

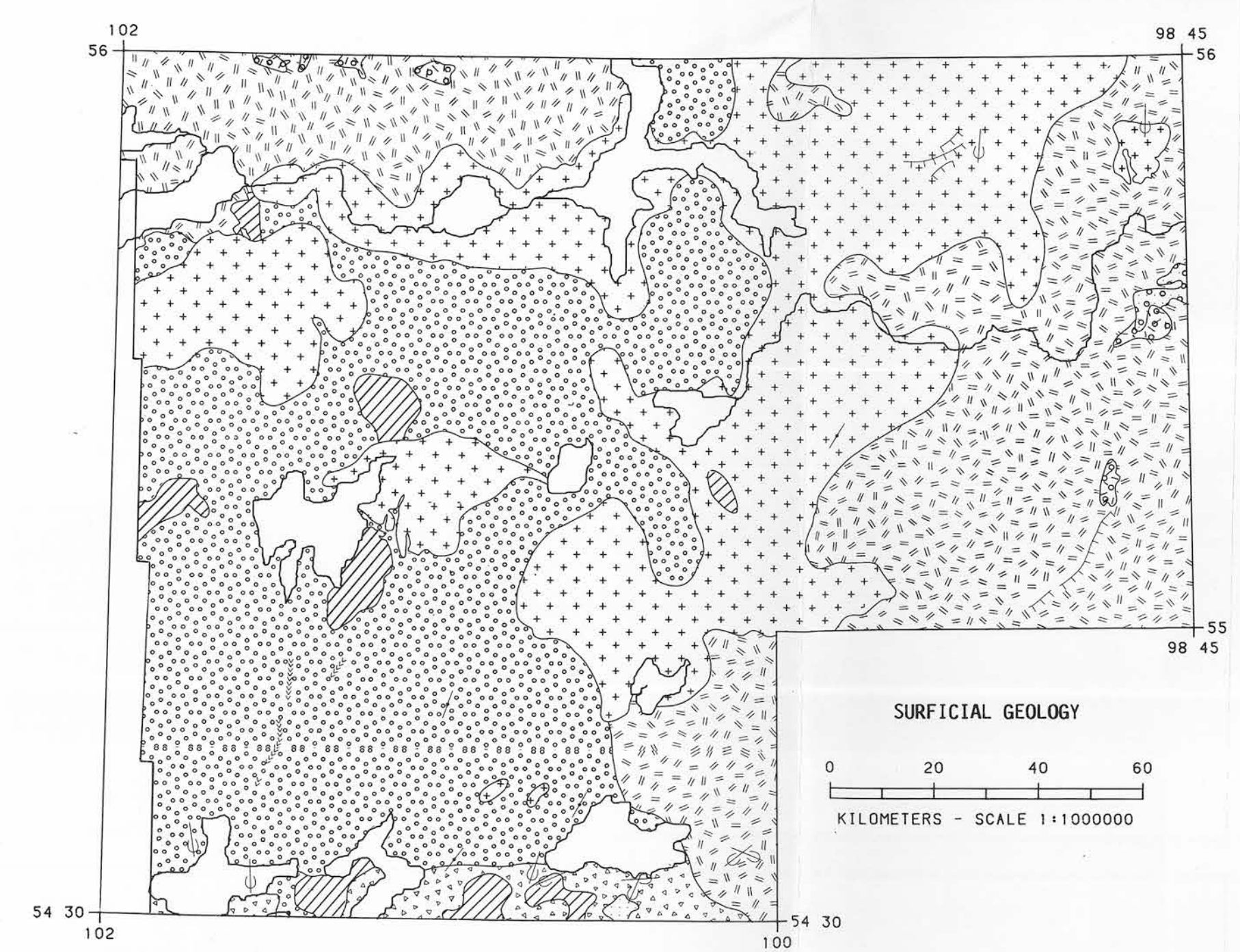
LEGEND

- CENOZOIC
- 10 OVB4 44* Overburden; mainly glacial till and glaciolacustrine deposits
- PALEOZOIC
- ORDOVICIAN
- 9 DML 14 RED RIVER FORMATION: Mottled dolomitic limestone to dolomite, in part cherty and calcareous
- PROTEROZOIC
- 8 ACIV 04 Felsic to intermediate plutonic rocks
 - 7 IMIV 04 Intermediate plutonic rocks
 - 6 BCIV 04 Mafic to intermediate plutonic rocks. Includes ultramafic rocks
 - 5 AMPB 04 Amphibolite. Includes chert, marble
 - 4 MARK 04 Meta-arkose and quartz-feldspathic gneiss
 - 3 MGCK 04 Meta-greywacke and quartz-biotite gneiss
 - 2 IEIV 04 Intermediate to felsic volcanic rocks
 - 1 BEIV 04 Mafic to intermediate volcanic rocks

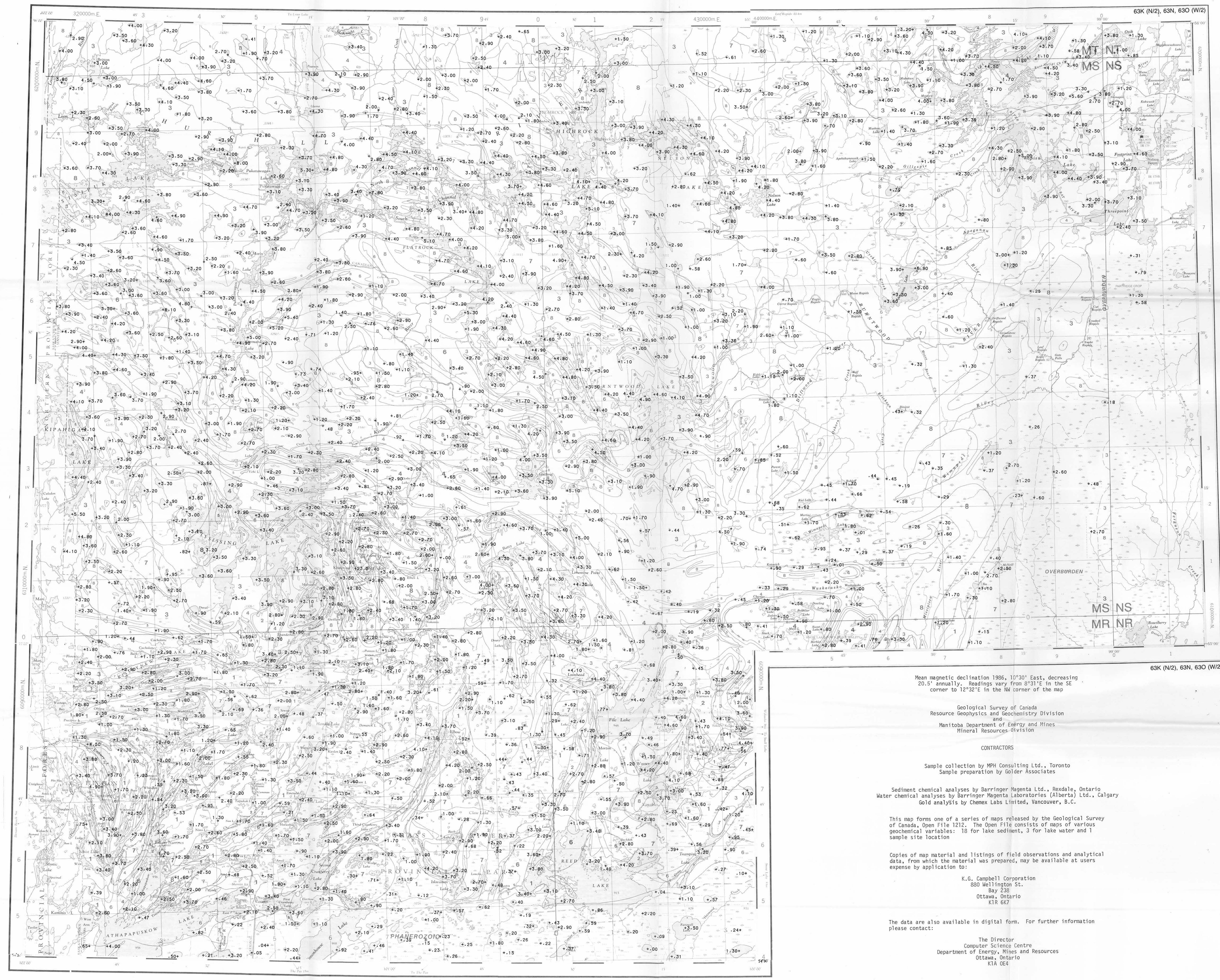
*A mnemonic code assigned to rock types and recorded as part of field observations

Geological boundary
Surficial deposit boundary
No analytical results

Provisional Synoptic Geological Compilation at 1:250,000 scale, by S. Parker, Geological Services, Manitoba Energy and Mines, 1985



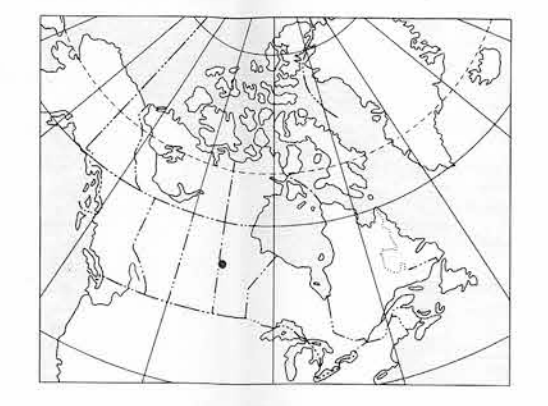
- NONGLACIAL ENVIRONMENT
- ORGANIC DEPOSITS: marsh, fen, bog and swamp deposits up to 6 m thick, seasonally flooded; commonly overlying fine textured proglacial lake and glacial till deposits
- PROGLACIAL AND GLACIAL ENVIRONMENT
- GLACIOLACUSTRINE DEPOSITS: clay silt; sand and minor gravel, 1 - 30 m thick, deposited in proglacial lakes
- Beach and nearshore deposits: sand and gravel 1 - 4 m; sand blanket 0 - 1 m thick; includes areas of wave washed till and exposed bedrock
 - Deep basin deposits: silt, clay and sand, 1 - 30 m thick, forming extensive lake plains and discontinuous veneer reflecting underlying topography; may include areas of iceberg scouring, thin alluvium, wave washed till and exposed bedrock
- GLACIOPROLUVIAL DEPOSITS: gravel, sand and silt 1 - 100 m thick, deposited in an ice-marginal environment; includes subaqueous outwash deposited in glacial lakes, and some late glacial valley fill
- GLACIAL ENVIRONMENT
- GLACIAL DEPOSITS: unsorted glacial debris, 1 - 10 m thick, reflecting composition of underlying bedrock; predominantly lodgment till; also includes extensive areas of hummocky stagnation moraine, ribbed moraine and water deposited till
- Till: 1 - 10 m thick, highly calcareous, derived primarily from Paleozoic carbonate rock; typical composition: silt - 44%, sand - 21%, clay - 19%, gravel - 16%; includes bedrock exposures, evidence of wave-washing
 - Till: 1 - 5 m thick, derived primarily from Precambrian bedrocks; typical composition: sand - 40%, gravel - 28%, silt - 24%, clay - 8%; includes extensive areas of bedrock outcrop, surface reflects form of underlying bedrock surface
- NONGLACIAL ENVIRONMENT
- BEDROCK: Precambrian, Paleozoic and Mesozoic bedrock of various lithologies. Detailed geological legend at right
- SYMBOLS
- Surficial geological boundary
- Straie
- Flutings, drumlins and drumlinoid ridges
- ... Moraines (including end, interlobate and recessional)
- Beach ridges, bars and strandlines
- Esker
- Surficial geology derived from: Nelson, C. G. (1981) Surficial Geological Map of Manitoba, Aggregate Resources Section, Manitoba Mineral Resources Division, Map 81-1 (1:1,000,000 scale)



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



Canada



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REGIONAL GEOCHEMICAL RECONNAISSANCE MAP 77-1985

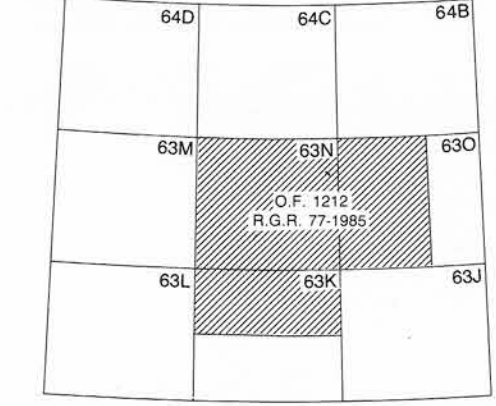
CANADA-MANITOBA

MINERAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT (1984-89)

LAKE SEDIMENT AND WATER GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

WEST-CENTRAL MANITOBA, 1985

Scale 1:250,000



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