LEGEND

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, mimicking 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 Penrhyn 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	X
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	▼

Date	Material
Lab no	Elevation (m)