

L E G E N D

This legend is common for maps 1847A to 1851A  
\* Some units or symbols may not appear on this map

QUATERNARY  
HOLOCENE

NONGLACIAL ENVIRONMENT

14	<b>ALLUVIUM:</b> sand and gravel with detrital organic beds; commonly less than 5m thick; occurs as braided floodplains
	<b>MARINE SEDIMENTS:</b> gravel, sand, silt and clay in coarsening upward sequences; 1-30m thick; deposited in littoral, deltaic and offshore environments during regression of the postglacial sea
13	<b>Littoral deposits:</b> bouldery and flaggy gravel; 2-6m thick; occurs as flights of emerged beach ridges. West coast flights of boulder beaches developed on end moraines; some east coast flights of gravel and shingle beaches are derived from shattered limestone
12	<b>Deltaic deposits:</b> planar- and cross-bedded sand and silt locally containing organic detritus and algal mats; occurs as a coarsening upwards sequences 5-30m thick; fossiliferous; forms terraces where debris from the glacier snout and glaciofluvial sediments emptied into the sea
11a 11b	<b>Offshore and sub-littoral deposits:</b> stratified sand and silt with few ice rafted boulders and dropstones, in some places gravelly near the surface; sparsely fossiliferous. 11a, blanket deposits 1-10m thick, forming plains, extensively covered by mudboils. 11b, veneer deposits, less than 1m thick, mimicing the surface form of underlying rock

PROGLACIAL AND GLACIAL ENVIRONMENT

10	<b>GLACIOMARINE DEPOSITS and MARINE VENEER/TILL:</b> stony sandy silt or stony clay with ice rafted boulders and dropstones; poorly sorted, locally massive; contains shell fragments; 1-5m thick; mantles and mimics underlying till surfaces
* 9	<b>GLACIOLACUSTRINE DEPOSITS:</b> silt and fine sand; 1-3m thick; deposited in valleys occupied by temporary glacier- or moraine-dammed lakes; forms veneers over till <b>GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS:</b> poorly stratified sand and gravel; 1-10m thick; deposited behind, at, and in front of the ice margin by glacial meltwater
8	<b>Outwash:</b> cross-stratified sand and rounded gravel; 1-10m thick; occurs as kettled terraces and braided fans
7	<b>Kame and esker deposits:</b> poorly sorted sand and gravel with rounded boulders; 5-15m thick; forms isolated hummocks and sinuous ridges. Below marine limit, eskers have been intensively modified by wave action

EARLY HOLOCENE AND LATE PLEISTOCENE (WISCONSINAN)  
GLACIAL ENVIRONMENT

	<b>TILL:</b> chiefly unsorted glacial debris (diamicton); 1-30m thick; deposited by basal meltout and lodgment. Bouldery till deposited by local ice caps covers much of the area, and merges with the sandy till of the Laurentide (Foxe) ice regime <b>Sandy Laurentide till:</b> olive grey stony granitic till with a sandy matrix; up to 20m thick; occurs as veneers, blankets, and hummocky deposits
* 6	<b>Hummocky till:</b> chiefly granitic till; 5-30m thick; forms a prominent hummocky ridge marking a major recessional ice margin, and diffuse zones marking boundaries between ice regimes
5	<b>Till blanket:</b> 1-10m thick; forms gently rolling plains; some areas have large frost fissures
4	<b>Till veneer:</b> less than 1m thick; occurs in patches over rock and is interspersed with rock outcrop; deposits are thin enough to reveal details of underlying rock structure <b>Bouldery local till:</b> bouldery till consisting of blocky clasts in a sandy gross matrix, together with a small number of far-travelled erratics
* 3	<b>Till blanket:</b> 1-5m thick; forms a nearly flat plain with zones of shallow, ephemeral ice-marginal channels
2	<b>Till veneer:</b> less than 1m thick; overlies bedrock as a distinct unit, or grades laterally and vertically into outcrop and broken rock

PERIGLACIAL AND GLACIAL ENVIRONMENT

1	<b>BROKEN ROCK/FELSENMEER:</b> blocky rubble derived from the disaggregation of bedrock by frost riving and by hydration or chemical weathering along micro-fractures; blocks are 0.5-2m across and have unweathered surfaces; unit grades downwards into coherent bedrock
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PRE-QUATERNARY

	<b>ROCK, Precambrian:</b> bare, coherent outcrop of various lithologies and ages; locally glacially polished and striated, scoured into streamlined bedforms, and deeply eroded into U-shaped troughs in the western highlands
* A	Aphebian deformed and metamorphosed sedimentary rocks of the Penhryn Group, including marble, quartzite, and pelitic gneiss; forms glacially eroded valleys
A	Archean granitoid and other rocks including tonalite, granite, gneiss, metavolcanics, and banded iron formations; forms rugged highlands and uplands

Geological boundary					
Gossan					
Small outcrop					
Striation (ice flow direction known, unknown)					
Crag and tail					
Till flute, drumlin					
Roche moutonnée					
Moraine (end, lateral; minor)					
*Drift dispersal plume					
*Outcrop scoured by meltwater					
Esker, (direction of flow known, unknown), washed esker					
Shallow, subglacial drainageway					
*Lateral meltwater channel					
Proglacial channel					
*Glacial lake trimline					
Beach ridge					
Marine limit					
Delta					
*Solifluction megalobes					
Large ice wedge polygons					
*Frost-heaved joint lineation					
Sample site					
Fossil locality					
*Archaeological sites	*				
*Radiocarbon date locality	▼				
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