



SURFICIAL GEOLOGY

SURFICIAL DEPOSITS QUATERNARY

7 ORGANIC DEPOSITS: lichen mats, sedge and woody peat; thickness variable; beds bog peat and fine peat occupies most topographic line and the floodplain.

8 ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS: silt, sand and massed gravel, commonly unsorted; thickness variable, ranging from a thin veneer, up to several metres; deposited by streams with active drainage systems.

9 NONGLACIAL AND GLACIAL ENVIRONMENT

MARKINEGLACIOMARINE DEPOSITS: well sorted sand, stratified sand to silt; all deposited in Tyrrell Sea, and glacial deposits modified by marine processes during glacial; commonly covered by peat.

10 CLAYEY SANDS: well sorted silt, sand and gravel, up to 3 m thick; occurs as a series of ridges in the form of benches, bars, spurs, and ice-point ridges, or as a fan plain.

11 CLAYEY SANDS: poorly sorted silt, very silty, and sand with layers of sandstone and gravel and well-sorted sand; probably a silt plain levelled by filling of depressions and fractures by water; thicknesses of up to 2 m; near marine limit and increasing towards Hudson Bay; may contain marine fossils and is commonly overlain by peat.

12 GLACIOLACUSTRINE DEPOSITS: massive laminated sand, silt and clay, commonly overlain by peat; may form a thin veneer underlying glacial and lacustrine deposits; lacustrine sediments comprise a blanket of sand grading basinal and lacustrine deposits; may contain peat and underlying topography and form flat surfaces commonly mantled with peat.

13 SANDSTONE AND LIMESTONE DEPOSITS: weathered sandstone comprises well sorted sand, gravel and cobbles, occurring in a series of ridges, 1 to 2 metres in height; glacially deposited; lacustrine sediments comprise a blanket of sand grading basinal and lacustrine deposits; may contain peat and underlying topography and form flat surfaces commonly mantled with peat.

14 CLAYEY SANDS: laminated sand, silt and clay; thickness variable, ranging from a thin veneer to one of metres in thickness; thick accumulations from glacial surfaces commonly characterized by extensive peat cover.

GLACIAL ENVIRONMENT

GLACIOLUVIAL DEPOSITS: water sorted, stratified sand and gravelly sand and cobbles, deposited in a series of ridges, 1 to 2 metres in height; ice-contact stratified drift; composed of unsorted sand, gravel, cobbles and boulders, deposited by meltwater flowing in contact with, or proximal to glacier ice; thickness variable, ranging from 2 to 20 metres; commonly forms prominent relief features including eskers, kames, crevasse fillings, ice-contact deltas and recessed, and ice-marginal terraces.

15 CLAYEY SANDS: well rounded, cross-stratified sands and gravels, 3 to 20 m thick, characterized by basal channels and kame depressions; may form valley trains or outwash fans; surfaces are commonly terraced and terraced.

GLACIAL DEPOSITS: all and related sediments, comprising alluvial to fluvioglacial, glacial till, and ice-contact deposits, or under ice; may occur in a variety of settings, including ice-contact, ice-marginal, and ice-contact; may contain a large proportion of debris derived from crystalline bedrock lithologies. Features are eskers, kames, and other glacial deposits in situ and contain a large proportion of calcareous debris derived from Palaeozoic carbonate lithologies (including Hudson Bay and adjacent terranes).

16 TILL BLANKET: forms a continuous cover, 1 to several metres in thickness, marking retreating glacial margin; surface commonly flat, and may be covered by a veneer of Lake Agassiz clay.

17 TILL BLANKET: forms a discontinuous cover, ranging from 0 to 3 metres in thickness; these deposits may fill isolated bedrock depressions; surface commonly reflects underlying bedrock structure.

BEDROCK

80 PALAEZOIC ROCK: sedimentary carbonate rocks; dolomitic limestone and dolomite.

81 PRECAMBRIAN ROCK: metasedimentary rocks of metamorphic and meta-sedimentary origin; associated felsic to mafic intrusive lithologies.

SYMBOLS

- × small bedrock outcrop
- surface flow direction known, unknown, or inferred
- crevasse train (1 = older)
- fluting
- clog and tail (direction of ice flow known)
- kettle hole
- * non-sorted, sand or siltstone matrix
- esker (direction of flow known, unknown)
- * meltwater channel (large, small)
- bench ridge
- thermokarst depression
- dunes
- ice-contact delta
- * flooded area

* unit or symbol does not appear on this map sheet

Geology by R. N. W. Dillahun, C. A. Kaszycki, 1984, and V. J. Way Nee, 1985.
Compiled by C. A. Kaszycki and V. J. Way Nee, 1985.

64 F	64 G	64 H
OF 1231	OF 2020	64 A
64 C	64 B	64 A
OF 1258	OF 2018	
63 N	63-O	63 F
OF 2021		

SURFICIAL GEOLOGY

BROCHET

MANITOBA
Scale 1:125 000 - Échelle 1/125 000

Universal Transverse Mercator Projection
Projection transverse universelle de Mercator
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Contribution to Canada-Manitoba Minerals Development Agreement 1984-89, a subsidiary agreement under the Economic and Regional Development Agreement. Project funded by the Geological Survey of Canada.
Contribution à l'Entente auxiliaire Canada-Manitoba sur l'exploitation minière 1984-89 faisant partie de l'Entente de développement économique et régional. Ce projet a été financé par la Commission géologique du Canada.

Manitoba Energy and Mines
Energy, Mines and Resources Canada
Énergie, Mines et Ressources Canada

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1331
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA
COMMISSION GÉOLOGIQUE DU CANADA
OTTAWA
1989

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