 m or more in thickness; generally thin, blocky and sandy over Precambrian rock highlands, thicker and more silty over sedimentary rock lowlands; locally clayey where deposited subaqueously as major end moraines
 - 3c Till generally 5-30 m thick, as continuous blanket in the form of fluted or drummized plains and valley fillings, and as massive and moraines with included glaciomarine drift where deposited subaqueously; locally comprises two or more drift sheets
 - 3b Till generally 2-10 m thick, as continuous veneer showing relief of underlying bedrock surface; locally making up fields of ribbed moraine and other minor drift ridges and hummocks
 - 3a Till as discontinuous veneer, generally less than 2 m thick, with numerous rock outcrops and interspersed bedrock areas
 - 2b Till of variable thickness and composition with moraine topography partly subdued by solifluction and mass wasting; includes undivided areas of bedrock partly buried by sandy debris (grus) and incipient blocky rubble (feisenmeer) produced by frost action
 - 2a Till of variable thickness and composition, where all traces of glacial relief have been degraded by protracted solifluction and where interspersed rocky areas have been reduced to mature blockfields (feisenmeer) from which small tons locally project
- PRE-QUATERNARY**
- 1 RESIDUUM: rubble and grus produced by disintegration of bedrock in place; possibly not covered by Quaternary glaciers
- PRE-QUATERNARY**
- Rc Bedrock areas interspersed with undivided patches of thin till veneer
 - Rb Bedrock areas largely obscured by forest vegetation; patches of till may be present mainly in low areas
 - Ra Exposed bedrock denuded by glaciation and by modern and postglacial nivation and marine washing

- Geological boundary (defined, approximate, assumed)
- Ridge following rock structure; sedimentary stratification, metamorphic foliation
- Depressional lineament following fault or fracture
- Speculative stadal glacial limit
- Late Wisconsinan; defined, inferred
- Pre-Wisconsinan; defined, inferred
- Cirque
- Small bedrock outcrop
- Drumlin, fluting; (non-directional)
- Crag and tail (rock hill with drift lodged on down-glacier side)
- Roche moutonnée, rock drumlin, stoss-and-lee (ice-streamlined bedrock)
- Striation (ice-flow direction based on miniature crag and tail, stoss-and-lee, chattermarks; numbers indicate relative age based on crosscutting facets, 1 being oldest; dot indicates point of observation)
- End moraine; sharp-crested, subdued by marine action or inferred
- Minor moraine, ribbed moraine
- Esker; direction of meltwater flow known or inferred, unknown
- Crevasse filling (ice contact gravel ridge)
- Kame, isolated gravel knoll
- Kettle (ice-block depression)
- Ice contact face (teeth facing glacier margin)
- Concentration of large boulders
- Abandoned meltwater channel; large and small proglacial and submarginal (arrow indicates flow direction where known, single barb on uphill side)
- Marine limit (defined, approximate)
- Proglacial and postglacial lake shoreline (defined, approximate) with spillway
- Raised beaches
- Edge of marine and fluvial terrace
- Sinkhole; single depression, line of sinks along stratification
- Fault or fracture with sharp edges (postglacial?)
- Rock glacier (inactive)
- Mudflow, landslide, slump (in till and marine clay)
- Sacking (settlement of slab-like rock mass into adjacent valley by deep-seated creep to produce ridge-top trenches); large, small (symbol follows headwall)
- Solifluction terraces, lobes, stripes
- Nivation hollow
- Tor; castellated, weathered bedrock pinnacle
- Composition, genesis or thickness of material uncertain
- Fossil locality and collection number
- Radiocarbon age determination

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Geology by Douglas R. Grant, 1985, 1986
 Geological cartography by M. Weeks, Geological Survey of Canada
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MAP 1664A
 SURFICIAL GEOLOGY
SANDY LAKE-BAY OF ISLANDS
 NEWFOUNDLAND

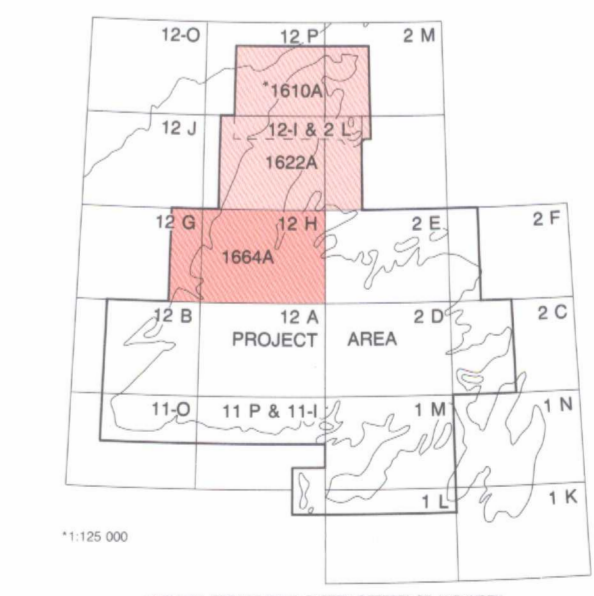
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 Kilometres 5 10 15 20 Kilometres
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Mean magnetic declination 1989, 25°05' West, decreasing 6.7' annually. Readings vary from 25°24' W in the NE corner to 24°44' W in the SW corner of the map.

Elevations in feet above mean sea level
 Bathymetry: Canadian Hydrographic Service, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Canada.
 Bathymetric contours in metres

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