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

QUATERNARY

HOLOCENE

NONGLACIAL ENVIRONMENT

14 — ***ALLUVIUM:*** *sand and gravel with detrital organic beds; commonly less than 5m thick; occurs as braided floodplains*

MARINE SEDIMENTS: *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 — ***Littoral deposits:*** *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 — ***Deltaic deposits:*** *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 — ***Offshore and sub-littoral deposits:*** *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 — ***GLACIOMARINE DEPOSITS and MARINE VENEER/TILL:*** *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 — ***GLACIOLACUSTRINE DEPOSITS:*** *silt and fine sand; 1-3m thick; deposited in valleys occupied by temporary glacier- or moraine-dammed lakes; forms veneers over till*

GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS: *poorly stratified sand and gravel; 1-10m thick; deposited behind, at, and in front of the ice margin by glacial meltwater*

8 — ***Outwash:*** *cross-stratified sand and rounded gravel; 1-10m thick; occurs as kettled terraces and braided fans*

7 — ***Kame and esker deposits:*** *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

TILL: *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*

Sandy Laurentide till: *olive grey stony granitic till with a sandy matrix; up to 20m thick; occurs as veneers, blankets, and hummocky deposits*

6 — ***Hummocky till:*** *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 — ***Till blanket:*** *1-10m thick; forms gently rolling plains; some areas have large frost fissures*

4 — ***Till veneer:*** *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*

Bouldery local till: *bouldery till consisting of blocky clasts in a sandy gruss matrix, together with a small number of far-travelled erratics*

3 — ***Till blanket:*** *1-5m thick; forms a nearly flat plain with zones of shallow, ephemeral ice-marginal channels*

2 — ***Till veneer:*** *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 — ***BROKEN ROCK/FELSENMEER:*** *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*

PRE-QUATERNARY

ROCK, Precambrian: *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 G
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 F
* *Archaeological sites* *
Radiocarbon date locality

Date	Material
Lab no	Elevation (m)