

LEGEND

SURFICIAL DEPOSITS

QUATERNARY

POSTGLACIAL DEPOSITS

5

ORGANIC DEPOSITS: Muck and peat; 1 to 2 m thick; occurs in fens, marshes, bogs and swamps; accumulates mainly along modern floodplains

4

ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS: Silt, sand, and gravel with minor organic material; 1-3 m thick; deposited on modern floodplains or deltas; surfaces commonly scarred by abandoned channels

PROGLACIAL AND GLACIAL DEPOSITS

3

GLACIAL LAKE DEPOSITS: Silt, fine sand, and clay; may include pockets of coarse sand, gravel, and diamicton; laminated to massive, 1-75 m thick; deposited in the deep water, nearshore, littoral, or deltaic environments of a post-Minong glacial lake which occupied the Superior basin. Projected lake levels range from 320 m in the southwestern part to 340 m in the northeastern part of the map area; in some areas includes an overlying veneer of peat or muck (<1 m thick) or eolian dunes developed on the deposit surface

GLACIALFLUVIAL DEPOSITS: *Stratified sediments deposited at or near the glacial margin by meltwater streams*

2

Ice contact glaciofluvial sediments: Gravelly sand, boulder and/or cobble gravel, sand, minor silt, and diamicton; 1-30 m thick; deposited in contact with or closely associated with glacial ice; deposits take the form of eskers, subaqueous fans, and kames

GLACIAL DEPOSITS: *Diamicton; gravelly, sandy to clayey and matrix-supported; 1-20 m thick; includes minor lenses or stringers of sand or silt; deposited as till directly by or in close association with glacial ice*

1b

Till blanket: Diamictic; generally silty to clayey; continuous cover more than 1 m thick which masks bedrock morphology, few outcrops; generally contains abundant clasts of Paleozoic limestone, dolostone, and sandstone (15-60%) and Proterozoic metasedimentary bedrock (10-30%) glacially transported from the Hudson Bay Lowland. Where thickest (>5 m), till is commonly enriched in clasts of Paleozoic carbonate and Proterozoic metasedimentary rock and is noticeably finer grained









1a

Till veneer: Diamictic; generally sandy to gravelly; discontinuous cover over bedrock which fails to mask bedrock morphology; average thickness of less than 1 m but may be thicker locally in small depressions and on the lee sides of bedrock knobs; may include pockets of sand, gravel, or clayey silt in low-lying areas. Diamictons generally have low to moderately high concentrations of clasts of Paleozoic carbonate (4-35%) and Proterozoic metasedimentary rock (5-20%) glacially transported from the Hudson Bay Lowland, but in some areas they are especially clast rich and composed of materials derived mainly from the underlying or nearby Archean bedrock outcrops

PRE-QUATERNARY

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PRECAMBRIAN BEDROCK: Archean crystalline bedrock, undivided; includes gneisses migmatites, metasedimentary and metavolcanic units, granites, diorites, and carbonatites; the bedrock surface is irregular, scoured, and generally unweathered; may be overlain locally with a thin (<0.5 m) and discontinuous cover of surficial sediments

Geological boundary	
Raised shoreline	
Dune (stabilized)	
Kettle	
Esker	
Crossing striae (1 = being the oldest)	
Glacial striae (direction known)	
Small rock outcrop	
Aggregate pit	