

GENETIC OR PROCESS/ENVIRONMENT CATEGORIES OF TERRAIN CLASSIFICATION

GENETIC OR PROCESS/ENVIRONMENT CATEGORIES OF TERRAIN CLASSIFICATION	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
ROCK	GLACIAL	FLUVIAL	FLUVIAL	FLUVIAL	FLUVIAL	FLUVIAL	FLUVIAL	FLUVIAL	FLUVIAL	FLUVIAL	FLUVIAL	FLUVIAL	FLUVIAL	FLUVIAL	FLUVIAL	FLUVIAL	FLUVIAL	FLUVIAL	FLUVIAL	FLUVIAL	FLUVIAL	FLUVIAL	FLUVIAL	FLUVIAL	FLUVIAL	FLUVIAL
concealed	observed only by vegetation																									
weathered	front-broken (felsenmeer)																									
eroded	channelled by former streams of glacial meltwater, in a braided or parallel pattern																									
gullied	dissected by modern ravines in a dendritic pattern																									
collapsed	karst																									
plain	plain																									
veneer	thin enough - usually less than 10 feet thick - to reveal geomorphic fabric of underlying formation																									
ridged	corrugated with parallel stratification ridges, igneous and tectonic foliation																									
hummocky	ablation and chaotic disintegration moraine																									
drumlinoid	longitudinal alignment drumlins, fluting, crag-and-tail hills																									
lineated	fractured																									
delta	delta																									
fan	talus cone																									
apron	steep slope																									
terrace	multistage terrace, bench																									

SYMBOLS

- Boundary of terrain units; defined, approximate, transitional
- Longitudinal ice-flow features
- Drumlin, drumlinoid, fluting
- Crag-and-tail hill
- Niche moraine
- Striation (those N. Sheffield L., D.W. Alley)
- Transverse ice-flow features
- Crestline of end moraine; prominent and continuous, subdued and broken
- Ribbed moraine, De Geer moraine, minor moraine
- Esker, crevasse filling
- Solifluction lines in colluvial and organic terrain
- Stratification ridges in sedimentary and volcanic rocks; igneous and tectonic foliation
- Depositional lineament along fracture or fault trace
- Abandoned channel of former meltwater stream
- Emergent shorelines of former proglacial lake or marine submergence
- Landslide scar
- Scarp of terrace, bench, delta
- Marl sediment in lake or pond
- Location of sample
- Spring
- Sinkhole, pond
- Location of radiocarbon-dated organic material
- Boulder train (dispersion fan of mineralized fragments)
- Boundary of geochemical test area
- Isopleth of per cent granite fragments in till
- Down-ice edge of granite source area

EXPLANATORY NOTES

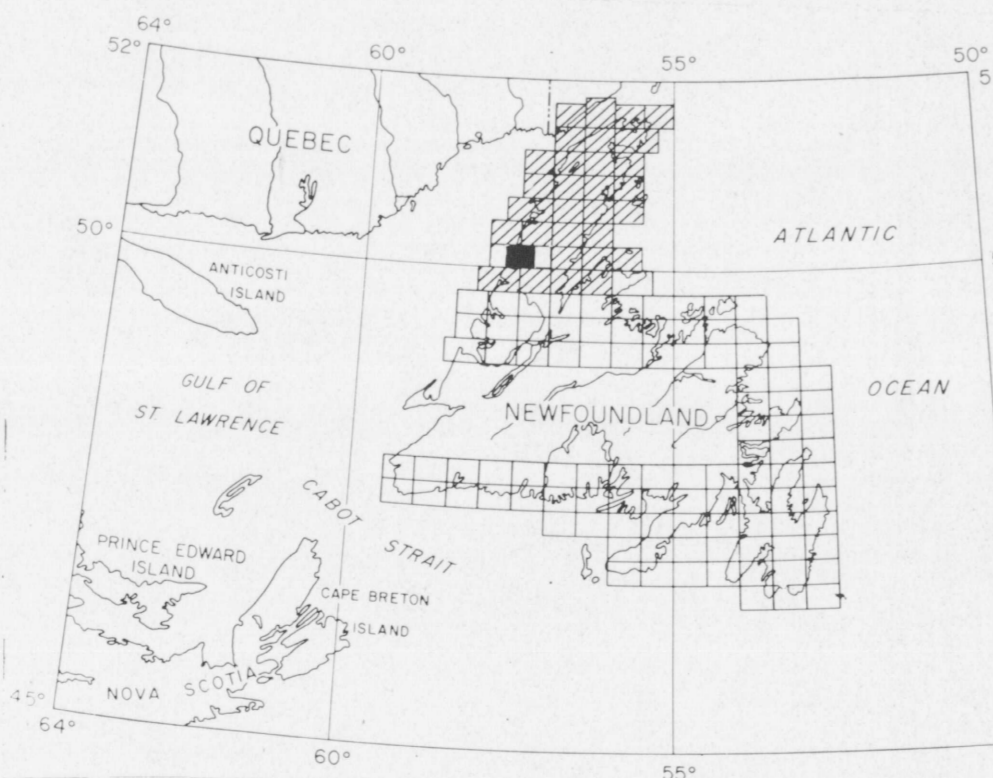
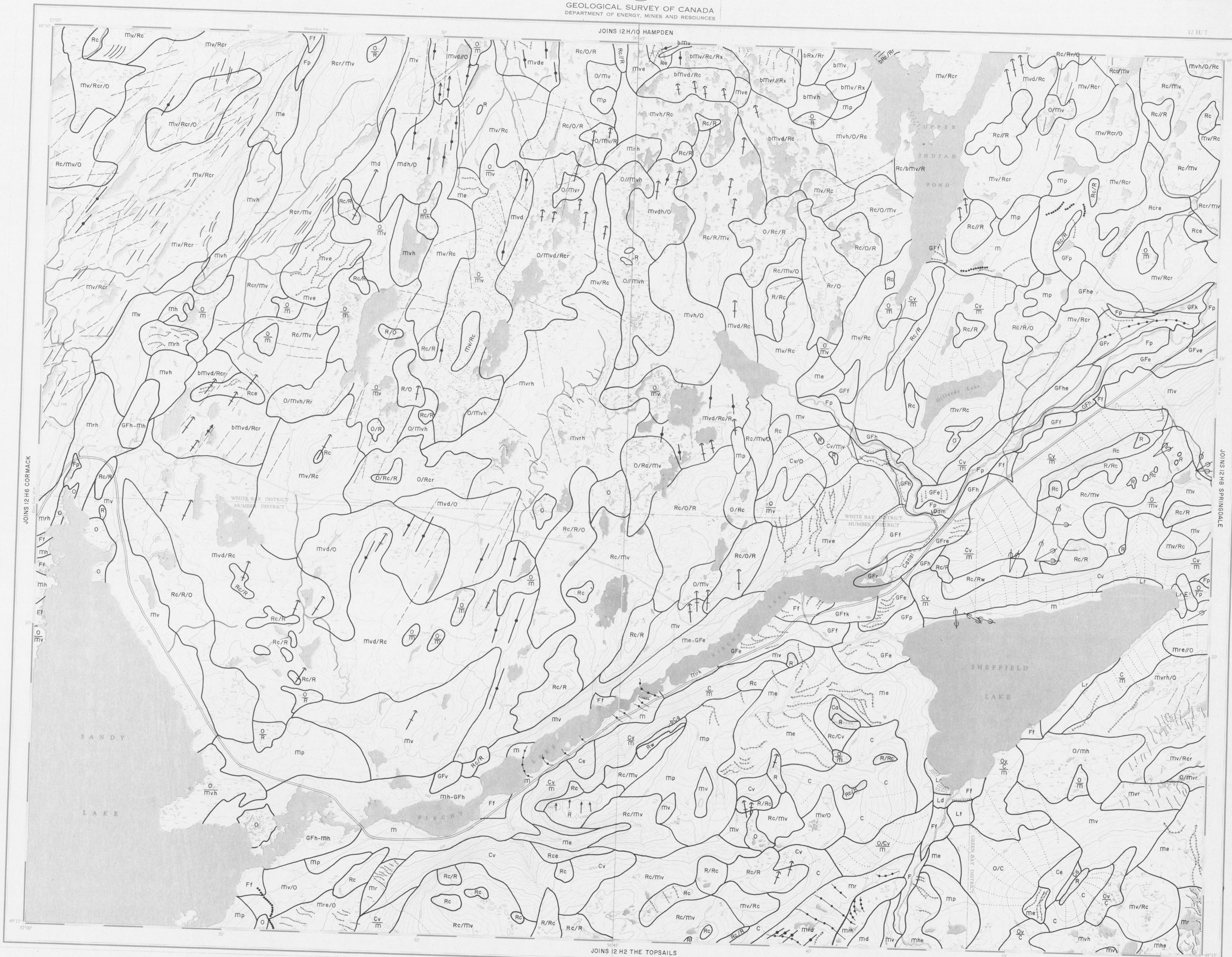
COMPLEXES
Where two or more classes of terrain are interspersed in a mosaic or repeating pattern on a scale too small to warrant meaningful differentiation, the proportion of each component in the combination is given in a three-position designation set off by slashes. For example "mv/Rc" means that a veneer of till has been bulldozed into a sward or drumlinoid form, then mantled with hummocky till. "mv/Rc" indicates more than 50% bedrock concealed by vegetation and less than 10% outcrop.

NONSPATIALLY OVERLAPPING
Where a sequence of geomorphic processes has produced a multiphase or compound terrain fabric, the geomorphic modifier suffixes are appended in the inferred order of superposition. For example "mv/Rc" means that a veneer of till has been bulldozed into a sward or drumlinoid form, then mantled with hummocky till during ablation, and finally channelled by former meltwater streams.

TRANSITIONAL ASSOCIATIONS
Locally, two or more terrain units are juxtaposed by reason of related origin, temporal sequence, or ambiguous geomorphic distinction. Such situations are identified by a compound designation marked by a hyphen. Examples are: an outwash plain that erodes down and is transitional to a marine terrace ("Ov - Rc") or kame and kettle glacial/fluvioglacial topography that blends with hummocky deglaciation moraine ("Gh - Mh").

STRATIGRAPHIC SEQUENCE
Natural exposures are rare, except along coasts, and are minimally shallow along roads, but where materials of different origin or texture are known to be superimposed, or can be reasonably confidently inferred, the sequence is indicated in conventional order using horizontal separators, such as:
"Ov - Rc" which indicates that this marking has developed over a marl mantle on drumlinoid till.

TEXTURAL MODIFIERS
Ordinarily, textural characteristics are implied by the genetic-morphologic assignment, but occasionally more specific details are available either from ground observation or inferred by inference from distinctive morphology, or where textural processes, as in the case of a purely sand esker, or a gravelly alluvial plain. Textural designations are: "s" for fine sand and silt; "g" for gravel and sand; "c" for sand, "sc" such as "sc" signify a stony matrix, like the word of "till" produced by the accumulation of ice-ratified debris at the terminus of a flowing glacier.

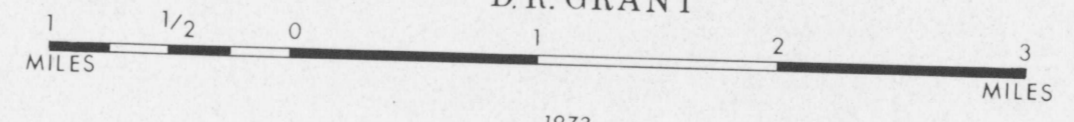


SURFICIAL GEOLOGY

SHEFFIELD LAKE

NEWFOUNDLAND

D.R. GRANT



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