

Thompson 85 mi 136 km



SURFICIAL GEOLOGY

SURFICIAL DEPOSITS

- NONGLACIAL ENVIRONMENT

 ORGANIC DEPOSITS: lichen-moss, sedge, and woody peat; thickness variable; includes both bog peat and fen peat; occupies most topographic lows within the landscape.

 ALLIVIAL DEPOSITS: silt, sand and rounded gravel, commonly terraced:
- ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS: silt, sand and rounded gravel, commonly terraced; thickness variable, ranging from a thin veneer, up to several metres; deposited by streams within active drainage systems.

 NONGLACIAL AND GLACIAL ENVIRONMENT

 MARINE/GLACIOMARINE DEPOSITS: well sorted sand stratified sand
- MARINE/GLACIOMARINE DEPOSITS: well sorted sand, stratified sand to stony silt deposited in Tyrell Sea, and glacial deposits modified by marine processes during offlap; commonly overlain by peat.
 *5b Nearshore Sediments: well sorted silt, sand and gravel; up to 3 m thick; occurs as a series of ridges in the form of beaches, bars, spits, and ice-pushed ridges, or as a
- *5a Offshore Sediments: poorly sorted clayey silt, stony silt, and sand with pockets of nearshore sand and gravel and windblown sand; probably a till plain levelled by filling of degressions and plantion by wave action; thicknesses of up to 2 m near marine limit and increasing towards Hudson Bay; may contain marine fossils and
- is commonly overlain by organic materials

 GLACIOLACUSTRINE DEPOSITS: massive to laminated sand, silt and clay, commonly overlain by a veneer of sand; deposited in glacial Lake Agassiz; thickness variable; deposits may form a thin veneer mimicking underlying glacial and bedrock topography; thick sequences mask underlying topography and form
- planar surfaces commonly mantled with peat.

 Nearshore and littoral sediments: nearshore sediments comprise well sorted sand, gravel and cobbles, occurring as one or a series of ridges, 1 to 4 metres in height; includes beaches, bars and spits; commonly well developed on wave washed glaciofluvial deposits; littoral sediments comprise a blanket of sand grading basin-
- ward into undifferentiated silt and clay.

 4a Offshore sediments: laminated sand, silt and clay; thickness variable, ranging from a thin veneer to tens of metres in thickness; thick accumulations form planar surfaces commonly characterized by extensive peat cover.
- GLACIAL ENVIRONMENT
 GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS: water sorted, stratified sand and gravelly
- sand and cobbles, deposited in, around, or near a glacier 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; may form valley trains or outwash fans; surfaces are commonly terraced and hummocky.
 2 Ice-contact stratified drift: composed of interstratified sand, gravel, cobbles and diamicton, deposited by meltwater flowing in contact with, or proximal to glacier ice; thickness variable, ranging from 5 to 50 metres; commonly forms positive relief features including eskers, kames, crevasse fillings, ice-contact deltas and recessional, end or interlobate moraines.
 GLACIAL DEPOSITS: till and related sediments, comprising unsorted to poorly sorted debris deposited at the front of or beneath glaciers, or under ice shelves. Glacial deposits in the western part of the study area (NTS 63N, 64C and
- contain a large proportion of calcareous debris derived from Paleozoic carbonate lithologies flooring Hudson Bay and adjacent lowlands.

 1b Till Blanket: forms a continuous cover, 1 to several metres in thickness, masking underlying bedrock topography; surface commonly fluted, and may be covered by a veneer of Lake Agassiz clay.

64F) are sandy and contain a large proportion of debris derived from crystalline shield lithologies. Farther east (NTS 64B and 64G), glacial deposits are silty and

1a Till Veneer: forms a discontinuous cover, ranging from 0 to 3 metres in thickness; thicker deposits may fill isolated bedrock depressions; surface morphology reflects underlying bedrock structure;

PRE-QUATERNARY

- *R2 PALEOZOIC ROCK: sedimentary carbonate rocks; dolomitic linestone and dolomite.

 R1 PRECAMBRIAN ROCK: east/west trending belts of metasedimentary and
 - x small bedrock outcrop

 striae (ice flow direction known, unknown ill defined)

metavolcanic rocks and associated felsic to mafic intrusive lithologies.

- \gtrsim crossed striae (1 = oldest)
- fluting

 * crag and tail (direction of ice flow known)
- * kettle hole
 recessional, end or interlobate moraine
- esker (direction of flow known, unknown)

 * meltwater channel (large, small)
- thermokarst depression

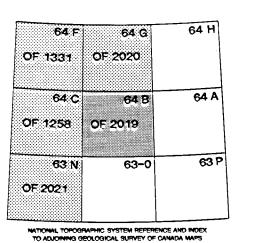
* unit or symbol does not appear on this map sheet

- ice-contact delta
- · ·

Geology by C.A. Kaszycki, 1985, 1986.

Compiled by C. A. Kaszycki and V. J. Way Nee, 1987.
Reference:

1986: Surficial Geology of north-central Manitoba; Geological Survey of Canada, Memoir 419, 57p. Accompanied by Map 1603A, Surficial Geology, north-central Manitoba, scale 1: 500,000.



SURFICIAL GEOLOGY

UHLMAN LAKE

Scale 1:125 000 - Échelle 1/125 000

res 2 0 2 4 6 8 10 Kilomètr

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GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA
COMMISSION GÉOLOGIQUE DU CANADA
OTTAWA
1989

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