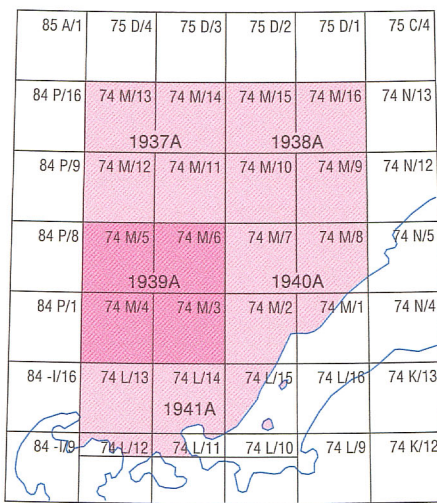


LEGEND		
<p><i>This legend is common to maps 1937A, 1938A, 1939A, 1940A, and 1941A. Coloured legend blocks indicate map units that appear on this map. Not all map symbols shown in the legend necessarily appear on this map.</i></p>		
SURFICIAL DEPOSITS QUATERNARY		
POSTGLACIAL	NONGLACIAL ENVIRONMENT	
<div>O</div>	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	Geological boundary (defined, approximate)
<div>C</div>	COLLUVIAL DEPOSITS: massive diamicton, usually at the foot of a slope or cliff and brought there chiefly by gravity	Organic deposits (swamp or bog)
<div>A</div>	FLUVIAL DEPOSITS: alluvium; gravel and sand >1 m thick; A, floodplains and mantling valley floors; Al, meander scars and point bars; Al, terraces along valley sides; Al, alluvial fans; Av, thin discontinuous veneer	Sand dune
<div>Lt</div>	LACUSTRINE DEPOSITS: sand, silt, and minor clay deposited in a former lake; >1 m thick; generally overlain by organic deposits in lowlands; level topography; Lt, sandy strandlines; Lt, deltaic sediments, sequences of stratified sand, silt, clay, and gravel; LtH, hummocky topography	Salt flat; saline groundwater discharge
<div>E</div>	NONGLACIAL AND PROGLACIAL ENVIRONMENTS	Strandline
<div>Ev</div>	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	Abandoned or underfit channel (large, small and direction of flow inferred, small and direction of flow unknown)
	PROGLACIAL AND GLACIAL ENVIRONMENTS	Escarpment
	GLACIOLACUSTRINE DEPOSITS: sand, silt, minor clay or gravel, deposited in lakes formed by ice-dammed valleys or along the margin of the retreating Laurentine Ice Sheet	Karst area
<div>L</div>	Sediment >1 m thick; may contain rhythmic bedding; usually forms flat topography; Lh, hummocky topography in the west; Lt, deltaic sediments; Lt, sequences of stratified sand, silt, clay, and gravel that form terraces; Lr, strandlines	Kettle
<div>Lv</div>	Sediment forming a thin discontinuous veneer; <1 m thick; LvH, hummocky topography	Esker (direction of flow inferred, unknown)
	GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS: gravel, sand, minor sand diamicton; 1 to 40 m thick; deposited behind, at, or in front of the ice margin	DeGeer moraines
<div>G</div>	G, braided outwash deposited in front of the ice margin; Gl, level outwash terraces; Gd, braided outwash deltas; Gd, delta terraces; Gh, hummocky topography	End moraine
<div>Gv</div>	Outwash forming a thin, discontinuous veneer; <1 m thick	Drumlin or fluting parallel to ice flow (undifferentiated)
<div>Gi</div>	Ice-contact stratified drift; deposited behind or at the ice margin; topography is undulating, irregular, or ridged	Crag and tail (tail)
	TILL: diamicton deposited directly by glacial ice; matrix is sandy to silty and contains striated clasts	Ice molded bedrock form (roche moutonnée, rock drumlin)
<div>T</div>	Till blanket; >1 m thick; forming undulating topography that may be fluted or drumlinized in places	Striae
<div>Tv</div>	Till veneer; <1 m thick and discontinuous; underlying bedrock topography is discernable	Depressional lineament in bedrock
	BEDROCK PRE-QUATERNARY	Small bedrock outcrop
<div>R1</div>	Devonian limestone, dolomite, gypsum	Gravel pit
<div>R</div>	Precambrian granite, gneiss, and metasedimentary rocks; forming bare, hilly outcrops	Quarry
		Geology by J.M. Becharski (1992-1994)
		Digital cartography by D. Nunes, 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°39'E, decreasing 12.8' annually. Readings vary from 20°9'E in the SE corner to 21°9'E in the NW corner of the map
		Elevations in feet above mean sea level
		Contour interval of 100 feet west of 111°30', and 50 feet east of 111°30'



Scale 1:100 000 - Échelle 1/100 000

Kilometres 2 0 2 4 6 8 Kilometres

Universal Transverse Mercator Projection
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Contribution to Canada-Alberta Agreement on Mineral Development (1992-1995), a subsidiary agreement under the Canada-Alberta Economic Regional Development Agreement.

Contribution à l'Entente Canada-Alberta sur l'exploitation minière (1992-1995), entente auxiliaire négociée en vertu de l'Entente Canada/Alberta de développement économique et régional.

Alberta

Canada

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1999: Surficial geology, Barrow Lake, Alberta; Geological Survey of
Canada, Map 1939A, scale 1:100 000.