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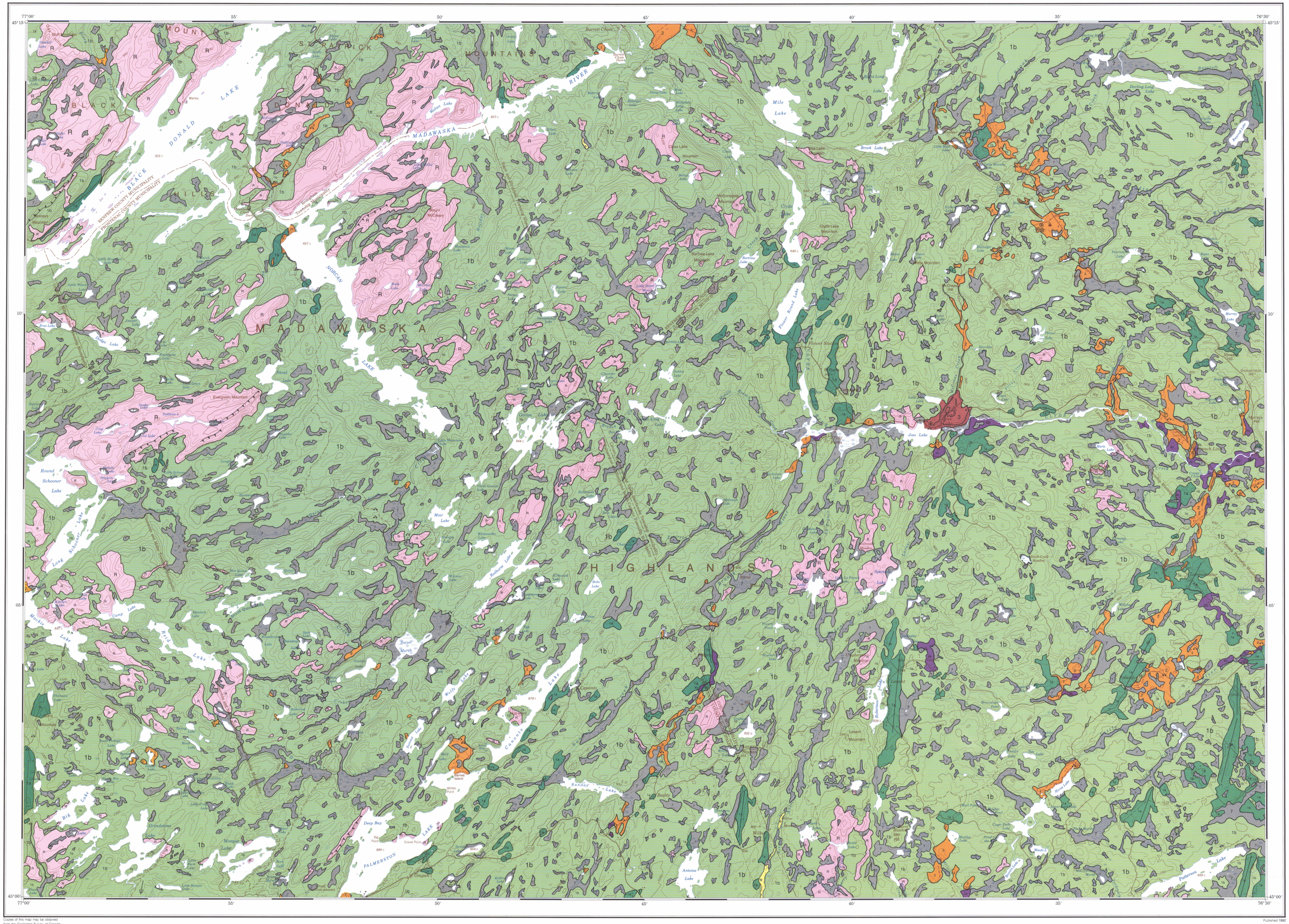
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA / COMMISSION GÉOLOGIQUE DU CANADA



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Published 1992

MAP 1798A

SURFICIAL GEOLOGY

CLYDE FORKS

ONTARIO

Scale 1:50 000 - Échelle 1/50 000

Kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 Kilomètres

Universal Transverse Mercator Projection
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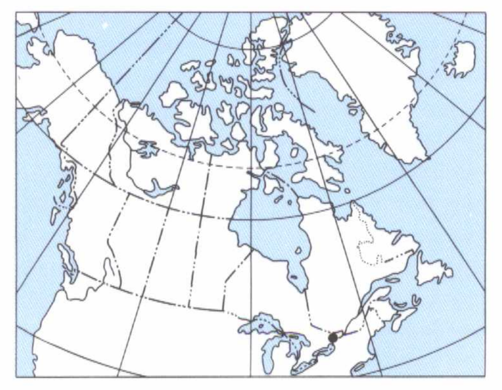
Contribution to Canada-Ontario 1985 Mineral Development Subsidiary Agreement under the Economic and Regional Development Agreement. Project funded by the Geological Survey of Canada.

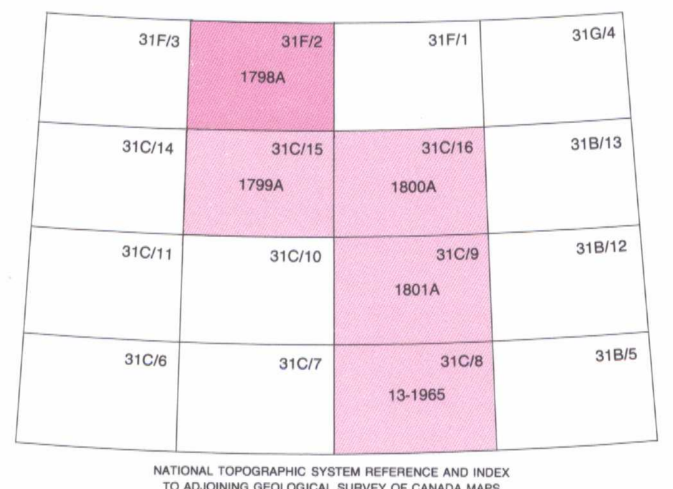
Contribution à l'Entente auxiliaire Canada/Ontario sur l'exploitation minérale 1985 dans le cadre de l'Entente de développement économique et régional. Ce projet a été financé par la Commission géologique du Canada.

CANADA ONTARIO Mineral Development Exploitation Minérale

Canada



INDEX MAP



NATIONAL TOPOGRAPHIC SYSTEM REFERENCE AND INDEX TO ADJOINING GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA MAPS

LEGEND

This legend is common to maps 1798A, 1799A, 1800A and 1801A, coloured legend blocks indicate map units that appear on this map

QUATERNARY

POSTGLACIAL DEPOSITS

7 — *ORGANIC DEPOSITS:* mainly muck and peat; 1 to 5 m thick; occurs in bogs, fens, swamps and poorly drained areas

6 — *ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS:* silt, sand, and gravel with minor organic material; 1 to 5 m thick; modern floodplain or deltaic deposits; surfaces commonly scarred by abandoned channels

PROGLACIAL AND GLACIAL DEPOSITS

MARINE DEPOSITS: stratified to massive, clay to gravel deposited in deltaic, littoral, estuarine, nearshore, and deep water environments of the Champlain Sea; rarely fossiliferous; in many places underlain by glaciolacustrine sediments

5b — *Littoral and nearshore sediments:* gravel, gravelly sand, sand, minor silt, generally well sorted; 1 to 25 m thick; occurs as beaches, bars, or sheets; includes deltaic and estuarine deposits

5a — *Offshore sediments:* silt, silty clay, and clay, locally overlain by thin sand; 1 to 10 m thick

GLACIOLACUSTRINE DEPOSITS: stratified to massive, clay to gravel deposited in deltaic, littoral, nearshore, and deep water environments of glacial lakes

4b — *Littoral and nearshore sediments:* gravel, gravelly sand, sand, minor clay, generally well sorted; 1 to 25 m thick; includes nearshore and deltaic deposits; generally occurs as fills in topographic depressions

4a — *Offshore sediments:* silt, silty clay, clay, minor sand; 1 to 10 m thick; laminated to massive

GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS: stratified sediments deposited at or near the glacier margin by meltwater streams

3 — *Proglacial sediments:* gravel, gravelly sand, and sand; 1 to 10 m thick; includes outwash; occurs as terrace remnants that are generally graded to former glacial lake or sea levels

2 — *Ice contact sediments:* boulder and/or cobble gravel, gravelly sand, sand, minor silt and diamicton; 5 to 30 m thick; includes ice marginal subaqueous fan, esker and delta deposits

GLACIAL DEPOSITS: sandy or in places silty diamicton; minor lenses or stringers of sand or silt; deposited directly by the ice as till

1b — *Till veneer:* discontinuous cover over rock; average thickness less than 1 m on interfluves, thickens locally in small depressions and on the lee sides of bedrock knobs; may include discontinuous, thin (less than 1 m) pockets of sand and gravel or silty clay in low lying areas

1a — *Till blanket:* generally continuous cover which masks bedrock morphology, few outcrops; greater than 1 m thick on interfluves; where streamlined, thickness commonly exceeds 2 m; small deposits of stratified sand, gravel, and boulders commonly occur on the down-ice end of streamlined features

PRE-QUATERNARY

BEDROCK: rock, locally with a thin (less than 0.5 m) and discontinuous cover of surficial sediments

R (underlined) — *Paleozoic rock, undivided;* includes limestone, dolomite, sandstone, and locally shale; relatively flat-lying, occurring as bare tabular outcrops

R — *Precambrian rock, undivided;* medium to high grade gneiss, carbonate metasediments, metavolcanics, felsic intrusives, mafic intrusives, and noncalcareous metasediments; structurally complex; mainly forming rolling or hilly rock knob uplands

Geological boundary
Escarpment in bedrock
Striae (direction of ice flow assumed)
Drumlin or other streamlined feature parallel to ice flow direction; length of symbol proportional to length of feature
Esker
Kettle
Abandoned fluvial channel
Delta
Escarpment in unconsolidated material
Pit in unconsolidated materials; mainly in gravel and sand but in places in clay or till
*Fossil locality; freshwater species**

**Freshwater ostracode, Candona subtriangulata (C. Rodrigues, University of Windsor, personal communication, 1989)*

Geology by I.M. Kettles 1987, 1988. Assisted in field by J. Cousineau 1987, 1988

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Geological cartography by the Geological Survey of Canada

Any revisions or additional geological information known to the user would be welcomed by the Geological Survey of Canada

Base map at the same scale published by the Surveys and Mapping Branch in 1984

Copies of the topographical edition of this map may be obtained from the Canada Map Office, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0E9

Magnetic declination 1991, 13°04′ West, increasing 2.3′ annually

Elevations in feet above mean sea level

Recommended citation:
Kettles, I.M.
1992: Surficial Geology, Clyde Forks, Ontario, Geological Survey of Canada, Map 1798A, scale 1:50 000

1798A