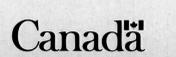




- SURFICIAL GEOLOGY**
- QUATERNARY**
- NONGLACIAL ENVIRONMENT**
- 7 ORGANIC DEPOSITS: lichen-moss, sedge, and woody peat; 1.5 to 3 m thick; may occur at or up to 3 m above the water table; includes both bog peat and fen peat. Peat mantles most geological features.
  - FLUVIAL DEPOSITS: material deposited by streams within active drainage systems since the retreat of the sea, proglacial lakes, or glacial ice.
  - ★ 6 Alluvial sediments: silt, sand, and rounded gravel, commonly terraced; thicknesses range from a thin veneer up to 30 m; deposited by running water as floodplains, spits, point bars, and islands; this unit contains minor deltaic sediments.
- NONGLACIAL AND GLACIAL ENVIRONMENT**
- 5 MARINE/GLACIOMARINE DEPOSITS: well sorted, stratified sand to stony silt deposited in Tyrrell Sea, and glacial deposits modified by marine processes during of/flip; commonly overlain by peat.
  - LACUSTRINE/GLACIOLACUSTRINE DEPOSITS: massive to bedded silt-clay with granules, overlain by a veneer of sand. Deposited in glacial Lake Agassiz; where deposits are thin, they mirror the underlying glacial and bedrock structures, and where thick, they form a flat plain.
  - 4b Nearshore sediments: well sorted sand and gravel; occurs as a ridge or series of ridges with 1 to 4 m of relief; includes beaches, bars, spits, and ice-pushed ridges.
  - ★ 4a Offshore sediments: well sorted clay, silt, and sand; thickness ranges from a thin veneer up to 20 m; surface characterized by iceberg scours and extensive areas of peat.
- GLACIAL ENVIRONMENT**
- GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS: water sorted, stratified sand and gravelly sand deposited in, around, or near a glacier, largely as a result of meltwater flow.
  - ★ 3 Outwash sediments: well rounded, cross-stratified sands and gravels, 3 m to 20 m thick, characterized by braided channels and kettle depressions; occurs along the flanks of eskers or in the bottom of subglacial and proglacial meltwater channels; surfaces are commonly terraced and hummocky.
  - ★ 2 Ice contact stratified drift: well sorted, poorly stratified sand and gravel kame deposits, 10 to 30 m high, stratified sand and minor gravel esker deposits, 5 to 20 m high, and recessional, end, or interlobate moraines. Kames occur as irregular mounds flanking eskers. Eskers occur as elongate ridges, generally parallel to the direction of ice movement.
  - GLACIAL DEPOSITS (TILL): poorly sorted debris deposited at the front of or beneath glaciers or under ice shelves. The tills of the western side of the province are sandy to silty sand and have a high percentage of clasts derived from granitic terrain; the tills of the eastern side are generally silty and highly calcareous.
  - 1a Till veneer: sand, usually less than 1 m thick, interspersed with areas of thicker till, bedrock, marine or lacustrine sediments. Surface reflects the underlying bedrock structure.
- BEDROCK PRE-QUATERNARY**
- R2 Paleozoic rock: sedimentary carbonate rocks; dolomitic limestone and dolomite.
  - ★ R1 Precambrian rock: largely massive granitic and gneissic rock with isolated bands of volcanic rock.
- SYMBOLS**
- x small bedrock outcrop
  - ↖ striae (ice flow direction known, unknown)
  - ↔ crossed striae (is oldest)
  - ⊘ drumlin
  - ⊘ fluting
  - ↖ crag and tail (direction of ice flow known)
  - ↖ roche moutonnée
  - ↖ esker (direction of flow known, unknown)
  - beach ridge
- Geology by M.D. Clarke, 1987
- ★ Unit may not appear on this map.

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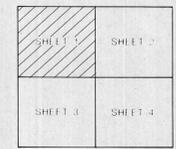
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OPEN FILE 1900  
SURFICIAL GEOLOGY  
**FLIN FLON**  
MANITOBA/SASKATCHEWAN

Scale 1:125 000 - Échelle 1/125 000

Kilometres 0 2 4 6 8 10 Kilometres  
Universal Transverse Mercator Projection / Projection transversale universelle de Mercator  
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