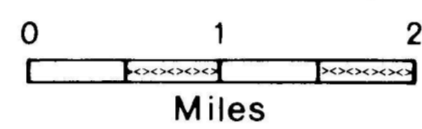


# SURFICIAL GEOLOGY AND LANDFORMS CAPE DALHOUSIE (107E-W½)

Geology by V. Rampton

SCALE 1:125,000



1972

O R T 5

(ARCTIC OCEAN)

MAGIC MAP 1921200

**Landform unit notation**

Genetic category (ies) → G  
 Textural modifier(s) → T  
 Morphologic modifier(s) → M

Stratigraphic relationship (M overlies F) used where upper unit is thin and irregular and underlying unit is known.

<b>Genetic Categories</b>	<b>Textural Modifiers<sup>2</sup></b>
C - colluvial	c - clay, clayey
E - eolian	f - silt or interbedded clay, silt and fine sand
F - fluvial	s - sand, sandy
L - lacustrine	g - gravel, gravelly
M - moraine	sh - shale
(?) - marine	
O - organic (see symbol for organic)	<b>Morphologic Modifiers<sup>3</sup></b>
R - bedrock	e - eroded, gullied
U - undifferentiated or unknown, commonly M or L	f - fen
	h - hummocky
<b>Genetic Modifiers<sup>1</sup></b>	m - rolling
G - glacial	p - plain
A - responsible genetic process still actively affecting area	r - ridged, beach
	t - terrace
	v - veneer
	U - glaciated <sup>5</sup>
	X - thermokarst <sup>5</sup>

- <sup>1</sup>Mainly used to separate glacioluvial deposits (C<sup>G</sup>) from nonglacial fluvial deposits (F); to separate late Pleistocene glaciolacustrine deposits (L<sup>G</sup>) from lacustrine deposits of thermokarst origin (L); to indicate areas where the responsible genetic process is still active (A).
- <sup>2</sup>Where textures are not indicated, the following textural modifiers are assumed:  
 E - sand  
 F<sup>G</sup> - sand or gravel  
 F<sup>L</sup> - silt or clay  
 F<sup>M</sup> - silt or sand  
 L - a function of materials of surrounding non-unit  
 U - probably silt or clay, but maybe sand in some cases.
- <sup>3</sup>Where morphology is not indicated, the following morphologic modifiers are assumed:  
 C - gentle or moderate slopes  
 L - flat or gently sloping; in places stepped  
 U - flat or gently rolling  
 E - flat or having small ridges  
 M - rolling
- <sup>4</sup>Veneer indicates known thickness of category is less than 15 feet, commonly 3 feet or less. Surface is flat or gently rolling.
- <sup>5</sup>Glaciated indicates that non-unit has been topographically modified by glaciation even though till is not always easily identified on surface of non-unit.  
 Thermokarst indicates that a hummocky topography has developed as a result of subsidence and erosion where frozen sediments or ground ice have melted.

**Symbols**

	- beach ridge or spit (sand or gravel)
	- former beach ridge or spit (sand or gravel; gravel)
	- sea cliff or escarpment, 25 ft. constantly or periodically undercut (v indicates escarpment partly cut in bedrock)
	- former sea cliff (partly cut in bedrock)
	- abandoned glaciolacustrine shoreline, marked by cliffs, beaches, etc.
	- stream-cut escarpment, constantly or periodically undercut (v indicates escarpment partly cut in bedrock)
	- former stream-cut escarpment (v indicates escarpment partly cut in bedrock)
	- standing water covering 30 percent of area
	- organic deposit, 5-15 ft thick
	- active or recently active blow-out
	- ground observation
	- aerial observation
	- boundaries (defined, approximate, assumed)



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