



MAP 1800A

SURFICIAL GEOLOGY

PERTH

ONTARIO

Scale 1:50 000 - Échelle 1/50 000

Universal Transverse Mercator Projection Projection transverse universelle de Mercator

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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

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

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;

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

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

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

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

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

| 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

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

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

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

Paleozoic rock, undivided; includes limestone, dolomite, sandstone, and locally shale; relatively flat-lying, occurring as bare tabular outcrops

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

Rock outcrop

Geological boundary

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

Assumed marine limit

Former strandline position of the Champlain Sea

Bedrock quarry

Pit in unconsolidated materials; mainly in gravel and sand but in places in clay or till

Fossil locality; freshwater species*, marine species**

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

Geology by I.M. Kettles 1988, 1989. Assisted in the field by J. Cousineau 1988, 1989

* *Marine shells, Macoma baltica (E.P. Henderson, personal

communication, 1990)

The author acknowledges information obtained from field notes of E.P. Henderson 1966 and W.W. Shilts 1986

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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 1978

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°22' West, increasing 2.1' annually

Elevations in feet above mean sea level

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SAN

31C/15

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1801A

1799A

31C/6

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Copies of this map may be obtained from the Geological Survey of Canada:

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CANADA ONTARIO

INDEX MAP