

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**
- 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 meandering 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; L1s, 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**
- 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

- 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 discernible

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

Geology by J.M. Bednarski (1992-1994)

Digital cartography by D. Nunez, General Dynamic Consulting; T. West and J. Pratt, Geoscience Information Division

Any revisions or additional geological information known to the user would be welcomed by the Geological Survey of Canada

Digital base map from data compiled by Geomatics Canada, modified by the Geoscience Information Division

Magnetic declination 1999, 20°16' E, decreasing 13.3' annually. Readings vary from 19°44' E in the SE corner to 20°48' E in the NW corner of the map

Elevations in feet above mean sea level



85 A/1	75 0/4	75 0/3	75 0/2	75 0/1	75 0/4
84 P/16	74 M/13	74 M/14	74 M/15	74 M/16	74 M/17
	1937A	1938A			
84 P/10	74 M/7	74 M/8	74 M/9	74 M/10	74 M/12
	1937A	1938A			
84 P/10	74 M/8	74 M/9	74 M/10	74 M/11	84 N/5
	1939A	1940A			
84 P/11	74 M/9	74 M/10	74 M/11	74 M/12	74 N/4
	1939A	1940A			
84 0/10	74 L/13	74 L/14	74 L/15	74 L/16	74 K/13
	1941A				
84 1/8	74 L/8	74 L/9	74 L/10	74 L/11	74 K/13

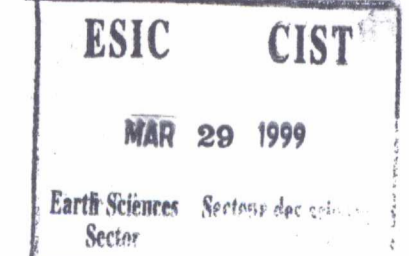
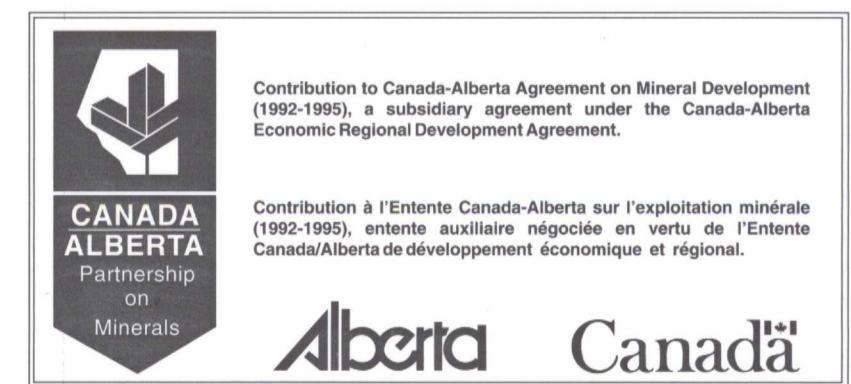
NATIONAL TOPOGRAPHIC SYSTEM REFERENCE AND INDEX TO QUATERNARY GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA MAPS

MAP 1938A  
SURFICIAL GEOLOGY  
**POTTS LAKE**  
ALBERTA  
Scale 1:100 000 - Échelle 1/100 000

Kilometres 2 4 6 8 Kilomètres

Universal Transverse Mercator Projection / Projection transverse universelle de Mercator  
© Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada, 1999

NOT TO BE TAKEN FROM LIBRARY / NE PAS SORTIR DE LA BIBLIOTHÈQUE



Recommended citation:  
Bednarski, J.M.  
1999: Surficial geology, Potts Lake, Alberta; Geological Survey of Canada, Map 1938A, scale 1:100 000.

MAP LIBRARY / CARTOTHÈQUE

1938A