

LEGEND

- Coloured legend blocks indicate map units that appear on this map
- SURFICIAL DEPOSITS**
- QUATERNARY**
- HOLOGENE**
- 8** LACUSTRINE DEPOSITS: sand, muddy sand and pebbly sand; up to 2 m thick; occurs as sloping or gently undulating plain; nearshore sediments associated with modern lakes
  - 7** ORGANIC DEPOSITS: lichen-moss, sedge, and woody peat; 1.5 to 3 m thick; may occur at or up to 3 m above the water table; includes both bog peat and fen peat; peat mantles most geological features
  - 6** ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS: silt, sand and rounded gravel, commonly terraced; thicknesses range from a thin veneer up to 30 m; deposited by streams within active drainage systems since the retreat of the sea, proglacial lakes, or glacial ice as floodplains, spits, point bars, and deltas
- NONGLACIAL AND GLACIAL ENVIRONMENT**
- 5b** Nearshore sediments: well sorted silt, sand, and gravel; up to 3 m thick; occurs as a series of ridges in the form of beaches, bars, spits, and ice-pushed ridges, or as a flat plain
  - 5a** Offshore sediments: poorly sorted clayey silt, stony silt, and sand with pockets of nearshore sand and gravel and windblown sand; probably a till plain levelled by filling of depressions and planation by wave action; thicknesses of up to 2 m near marine limit and increasing towards Hudson Bay to a maximum of 7 m; may contain marine fossils; commonly overlain by organic materials
  - 4d** Littoral sediments: blanket of sand grading basinward into undifferentiated silt and clay
  - 4c** Nearshore sediment veneer: well sorted sand and gravel; occurs as a ridge or series of ridges with 1 to 4 m relief on wave washed glaciofluvial deposits predating glacial Lake Agassiz
  - 4b** Nearshore sediments: well sorted sand and gravel; occurs as a ridge or series of ridges with 1 to 4 m relief; includes beaches, bars, spits, and ice-pushed ridges
  - 4a** Offshore sediments: well sorted clay, silt, and sand; thickness ranges from a thin veneer up to 20 m; surface characterized by iceberg scours and extensive areas of peat
- GLACIAL ENVIRONMENT**
- 3** GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS: water sorted, stratified sand and gravelly sand deposited in, around, or near a glacier, largely as a result of meltwater flow. Outwash sediments: well rounded, cross-stratified sands and gravels, 3 to 20 m thick, characterized by braided channels and kettle depressions; occurs along the flanks of eskers or in the bottom of subglacial and proglacial meltwater channels; surfaces are commonly terraced and hummocky
  - 2** Ice contact stratified drift: well sorted, poorly stratified sand and gravel kame deposits, 10 to 30 m high, stratified sand and minor gravel esker deposits, 5 to 20 m high, and recessional, end, or interlobate moraines; kames occur as irregular mounds flanking eskers; eskers occur as elongate ridges generally parallel to the direction of ice movement
- LATE PLEISTOCENE**
- 1b** TILL BLANKET: silty to sandy, 1 to 10 m thick; masks most bedrock features; surface features include drumlins, fluting, ribbed moraine, and hummocks
  - 1a** Till veneer: sandy, usually less than 1 m thick; interspersed with areas of thicker till, bedrock, marine, or lacustrine sediments; surface reflects the underlying bedrock structure
- BEDROCK**
- PRE-QUATERNARY**
- R<sub>2</sub>** Paleozoic rock: sedimentary carbonate rocks; dolomitic limestone and dolomite
  - R<sub>1</sub>** Precambrian rock: largely massive granitic and gneissic rock with isolated bands of volcanic rock
- Geological boundary .....  
Small bedrock outcrop .....

Geology by M.P. Stanton and M.D. Clarke, 1986, based mainly on airphoto interpretation with limited ground checking

Thematic information on this map is reproduced directly from author's copy

Any revisions or additional geological information known to the user would be welcomed by the Geological Survey of Canada

Base map at 1:250 000 published by the Surveys and Mapping Branch in 1977

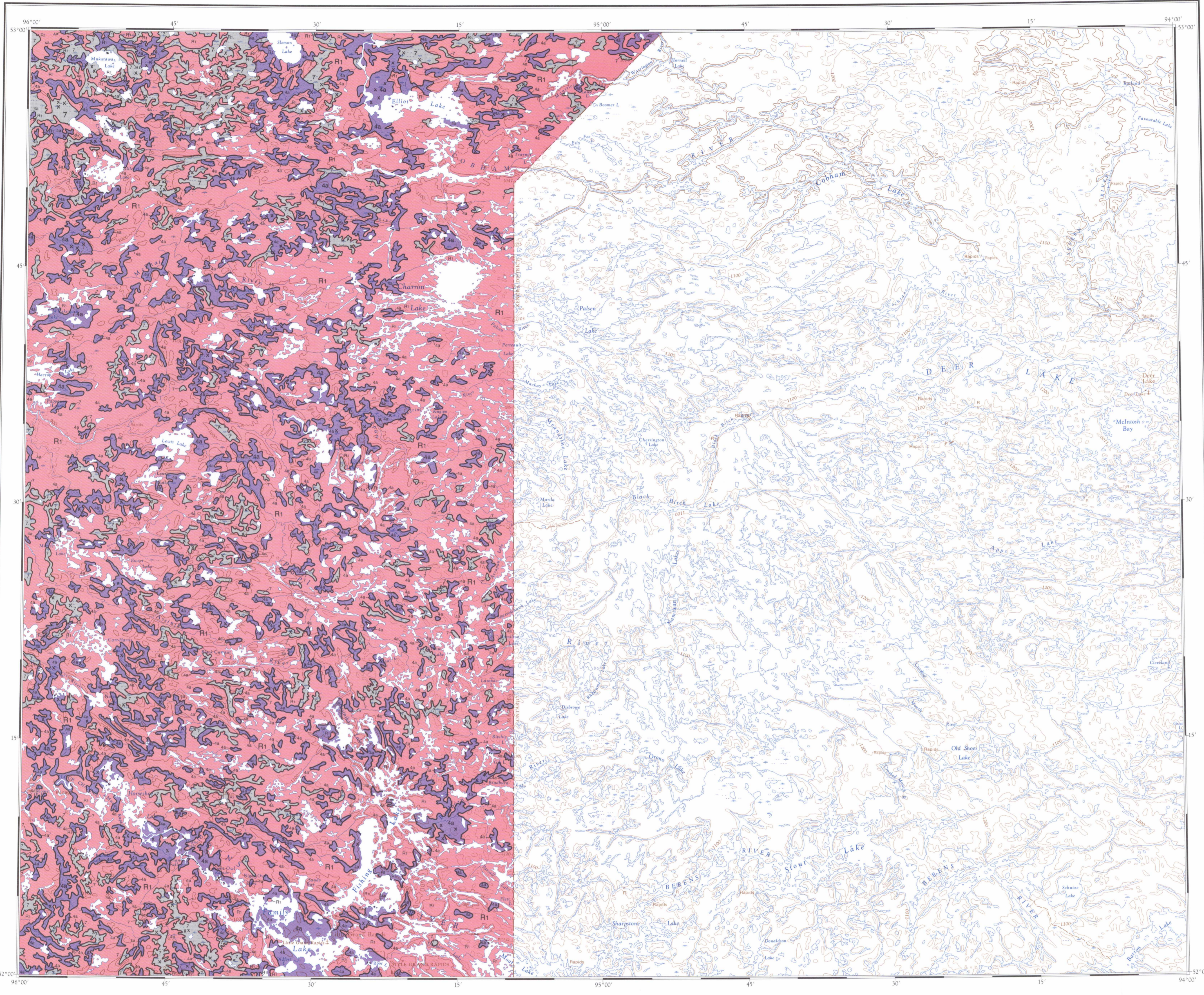
Copies of the topographical edition of this map may be obtained from the Canada Map Office, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0E9

Mean magnetic declination 1989, 04°04' East, decreasing 8.4' annually. Readings vary from 05°15'E in the SW corner to 02°48'E in the NE corner of the map

Elevations in feet above mean sea level

MAP LIBRARY / CARTOTHEQUE

Contribution to Canada-Manitoba Mineral Development Agreement 1984-89, a subsidiary agreement under the Economic and Regional Development Agreement. Project funded by the Geological Survey of Canada



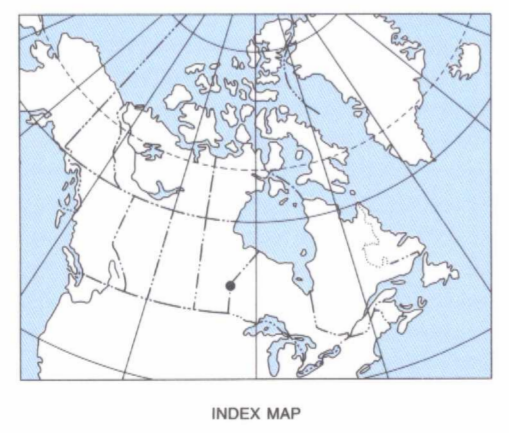
Copies of this map may be obtained from the Geological Survey of Canada, 601 Booth Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E8, 3303 33rd Street, N.W., Calgary, Alberta T2L 2A7

Printed by the Cartographic Information and Distribution Centre, Published 1989

Manitoba Energy and Mines

Canada

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



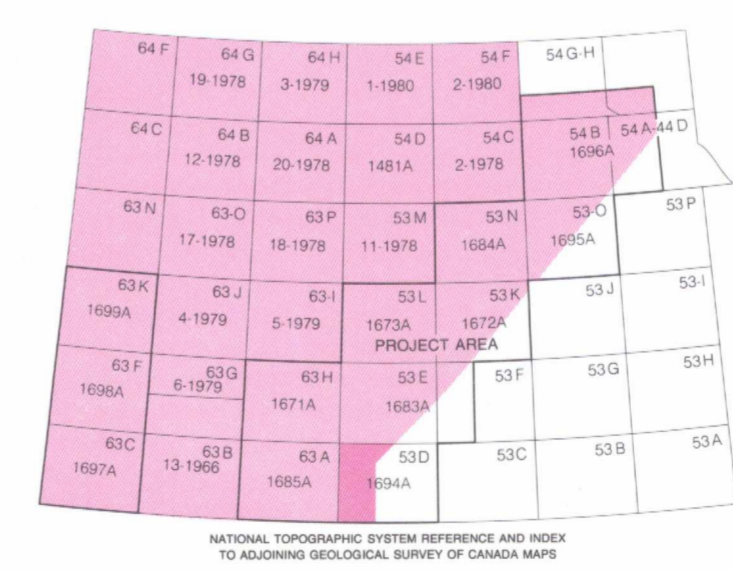
MAP 1694A  
SURFICIAL GEOLOGY  
**DEER LAKE**  
MANITOBA-ONTARIO

Scale 1:250 000 - Echelle 1/250 000

Kilometres 5 10 15 20 Kilometres

Universal Transverse Mercator Projection  
© Crown copyrights reserved

Projection transversale universelle de Mercator  
© Droits de la Couronne réservés



LIBRARY / BIBLIOTHÈQUE  
NOV 28 1989  
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
COMMISSION GÉOLOGIQUE

Recommended citation:  
Stanton M.P., Clarke, M.D.  
1989: Surficial geology, Deer Lake, Manitoba-Ontario; Geological Survey of Canada, Map 1694A, scale 1:250 000

NOT TO BE TAKEN FROM LIBRARY  
NE PAS SORTIR DE LA BIBLIOTHÈQUE 1694A