

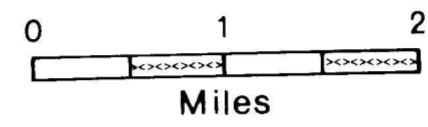
# SURFICIAL GEOLOGY AND LANDFORMS

## CAPE DALHOUSIE

(107E - E 1/2)

Geology by V. Rampton

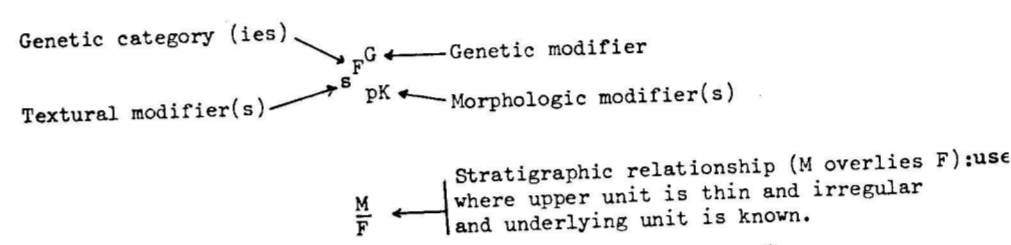
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1972

**BASIC MAP LEGEND**

**Landform unit notation**



**Genetic Categories**

- C - colluvial
- E - eolian
- F - fluvial
- L - lacustrine
- M - morainal
- O - organic (see symbol for organic)
- R - bedrock
- U - undifferentiated or unknown, commonly M or L

**Genetic Modifiers<sup>1</sup>**

- G - glacial
- A - responsible genetic process still actively affecting area

**Textural Modifiers<sup>2</sup>**

- c - clay, clayey
- f - silt or interbedded clay
- s - silt and fine sand
- a - sand, sandy
- g - gravel, gravelly
- sh - shale

**Morphologic Modifiers<sup>3</sup>**

- e - eroded, gullied
- f - fan
- h - hummocky
- m - rolling
- p - plain
- r - ridge, beach
- t - terrace
- v - veneer<sup>4</sup>
- G - glaciated<sup>5</sup>
- K - thermokarst<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Mainly used to separate glaciofluvial deposits (G<sup>1</sup>) from non-glacial fluvial deposits (F); to separate late Pleistocene glaciolacustrine deposits (L<sup>2</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>1</sup> - sand or gravel
- F<sup>2</sup> - silt or clay
- F<sup>3</sup> - silt or sand
- L - a function of materials of surrounding non-units
- U - probably silt or clay, but maybe sand in some cases.
- F - silt or fine sand
- M - stony clay
- C<sup>1</sup> - sand or gravel
- C<sup>2</sup> - clay or silt, in some cases dependent on materials adjacent to shoreline

<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 stony
- U - flat or gently rolling
- E - flat or having small ridges
- M - rolling

<sup>4</sup>Number indicates known thickness of category is less than 15 feet, commonly only 3 feet or less. Surface is flat or gently rolling.

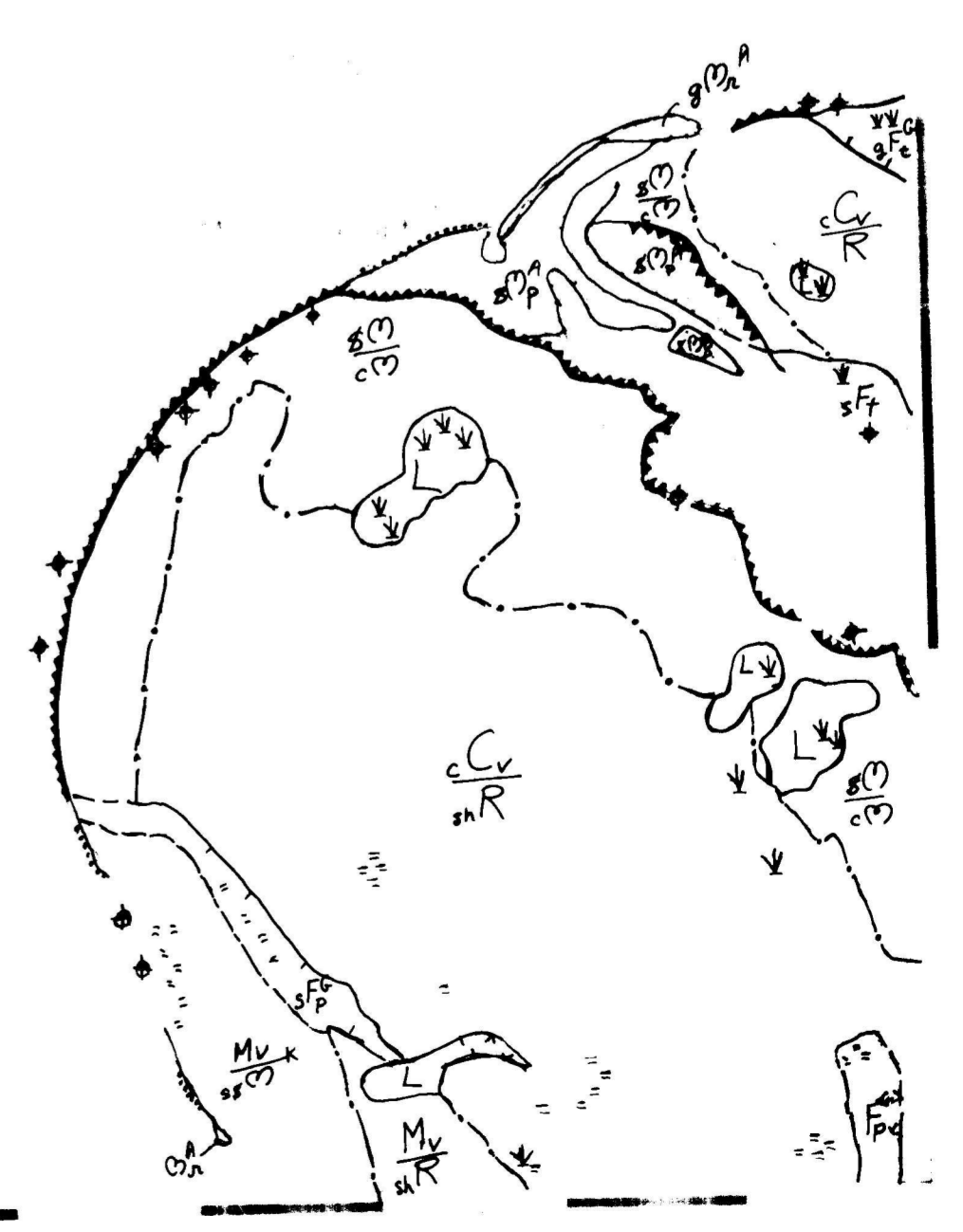
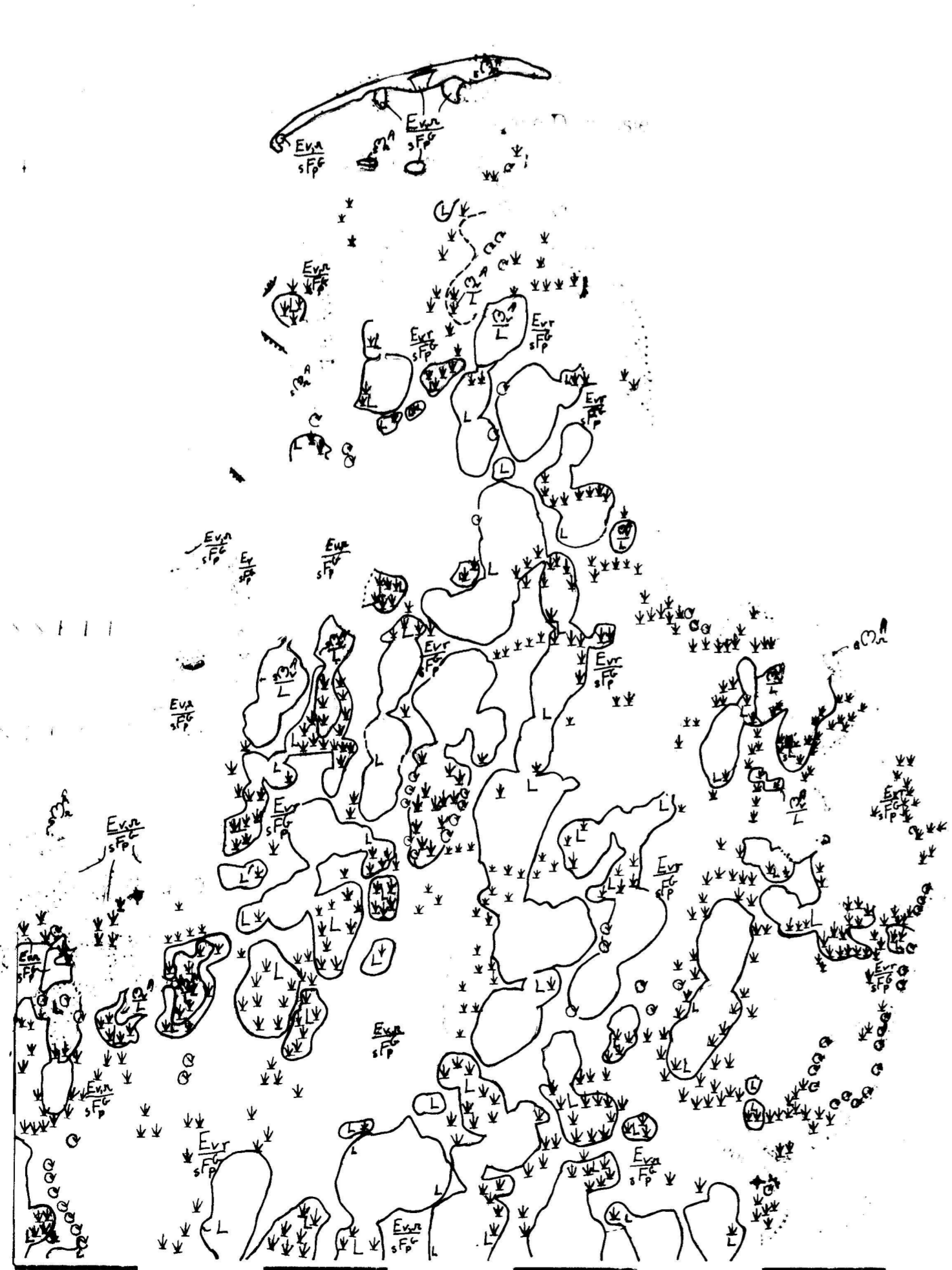
<sup>5</sup>Glaciated indicates that non-unit has been topographically modified by glaciation even though till is not always easily identified on surface of non-unit. Thermokarst indicates that a hummocky topography has developed as a result of subsidence and erosion where frozen sediments or ground 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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