

1:50000 SURFICIAL GEOLOGY MAP SERIES - ISLAND OF NEWFOUNDLAND
D.R. Grant
Geological Survey of Canada

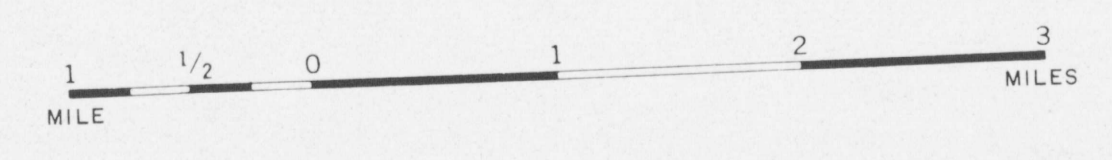
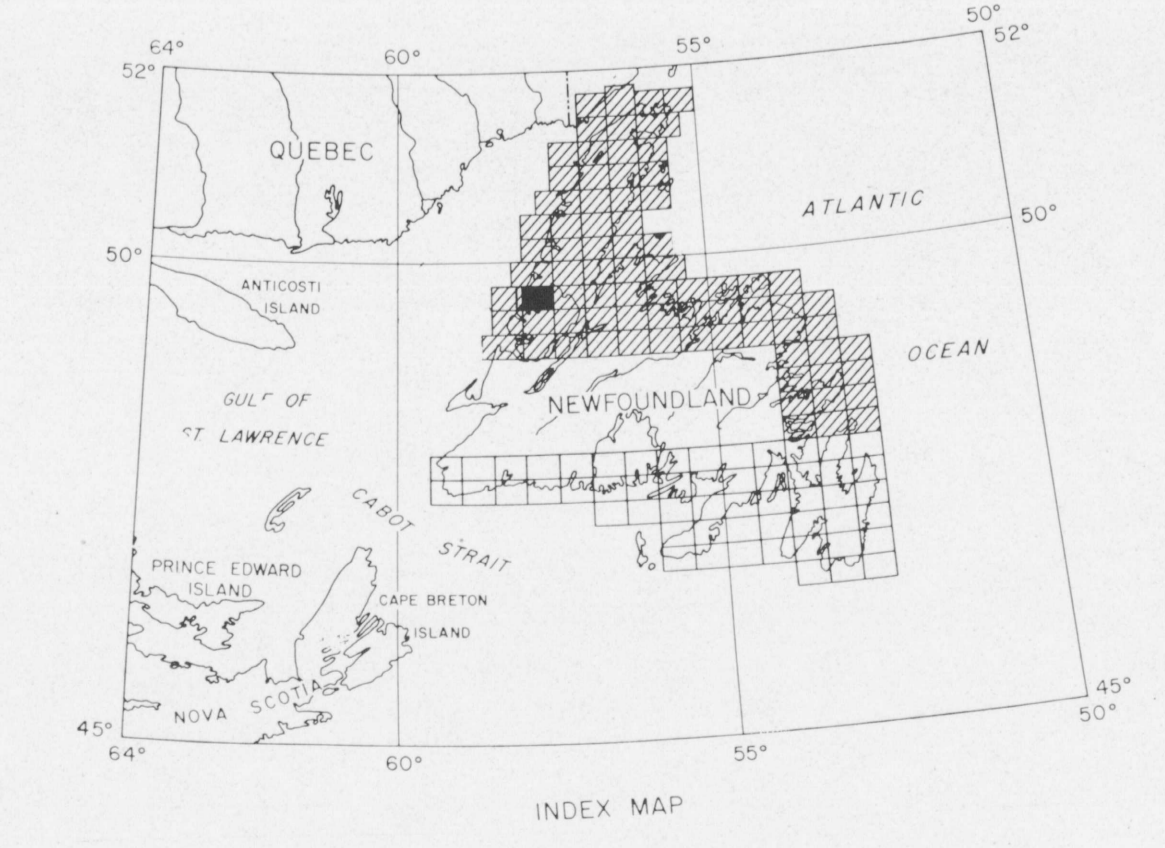
GENERIC OR PROCESS/ENVIRONMENT CATEGORIES OF TERRAIN CLASSIFICATION

	R	C	M	F	OF	L	H	O	E
	ROCK	COLLUVIAL	NEARSHAL	FLATLAND	GLACIOFLUVIAL	LAKE/SHORELINE	WADIAN	ORGANIC	SOILS
unconsolidated	observed only by vegetation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
weathered	fractured	-	winnowed, "washed" and subdued by wave action	-	-	-	-	-	blanched
eroded	shambled by former streams of glacial meltwater, in a braided or parallel pattern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
rolled	dissected by modern rivers in a dendritic pattern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
collapsed	kerf	-	kettled	-	kettled	kettled	-	-	-
plate	plate	plate	plate	floodplain	outwash plain	plate	plate	"high bog"	plate
water	thin enough - usually less than 10 feet thick - to reveal geomorphic fabric of underlying formation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ridged	corrupted with partial stratification ridges, igneous and tectonic foliation	terrace	transverse elements, old, recessional, ridges, in Geer	point bars	subline complex	beach bar, strandline and wave-cut benches	spring bog	-	dunes
hummocky	-	-	oblateness and chaotic glacio-glacial moraine	-	knave	-	-	palea	dunes
drumland	-	-	longitudinal elements, hummock, flat-top, trap-and-fall hills	-	-	-	-	-	-
lineated	fractured	sedification lines	-	meander scars	-	-	-	vegetation ridges	-
delta	-	-	-	delta	-	delta	delta	-	-
fan	-	talus cone	-	alluvial fan	-	-	-	-	-
apron	-	scree slope	-	terrace	scree	scree	scree	-	-
terrace	-	sedimentation terrace	-	terrace	bench	terrace	terrace	bench	-

- SYMBOLS**
- Boundary of terrain units: defined, approximate, transitional
 - Longitudinal low-flow features
 - Dune, drumland, flat
 - Trap-and-fall hill
 - Kluge meadows
 - Striation
 - Transverse low-flow features
 - Crestline of sand dunes: prominent and continuous, subdued and broken
 - Ribbed moraine, de Geer moraine, minor moraine
 - Doler, recessed filling
 - Sedification 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
 - Shedule, pond
 - Location of radiocarbon-dated organic material
- EXPLANATORY NOTES**
- COMPOUND
When two or more classes of terrain are interposed in a mosaic or repeating pattern on a scale too small to warrant meaningful differentiation, the position of each component in the combination is given to a three-position designation set off by a slash. For example "Rw/Ov" means that at least 50% of the area is underlain by this till, with up to 50% boggy areas, and less than 1% scattered rock outcrops. R/Ov indicates more than 50% boggy connected by vegetation and less than 1% outcrop.
- NEOPOLYGENIC OVERLAY
Where a sequence of geomorphic processes has produced a multi-stage or compound terrain fabric, the geomorphic modifier and class are appended in the inferred order of superposition. "Rw/Ov" means that a mound of till has been deposited over a sand dune, 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: "Rw-Ov" - an outwash plain that slopes down and is transitional to a marine terrace ("Ov - Rw") or low and partly stratified topography that blends with hummocky disintegration moraine ("Ov - Mw").
- STRATILOCATION
Natural exposures are rare, except along coasts, and are minimally available 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 "Rw/Ov" which indicates that this moraine has developed over a marine terrace.
- TERRAIN MODIFIER
Occasionally, natural characteristics are implied by the generic nomenclature assignment, but occasionally more specific terrain characteristics are available either from ground observation or by inference from distinctive morphology, or where certain features significantly form that usually associated with a particular process, as in the case of a purely sand dune, or a gravelly alluvial plain. Terrain designations are "R" for rocks and boulders, "F" for gravel and sand, "Ov" for fine sand and silt, "L" for till and clay, and "M" for mud and silt. The use of "M" is not intended to signify a meltwater pond, but the use of "M" is intended to signify a meltwater pond.



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