LEGEND

Surficial Deposits, Northern New Brunswick

NONGLACIAL ENVIRONMENT

8 ORGANIC

Generally sphagnum peat, 2-30 m thick but generally less than 4 m; accumulated in closed depressions and poorly drained areas;

8a reticulate peatbog (stringbog)

8b saltwater marsh

7 COLLUVIUM AND ROCK

Diamicton consisting of colluviated till and fragments of bedrock.

7a Colluvial blanket: discontinuous nonsorted debris 0-3 m thick on upper slopes; 2-5 m towards bottom of slope. Material generally fixed by vegetation with bedrock rarely exposed; slope where colluvial processes are currently most active show parallel stripes.

7b Colluvial apron: silty diamicton 3-15 m thick accumulated at the toe of a slope.

7b1 Talus: rubble accumulated as an apron or fan at the foot of a cliff.

6 FLUVIAL DEPOSITS

Coarse gravel to silt, variable sorting with cobble and pebble fractions dominant, 2-20 m thick, deposited on floodplains and fans.

6a Alluvium: sand, fine and coarse gravel, modern floodplain and higher terraces.

6c Alluvium: fine sand and silt, blanket of sediment, .5-3 m thick.

6b Alluvial and organic sediments: silt, fine sand (overbank sediments), peat and muck accumulating in closed basins or on floodplain.

5 MARINE DEPOSITS

Gravel, sand, silt and clay, 1-100 m thick, deposited in deltaic, beach, and offshore environments during regression of post glacial sea.

5d Beach sediments: gravel and sand, 1-5 m thick, occurring as ridges and swales. Include beaches, bars, spits, mud flats, abandoned marshes.

5c Nearshore sediments: silt and fine sand, massive, 1-10 m thick, forming plains.

5b Deep water sediments: silt and clay, massive, 5-100 m, forming plains.

5a Deltaic sediments: coarsering upward sequences of gravel, sand, silt, and clay, 10-100 m thick, flat, terraced, dissected, or gullied surfaces. Sediments of fluvial or glaciofluvial origin.

PROGLACIAL AND GLACIAL ENVIRONMENT

4 GLACIOLACUSTRINE DEPOSITS

Sand, silt and clay, interstratified, 2-10 m thick. Deposited in glacial-dammed valleys. Generally occur in discontinuous exposures along banks of modern rivers topped by fluvial materials.

3 GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS

Stratified drift deposited in contact with ice and in meltwater channels leading away from the ice margin.

3c Glaciofluvial sediments: gravel and sand, minor silt, thickness: 2-40 m. Terraces or succession of terraces above modern river terraces or in dry valleys with scattered peat filled depressions.

3b Ice contact outwash: gravel and sand, stratified, massive deformed; 2-40 m thick; contains features such as isolated ridges, kettles, discontinuous channels and fans. Deposited beneath or in front of the margin of a glacier.

3b1 delta: minor deposits, isolated ponding.

3b2 fans: channelized surface.

3b3 delta complex sediments: terraces, ridges and fans; relief up to 30 m; deposited in contact with or in proximity to the ice in the sea, at or below sea level. Deposits may form features with relief up to 30 m.

GLACIAL ENVIRONMENT

DISINTEGRATION MORAINE DEPOSITS

3a Gravel, sand and diamicton 2-20 m thick; sorted and unsorted; generally massive, with what stratification is present generally faulted and folded. Occurs as conical hills, rounded depressions and discontinuous ridges; deposited in contact with ice.

3a2 ridged and hummocky: discontinuous ridges, hummocks and kettles, relief up to 20 m.

3a1 rolling relief: morphology of underlying material preserved; thickness 1-5 m.

2 TILL

Generally compact basal till with composition generally reflecting the lithology of underlying rock. In upland areas locally discontinuous and contains areas of outcrop summit knobs of rock and areas of boulders representing shattered outcrop. In lowland areas with subdued relief, rock and near surface rock areas blend in with basal till areas.

2b3 Sandy till blanket: oxidized sandy matrix in upland; green-brown sandy matrix in lowland; thickness 1-5 m; in part an ablation facies in uplands; associated with Pennsylvanian sandstone in the lowlands.

Silty till: grey, silty matrix.

2b1 Blanket of till: .5-2 m thick.

2b2 Till plain with slopes generally reflecting relief or underlying bedrock.

2a2 Till plain in lowland area, gently rolling surface in places fluted or drumlinized; thickness 2-20 m.

1 BEDROCK

Weathered, fragmented and in places glacially molded rock, intermixed with pockets of residum and till up to 2 m thick. Fragmented bedrock frequently is the material in which soil is developed. Susceptibility of bedrock to physical weathering varies according to rock types, structure and topography.

1a Pennsylvanian sandstone: transitional contact (over a thickness of 2 to 4 m) from solid rock to fractured bedrock, to inter-mixed rock and till and to thin till.

1b Desintegrated granite (grus): sand and granules of quartz and feldspar; thickness between 1-3 m but up to 30 m. Derived in situ from granite.