



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

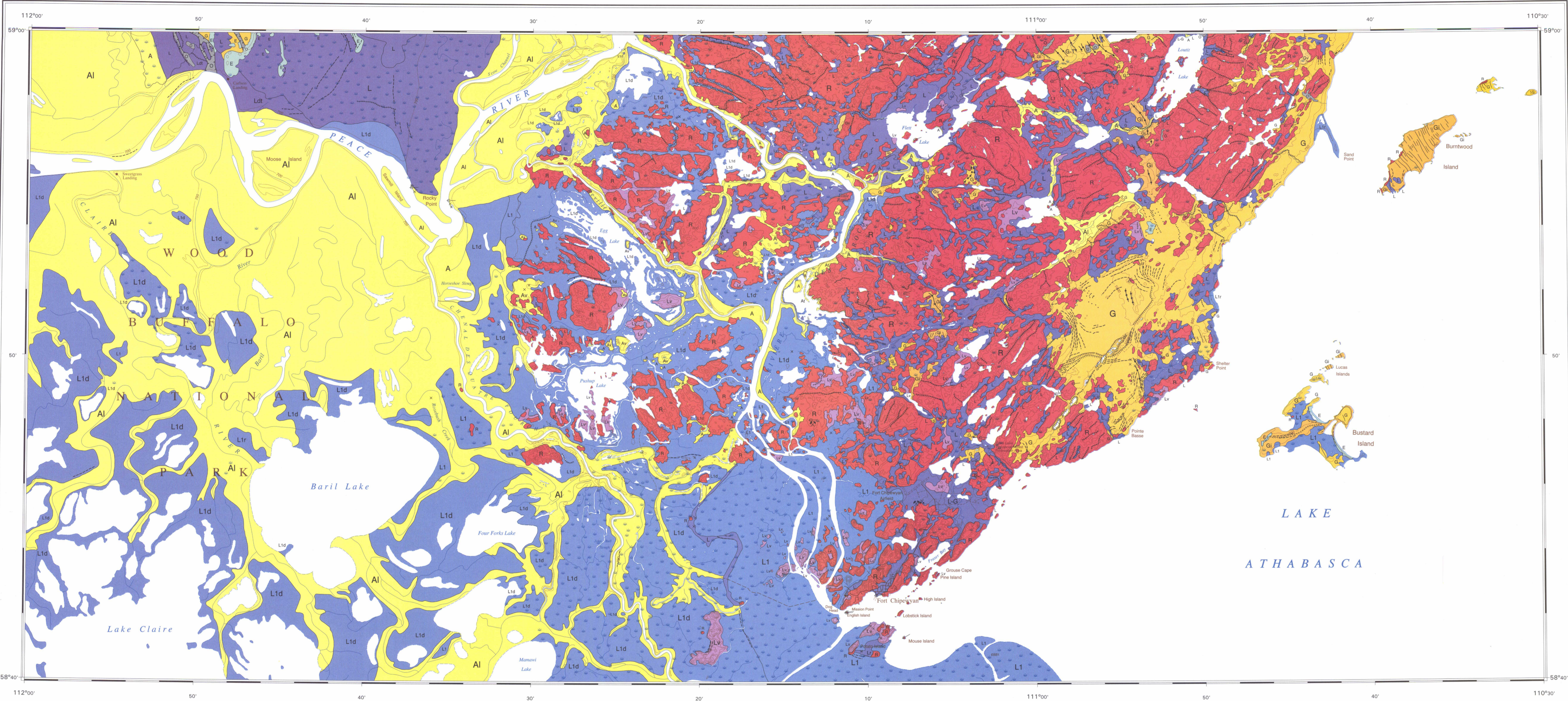
- L** GLACIOLACUSTRINE DEPOSITS: sand, silt, minor clay or gravel, deposited in lakes formed by ice-dammed valleys or along the margin of the retreating Laurentide Ice Sheet
- Lv** Sediment >1 m thick; may contain rhythmic bedding; usually forms flat topography; Lh, hummocky topography in the west; Ld, 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
- G** GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS: gravel, sand, minor sand diamicton; 1 to 40 m thick; deposited behind, at, or in front of the ice margin
- Gv** 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 stratified 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 discernible

BEDROCK PRE-QUATERNARY

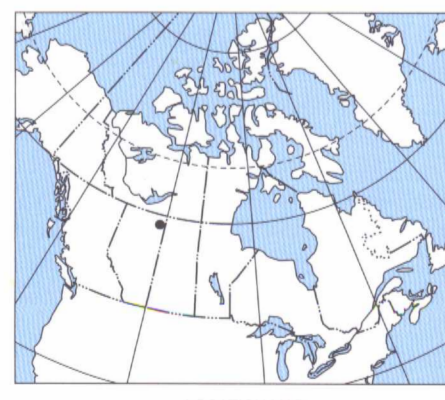
- R1** Devonian limestone, dolomite, gypsum
- R** Precambrian granite, gneiss, and metasedimentary rocks; forming bare, hilly outcrops

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



Copies of this map may be obtained from the Geological Survey of Canada, 601 Booth Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E8, 3903 32nd Street, N.W., Calgary, Alberta T2L 2A7, 101-605 Robson Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6B 5J3



Geology by J.M. Bednarski (1992-1994)
 Digital cartography by S. Hinds, 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

MAP 1941A
SURFICIAL GEOLOGY
BARIL LAKE
 ALBERTA
 Scale 1:100 000 - Échelle 1/100 000
 Kilometres 2 0 2 4 6 8 Kilomètres
 Universal Transverse Mercator Projection / Projection transversale universelle de Mercator
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Digital base map from data compiled by Geomatics Canada, modified by the Geoscience Information Division

Magnetic declination 1999, 20°13'E, decreasing 12.4' annually. Readings vary from 19°36'E in the SE corner to 20°49'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'

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 MINÉRIÈRE (1992-1995), entente auxiliaire négociée en vertu de l'Entente Canada-Alberta de développement économique et régional.

Canada Alberta

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
84 P/9	74 M/12	74 M/11	74 M/10	74 M/9	74 M/2
84 P/8	74 M/8	74 M/5	74 M/7	74 M/6	74 M/5
84 P/1	74 M/4	74 M/3	74 M/2	74 M/1	74 M/4
84 0/10	74 L/13	74 L/14	74 L/15	74 L/16	74 K/13
84 0/8	74 L/12	74 L/11	74 L/10	74 L/9	74 K/11

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1941A