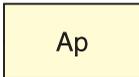


# LEGEND

*This legend is common to Open Files 3899 and 3900.  
Coloured 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 HOLOCENE

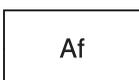
**FLUVIAL SEDIMENTS:** alluvium; gravel and sand, 2-20 m thick, forming active and relict deposits



**Alluvial plains:** gravel and sand, 2-10 m thick, forming braided floodplains, submerged at peak nival flood



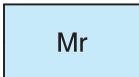
**Alluvial terraces:** gravel and sand, 5-20 m thick, forming terraces above modern flood levels



**Alluvial fans:** gravel and sand, 2-5 m thick; intermittently active surfaces

## HOLOCENE AND LATE WISCONSINAN

**MARINE AND GLACIAL MARINE SEDIMENTS:** gravel, sand, silt, and clay, 1-20 m thick, deposited in offshore, deltaic and beach environments during deglaciation and during regression of the postglacial sea



**Beach sediments:** gravel and sand, 1-5 m thick, forming ridges and swales



**Deltaic sediments:** clay, silt, sand, and gravel, 5-20 m thick, forming coarsening upward sequences under terraces



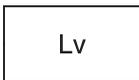
**Offshore proglacial silt veneers:** silt, clay silt, and fine sand with dropstones, 1-2 m thick



**Offshore proglacial silt blankets:** silt, clay silt, and fine sand with dropstones and minor gravel, 2-10 m thick, deposited in part as morainal banks and comprising parts of end moraine systems

## LATE WISCONSINAN

**GLACIAL LACUSTRINE SEDIMENTS:** clay, silt, sand, and minor gravel, 1-2 m thick, deposited in small glacier dammed lakes



Proglacial silt veneers

**GLACIOFLUVIAL SEDIMENTS:** gravel and sand, 1-60 m thick, deposited behind, at, and in front of the ice margin



**Proglacial outwash:** gravel and sand, 1-30 m thick, forming braided, relict floodplains, Gp; terraces, Gt; and fans, Gf

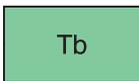


**Ice contact stratified drift:** gravel and sand, 2-60 m thick, possibly ice cored, forming individual conical kames and large, kettled kame complexes comprising parts of end moraine belts, Gh; and sharp-crested end moraine ridges, Gr; deposited contemporaneously with contiguous Tmp units

**TILL:** nonsorted stony muds, 0.5-60 m thick, deposited in subglacial and ice marginal environments; lithic composition generally reflects underlying carbonate bedrock but shield erratics common



**End moraines:** 5-60 m high ridges and hummocks; comprised of debris-rich, relict glacier ice mantled by till, extensively kettled and characterized by large ice-wedge polygons; in places overridden and partly remoulded by glacier ice during a readvance, TmpO; probably interfingering with Gh and Mb, the other major components of end moraine systems



**Till blanket:** 2-20 m thick forming an undulating blanket, commonly drumlinized or fluted



**Till veneer:** 0.5-2 m thick and discontinuous

## BEDROCK PRE-QUATERNARY



**ROCK:** Paleozoic carbonate rocks, glacially scoured during the Quaternary and frost shattered during postglacial time; outcropping mainly on hilltops, on slopes stripped bare by ice marginal meltwater streams, and in low, relict, sea cliffs in raised beach terrains

Geological boundary (defined, approximate) . . . . .	
Pingo . . . . .	
Marine limit shoreline with elevation (defined, approximate) . . . . .	
Marine limit elevation (without shoreline feature) . . . . .	
Lateral meltwater channel; barb on upslope side . . . . .	
Subglacial and proglacial meltwater channel . . . . .	
De Geer moraines . . . . .	
Kame . . . . .	
Ice contact face . . . . .	
Lateral moraine . . . . .	
End moraine . . . . .	
Drumlin and fluting . . . . .	
Ice moulded bedrock . . . . .	
Cliff in bedrock . . . . .	
Radiocarbon date (location known, approximate) . . . . .	
Fossil collection of marine shells (s), bowhead whale bone (b), driftwood (w), hearth charcoal (c) or archaeological faunal remains (a), with field number . . . . .	58c ▼

Date	Material
Lab no	Elevation (m)