

SURFICIAL MATERIALS AND GEOMORPHIC FEATURES

LEGEND

QUATERNARY

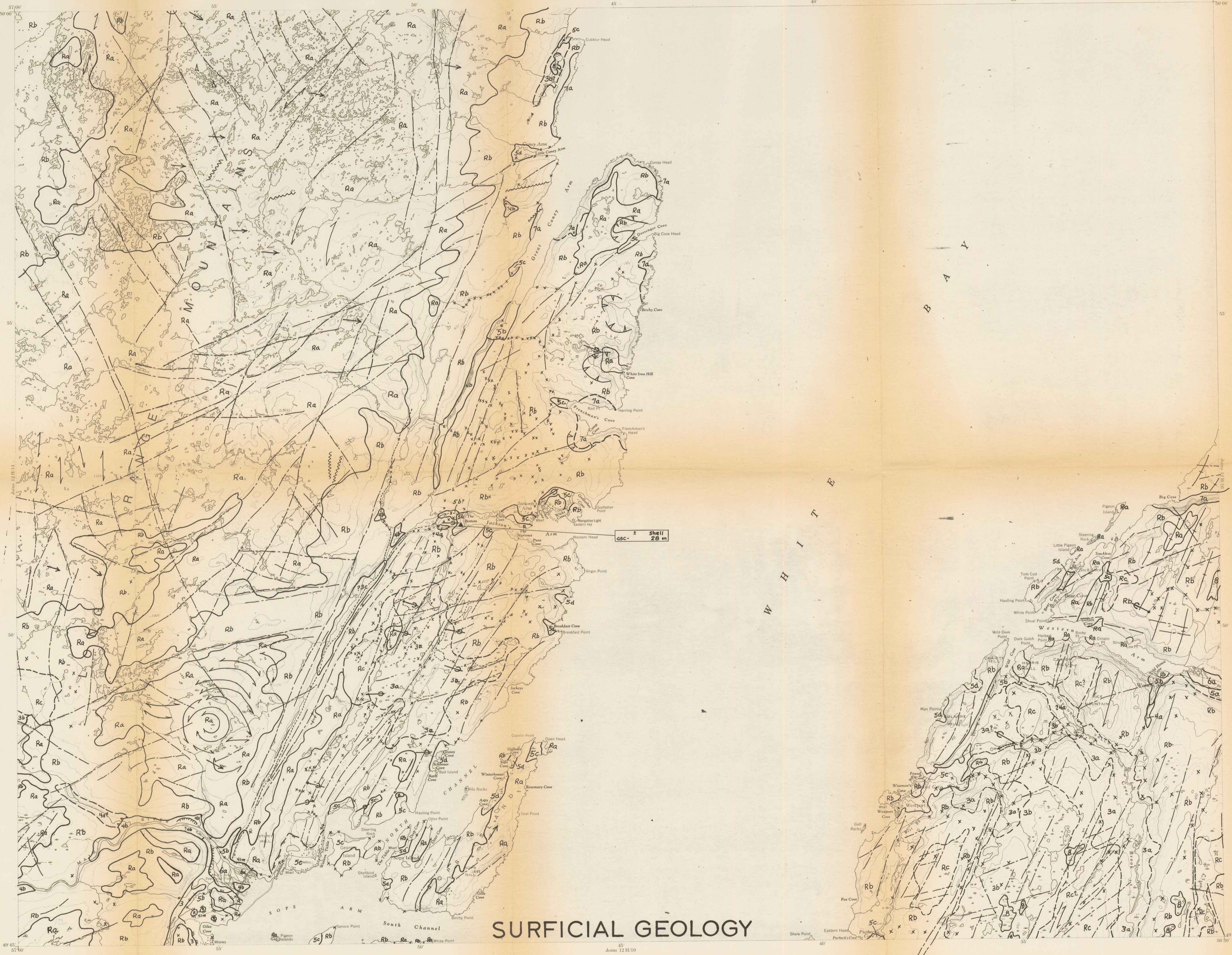
- 8 ORGANIC DEPOSITS: peat and muck underlying bogs and fens which range in thickness from more than 10 m in plateau bogs on the lowlands to less than 1 m in slope fens on the highlands.
7 COLLUVIAL DEPOSITS: material emplaced by gravity sliding and creep on steep rocky slopes, consisting mainly of blocky rubble at the foot of falling rock cliffs; 7a: undivided talus and cliffs; 7b: thick apron on lower slopes produced by coalescence of adjacent debris fans...
6 FLUVIAL DEPOSITS: mainly sandy gravel, 1-20 m thick, underlying modern floodplains, deltas and fans; may include small remnants of Holocene degradational terraces...
MARINE DEPOSITS: gravel, sand, silt, and clay, 1-30 m thick, laid down in beach, delta, and deepwater environments during postglacial submergence.
5c, 5d Beach gravel and sand in ridges, swales, and plains including modern marine deposits at the present coast...
5b Glaciomarine deltas composed of ice-contact outwash deposited at marine limit; locally fossiliferous.
5a Stony mud varying in thickness up to 20 m that was deposited in water depths of 50-100 m...
GLACIOLUVIAL DEPOSITS: gravel with sand, 3-50 m thick, laid down by meltwater beneath and in front of a glacier.
4b Outwash, 3-50 m thick, deposited on former floodplains and fans; locally includes postglacial degradational terraces...
4a Ice-contact stratified drift as hummocks and ridges (kames, kame moraines, crevasse fillings and small eskers) cut by meltwater channels...
TILLS: nonsorted debris up to 30 m or more in thickness, generally thin, bouldery and sandy over Precambrian rock highlands...
3b Till as continuous blanket, averaging 2-10 m thick, in the form of drumlinized or hummocky plains...
3a Till as discontinuous veneer, generally less than 2 m thick, with numerous rock outcrops and interspersed bedrock areas.
2b Till of variable thickness and composition with morainic topography partly subdued by solifluction...
2a Till of variable thickness and composition, where all traces of glacial relief have been graded by protracted solifluction...
1 RESIDUUM: rubble and gran produced by disintegration of bedrock in place; possibly not covered by Quaternary glaciers.

PRE-QUATERNARY

- Bedrock of various ages and lithologies showing strongly undulating relief of basins and knobs produced by glacial erosion; includes cliffs cut by glacial and coastal erosion, and areas stripped by nivation and wave washing.
Rc Bedrock areas interspersed with undivided patches of thin till veneer.
Rb Bedrock areas largely obscured by forest vegetation in which patches of till may be present mainly in low areas.
Ra Bare bedrock denuded by glaciation and by modern and postglacial nivation and marine washing.

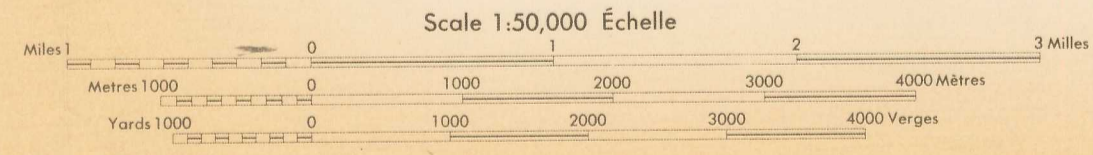
SYMBOLS

- Geological boundary (defined, approximate, inferred)
Ridge following rock structure; sedimentary stratification, metamorphic foliation
Rock outcrop
Cirque; pre-last glaciation, post-last glaciation
Drumlin, fluting; directional, non-directional
Crag-and-tail hill (rock hill with drift lodged on down-glacier side)
Roche moutonnée, rock drumlin, stoss-and-lee (ice-streamlined bedrock)
Striation (numbers indicate relative age based on cross-cutting relationships)
Esker
Crevasse filling (ice-contact gravel ridge)
Kame, isolated gravel knoll
Kettle, ice-block depression
End moraine, sharp-crested, subdued or buried by marine action
Minor moraine, ribbed moraine
Ice-contact face (teeth facing glacier margin)
Meltwater channel; large and small proglacial, submarginal (with barb on uphill side)
Marine limit; defined, approximate
Proglacial and postglacial lake shoreline; defined, approximate
Raised beach
Terrace edge (marine and fluvial)
Sinkhole; single depression, line of sinks along stratification
Rock glacier (inactive)
Avalanche track
Mudflow, landslide, slump (in till and marine clay)
Sackung (large-scale cliff failure in bedrock)
Solifluction terraces, lobes, stripes
Nivation hollow
Stadial boundary (upper and outer glacial limit); Late Wisconsinan, older
Composition, genesis or thickness of material uncertain
Carbon-14 age determination (date, material, lab number, elevation)
Fossil locality (Quaternary marine shells with CSC collection number)
Float occurrence (transported mineralized debris)



SURFICIAL GEOLOGY

JACKSON'S ARM
WHITE BAY SOUTH DISTRICT
NEWFOUNDLAND
Scale 1:50,000 Échelle



Geology and cartography by Douglas R. Grant, 1985, 1986

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