

LEGEND

This legend is common to maps 1976A and 1977A
Coloured legend blocks indicate map units that appear on this map

CENOZOIQUE QUATERNARY HOLOCENE

NONGLACIAL ENVIRONMENT

7 ORGANIC SEDIMENTS: peat, muck, some silt and fine sand; 0.5 to 5 m thick; occurs in enclosed, poorly drained basins

6b ALLUVIAL SEDIMENTS: deposited on alluvial plains by streams

6a Modern alluvial sediments: sand, gravel, silty sand, clay silt; stratified; 1 to 5 m thick; deposited on modern alluvial plains

6a River terrace sediments: sand, gravel, silty sand, clay silt; stratified; 1 to 5 m thick; deposited on former alluvial plains

5 COLLUVIUM: boulders, gravel, sand and silt; poorly stratified and sorted; 1 to 15 m thick; deposited on steep slopes

PLEISTOCENE LATE WISCONSINIAN

GLACIAL AND PROGLACIAL ENVIRONMENTS

4c GLACIOCUSTINE SEDIMENTS: deposited in lakes fed by glacial meltwater and generally dammed by glacier ice

4b Littoral and sublitoral sediments: silt, sand, and gravel; stratified; 1 to 5 m thick; deposited in shallow water

4b Detrital sediments: silt, sand, and gravel; coarsening upward; stratified; 1 to 20 m thick; deposited by glacial meltwater

4a Deep-water sediments: silt, clay, and sand; laminated; 1 to 10 m thick; deposited in a distal proglacial environment, in deep, calm water

GLACIOFLUVAL SEDIMENTS: deposited by glacial meltwater at or near the glacier margin

3d Outwash sediments: sand and gravel; 1 to 5 m thick; deposited in a proglacial environment

3a Ice-contact sediments: sand, gravel, and boulders; stratified; 1 to 15 m thick; deposited at or near the glacier margin

LATE WISCONSINIAN AND OLDER

GLACIAL SEDIMENTS: diamictite with many silty sand matrix, but varying according to local bedrock; deposited directly by the glacier

2c Ablation till: diamictite with loose, sandy matrix; with stratified sand and gravel lenses; generally over 1 m thick and forming a continuous blanket cover; locally forming hummocky moraine and minor moraines; deposited by melting glacier ice

2b Thick basal till: diamictite with sandy and silty sand matrix; compact; generally over 1 m thick and forming a continuous blanket cover; deposited beneath glacier ice; may contain patches of ablation till

2a Thin basal till: diamictite with sandy and silty sand matrix; compact; generally under 1 m thick and forming a discontinuous veneer with sparse bedrock outcrops; deposited beneath glacier ice; may contain patches of ablation till

NONGLACIAL ENVIRONMENT

1 WEATHERED MATERIAL: angular rock fragments in clayey silty sand matrix; generally 1 to 2 m thick; formed by in situ weathering of bedrock or surficial deposits

PALAEZOIC DEVONIAN AND OLDER

R BEDROCK: sedimentary, intrusive, volcanic, and metamorphic rocks

Geological boundary (assumed)

Gravel or sand pit

Erosional scarp

Gully

Glaciocustine erosional bench

Meltwater channel (large, small, on slope; arrow indicates direction of flow)

Esker (direction of flow inferred)

Kettle

Minor moraine ridge

Drumlinoid and streamlined features parallel to ice flow

Drumlin (proportional to length of feature)

Strike and mini crag-and-tail (direction of ice flow known; 1 is older than 2)

Cirque

Rock escarpment

Isolated rock outcrop

Geology by A. Doinon, 1990-1992, 1997

Digital map compilation by Geotech Geomatic Services

Digital cartography by R. Boivin, Québec Geoscience Center, and B. Chagnon, Geoscience Information Division

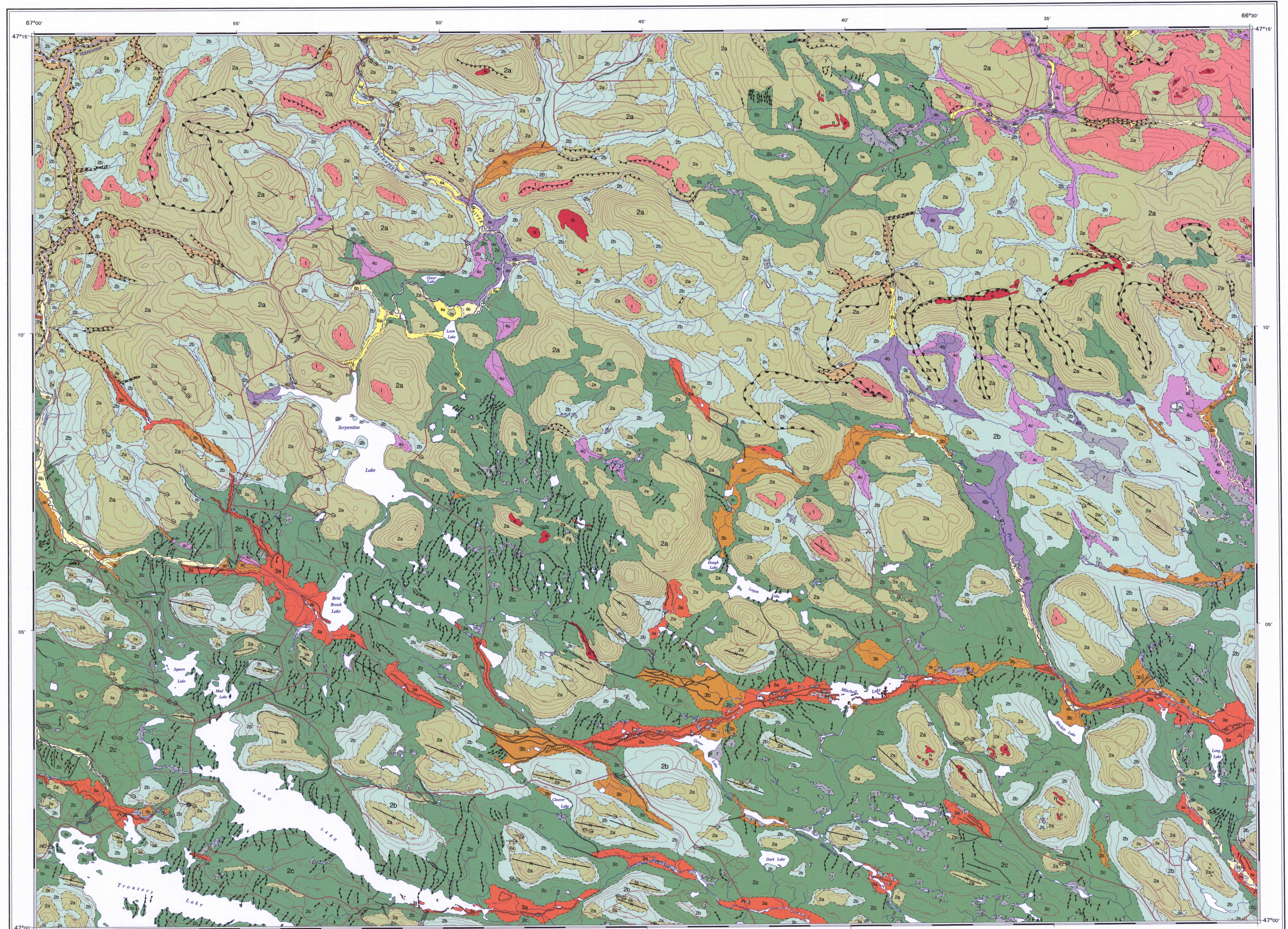
Logistic support provided by the Québec Geoscience Centre

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

Digital base map from data compiled by the Government of New Brunswick and Geotech Geomatic Services, modified by the Geoscience Information Division

Magnetic declination 2000, 20°31'W, decreasing 3.8' annually

Elevations in metres above mean sea level



MAP/CARTE 1976A

SURFICIAL GEOLOGY/GÉOLOGIE DES FORMATIONS EN SURFACE

SERPENTINE LAKE

NEW BRUNSWICK/NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK

Scale 1:50 000/Echelle 1/50 000

kilometres 1 2 3 4

Universal Transverse Mercator Projection North American Datum 1983

Projection transversale universelle de Mérétor Système de référence géodésique nord-américain, 1983

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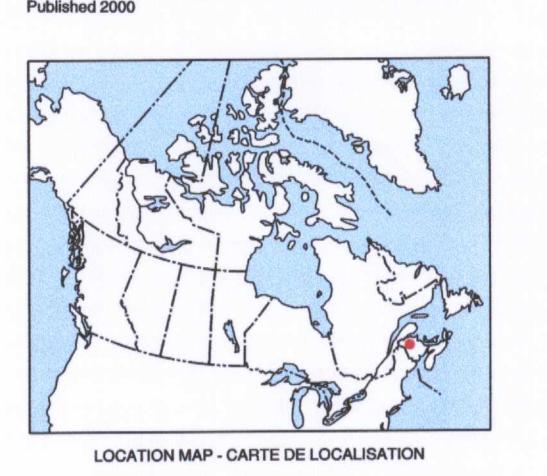
NATIONAL TOPOGRAPHIC SYSTEM REFERENCE INDEX AND INDEX DE RÉFÉRENCE DU SYSTÈME NATIONAL DE CARTOGRAPHIE

ÉDITION 2000 ÉDITION 2000

PAR LA COMMISSION GÉOLOGIQUE DU CANADA



LOCATION MAP - CARTE DE LOCALISATION



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ESIC CIST

MAR 13 2000

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Édition 2000

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Map 1976A

1976A