

LEGEND

A younger unit overlying an older unit is denoted by, for example, 9T.  
 A mixed unit is shown as the main unit first, comprising more than 50%,  
 and the secondary unit in brackets, for example 2B(1).  
 Coloured legend blocks indicate map units that appear on this map.  
 Not all map symbols shown in the legend necessarily appear on this map.

- QUATERNARY**
- HOLOCENE**
- 10 LACUSTRINE DEPOSITS: sand; 1-2 m thick; beaches, bars, spits
  - 9 ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS: sand, silt, muck; minor gravel; 1-3 m thick; occurs on floodplains and low terraces
  - 8 EOLIAN DEPOSITS: fine to very fine sand; 1-3 m thick; small dunes in lee of rock knobs
  - 7 ORGANIC DEPOSITS: peat and muck; 1-4 m thick; muskegs, fens string bogs; commonly overlies glaciolacustrine mud
- NONGLACIAL**
- LATE WISCONSINAN PROGLACIAL AND GLACIAL**
- GLACIOLACUSTRINE DEPOSITS:** sediments deposited into glacial Lake Agassiz predominantly as undrained and tilted deposits
- 6 Littoral and shallow water deposits: sand, gravel, silt; 1-3 m thick; small beach ridges; 6a, gravel and gravely sand, 6b, sand with silty fine sand
  - 5 Deep water deposits: laminated to varved clay, silt and fine sand; 1-75 m thick; mainly occupies depressions
  - 4 GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS: sediments deposited predominantly into glacial Lake Agassiz as subaqueous fans and subaerially in braided streams
  - 4 Outwash deposits: sand and gravel; 1-5 m thick; occurs as braidplains; 4a, mainly gravel, 4b, sand with gravely sand
  - 3 Ice-contact deposits: rippled sand (thin silt, clay interbeds), gravel, boulders; minor till; 5-15 m thick; and moraines, mainly formed of subaqueous sediment, isolated subaqueous fans, and adjacent eskers
- GLACIAL**
- GLACIAL DEPOSITS:** sediment deposited directly from glacial ice
- 2 Till; gravely to bouldery, sandy to sandy-silt till; noncalcareous; 1-6 m thick; blankets bedrock
  - 1 Drift and rock: rock dominated terrain (25-80% outcrop) with scattered boulders; thin till and stratified deposits, 1-3 m thick in depressions; 1a, calcareous till; sandy to sandy-silt till
- PRECAMBRIAN**
- R Rock: > 80% outcrop; ice and water eroded Archean granitic, metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks; patches of thin drift and scattered boulder lags

- Geological boundary: ————
- Small bedrock outcrops (not shown for units R or 1): x
- Glacial striae (ice flow direction inferred): ————
- Glacial fluting: ————
- Moraine ridge: ————
- Ice contact slope: ————
- Esker (direction of flow inferred): ————
- Kettle hole: ————
- Abandoned shoreline feature: ————
- Terrace escarpment (fluvial): ————
- Eolian dunes: ————
- Sand or gravel pit: ————
- Quarry or mine workings: ————
- Peat extraction site: ————
- Till sample analyzed: ▲ 87G7
- Till sample not analyzed: △ 87G7
- Borehole location: ■ D1

Geology by G.V. Minning 1987, 1988, and D.R. Sharpe 1987-1989

Geological cartography by the Geological Survey of Canada

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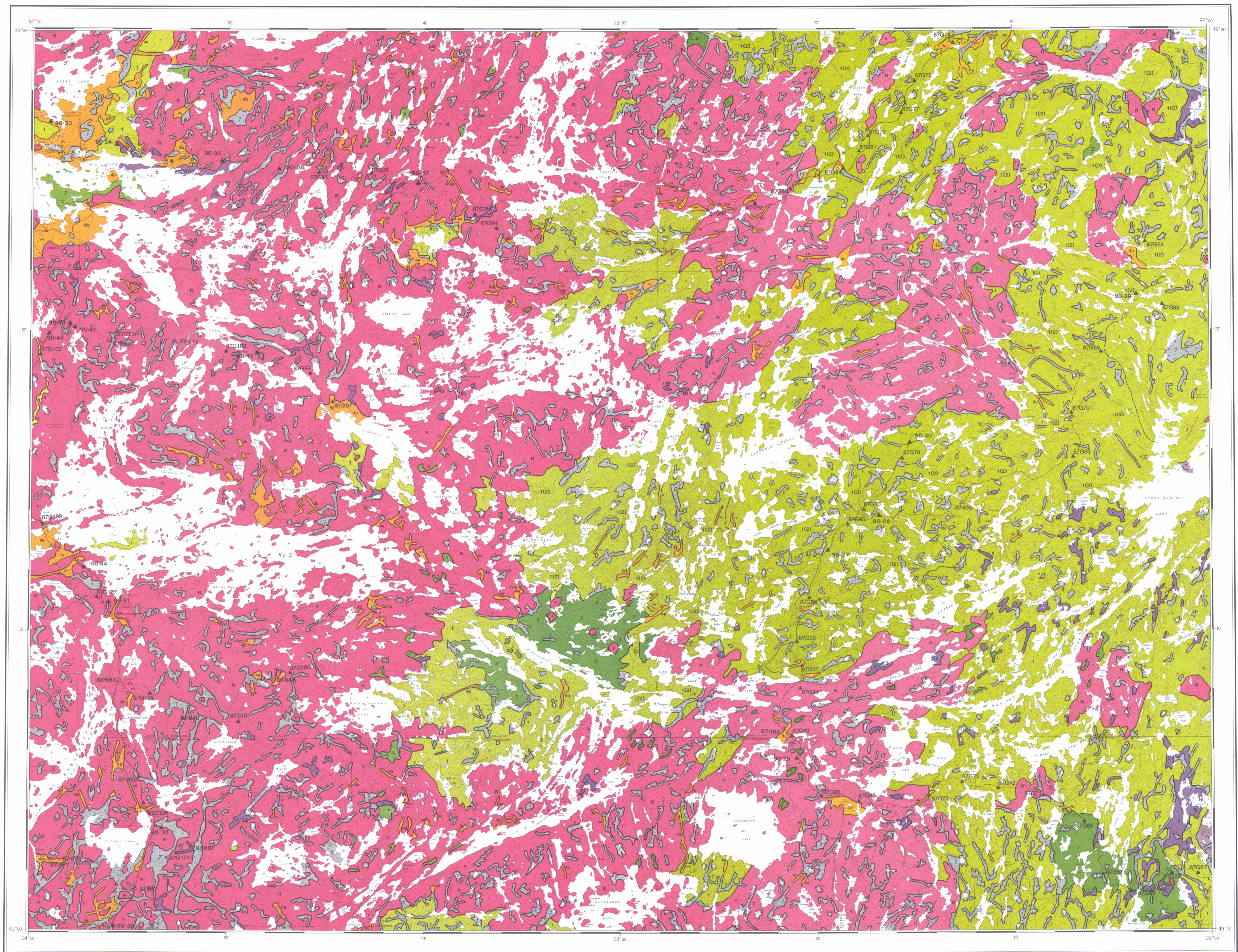
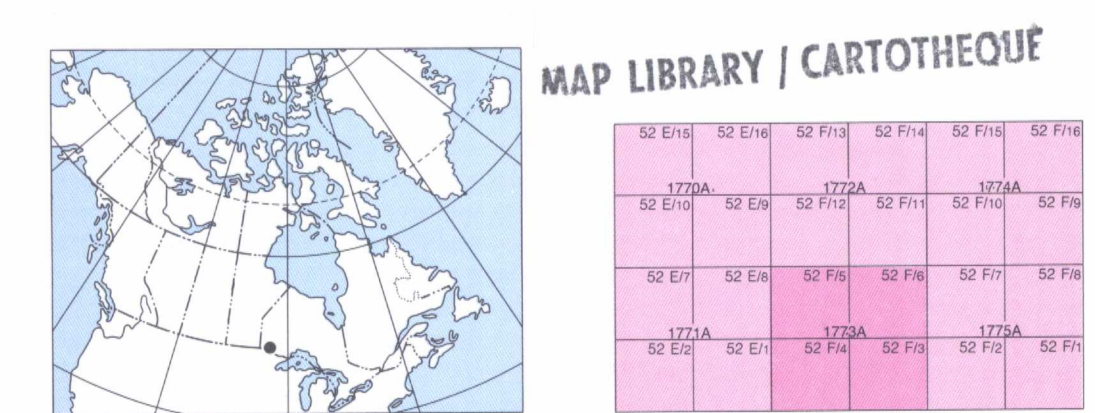
Mean magnetic declination 1990, 02°35' East, decreasing 7.1' annually. Readings vary from 02°03' E in the NE corner to 03°16' E in the SW corner of the map

Elevations in feet above mean sea level

Contribution to Canada-Ontario 1985 Mineral Development Subsidiary Agreement under the Economic and Regional Development Agreement Project funded by the Geological Survey of Canada  
 Contribution à l'Entente économique Canada-Ontario sur l'exploitation minière 1985 dans le cadre de l'Entente de développement économique et régional. Ce projet a été financé par la Commission géologique du Canada

MAP 1773A  
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**ROWAN LAKE** A 29 1991  
 ONTARIO GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
 COMMISSION GÉOLOGIQUE  
 Scale 1:100 000 - Échelle 1/100 000

Kilometres 0 2 4 6 Kilomètres  
 Universal Transverse Mercator Projection Projection transversale universelle de Mercator  
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