LEGEND

This legend is common to maps 1937A, 1938A, 1939A, 1940A, and 1941A.
Coloured legend blocks indicate map units that appear on this map.
Not all map symbols shown in the legend necessarily appear on this map.

SURFICIAL DEPOSITS
QUATERNARY
POSTGLACIAL

NONGLACIAL ENVIRONMENT

O — ***ORGANIC DEPOSITS:*** *organic matter; 1 to 2 m thick; formed by the accumulation of vegetation in poorly drained depressions (swamps and bogs); usually forms flat terrain; may contain shallow permafrost; in places forms mounds and plateaus;* Oh*, hummocky topography*

C — ***COLLUVIAL DEPOSITS:*** *massive diamicton, usually at the foot of a slope or cliff and brought there chiefly by gravity*

A — ***FLUVIAL DEPOSITS:*** *alluvium; gravel and sand >1 m thick;* A*, floodplains and mantling valley floors;* Al*, meander scars and point bars;* At*, terraces along valley sides;* Af*, alluvial fans;* Av*, thin discontinuous veneer*

L1 — ***LACUSTRINE DEPOSITS:*** *sand, silt, and minor clay deposited in a former lake; >1 m thick; generally overlain by organic deposits in lowlands; level topography;* L1r*, sandy strandlines;* L1d*, deltaic sediments, sequences of stratified sand, silt, clay, and gravel;* L1h*, hummocky topography*

NONGLACIAL AND PROGLACIAL ENVIRONMENTS

E — ***EOLIAN DEPOSITS:*** *medium to fine sand; >2 m thick; in sheet or dune form; derived from deltaic or glaciolacustrine deposits; in some areas, eolian sediments are thin or absent between dunes;* Er*, ridged topography;* Eh*, hummocky topography*

Ev — *Eolian deposits forming a thin discontinuous veneer; <1 m thick*

POSTGLACIAL OR LATE WISCONSINAN

PROGLACIAL AND GLACIAL ENVIRONMENTS

GLACIOLACUSTRINE DEPOSITS: *sand, silt, minor clay or gravel, deposited in lakes formed by ice-dammed valleys or along the margin of the retreating Laurentide Ice Sheet*

L — *Sediment >1 m thick; may contain rhythmic bedding; usually forms flat topography;* Lh*, hummocky topography in the west;* Ld*, deltaic sediments;* Ldt*, sequences of stratified sand, silt, clay, and gravel that form terraces;* Lr*, strandlines*

Lv — *Sediment forming a thin discontinuous veneer; <1 m thick;* Lvh*, hummocky topography*

GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS: *gravel, sand, minor sand diamicton; 1 to 40 m thick; deposited behind, at, or in front of the ice margin*

G — G*, braided outwash deposited in front of the ice margin;* Gt*, level outwash terraces;* Gd*, braided outwash deltas;* Gdt*, delta terraces;* Gh*, hummocky topography*

Gv — *Outwash forming a thin, discontinuous veneer; <1 m thick*

Gi — *Ice-contact stratified drift; deposited behind or at the ice margin; topography is undulating, irregular, or ridged*

TILL: *diamicton deposited directly by glacial ice; matrix is sandy to silty and contains striated clasts*

T — *Till blanket; >1 m thick; forming undulating topography that may be fluted or drumlinized in places*

Tv — *Till veneer; <1 m thick and discontinuous; underlying bedrock topography is discernable*

BEDROCK
PRE-QUATERNARY

R1 — *Devonian limestone, dolomite, gypsum*

R — *Precambrian granite, gneiss, and metasedimentary rocks; forming bare, hilly outcrops*

NOTE: *In areas where the surficial cover forms a complex mosaic, the area is coloured according to the predominant unit and labelled with hyphenated letters in descending order of cover*

Geological boundary (defined, approximate)

Organic deposits (swamp or bog)

Sand dune

Salt flat; saline groundwater discharge

Strandline

Abandoned or underfit channel (large, small and direction of flow inferred, small and direction of flow unknown)

Escarpment

Karst area

Kettle

Esker (direction of flow inferred, unknown)

DeGeer moraines

End moraine

Drumlin or fluting parallel to ice flow (undifferentiated)

Crag and tail (till tail)

Ice molded bedrock form (roche moutonnée, rock drumlin)

Striae

Depressional lineament in bedrock

Small bedrock outcrop

Gravel pit

Quarry