

LEGEND

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

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

Ap	Alluvial plains: gravel and sand, 2-10 m thick, forming braided floodplains, submerged at peak nival flood
At	Alluvial terraces: gravel and sand, 5-20 m thick, forming terraces above modern flood levels
Af	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

Mr	Beach sediments: gravel and sand, 1-5 m thick, forming ridges and swales
Mt	Deltaic sediments: clay, silt, sand, and gravel, 5-20 m thick, forming coarsening upward sequences under terraces
Mv	Offshore proglacial silt veneers: silt, clay silt, and fine sand with dropstones, 1-2 m thick
Mb	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

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

Gp,t,f	Proglacial outwash: gravel and sand, 1-30 m thick, forming braided, relict floodplains, Gp; terraces, Gt; and fans, Gf
Gr,h	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
Tmp	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 interfingered with Gh and Mb, the other major components of end moraine systems
Tb	Till blanket: 2-20 m thick forming an undulating blanket, commonly drumlinized or fluted
Tv	Till veneer: 0.5-2 m thick and discontinuous

BEDROCK
PRE-QUATERNARY

R	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
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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)	<table><tr><td>Date</td><td>Material</td></tr><tr><td>Lab no</td><td>Elevation (m)</td></tr></table>	Date	Material	Lab no	Elevation (m)
Date	Material				
Lab no	Elevation (m)				
Fossil collection of marine shells (s), bowhead whale bone (b), driftwood (w), hearth charcoal (c) or archaeological faunal remains (a), with field number	58c ▼				