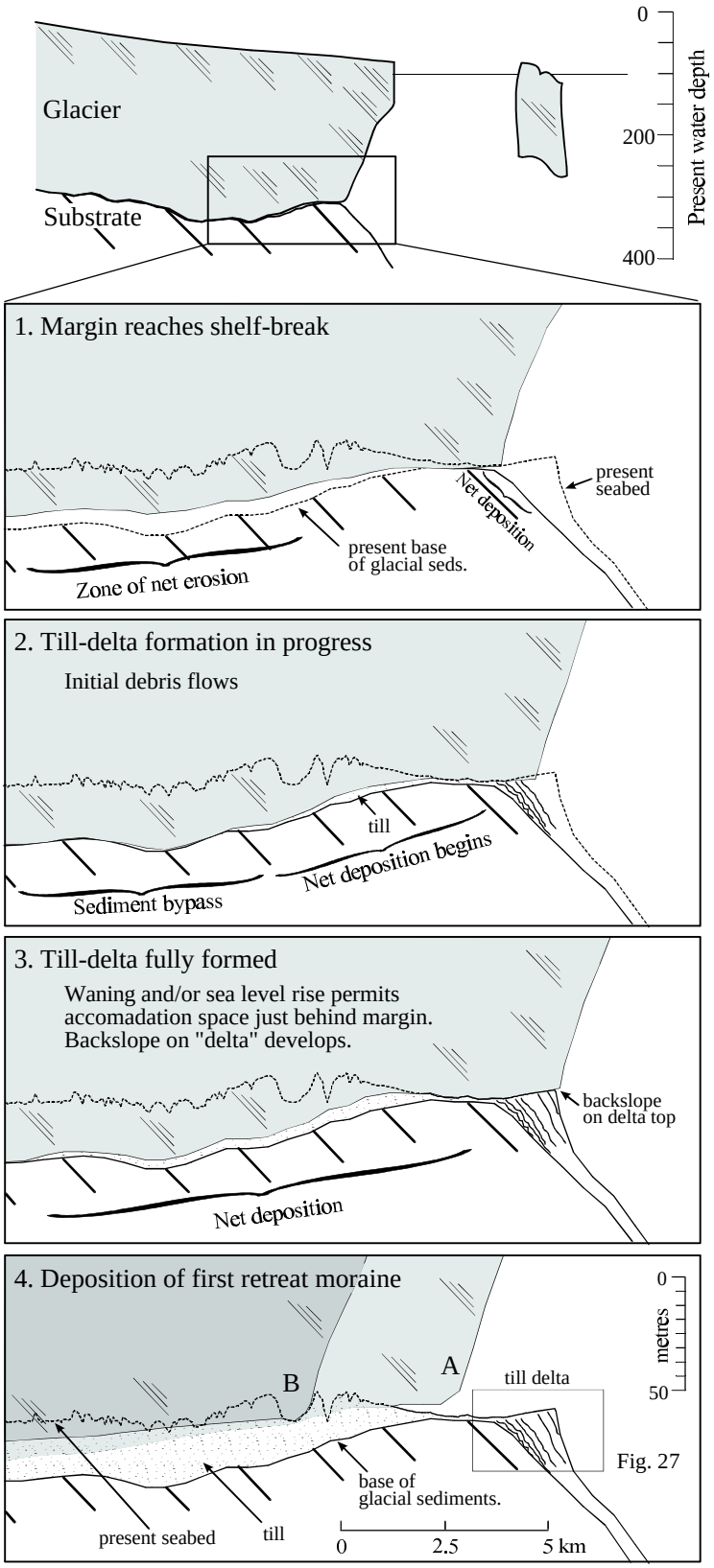

Figure 34. Interpreted ice configuration responsible for formation of the shelf-break till deltas and subsequent moraine development. Present configuration of glacigenic sediments shown for points of reference. 1. Erosion of underlying strata in progress; unknown development of delta. 2. Sub-glacial net erosion gives way to sediment bypass towards the margin with till delta (small debris flows on forsets) deposition immediately proximal to margin. 3. With ice slowing, thinning and/or sea level rise, the base level of the delta is elevated through a slight lifting of the ice margin, allowing a higher vertical build-up of the most distal delta forsets. 4. With further retreat, a till sheet accumulates vertically an uncertain amount, building the moraines at times of relative margin stability. Some late stage proglacial moraine development is possible. Simultaneous calving and margin fluctuation is probably responsible for much of the smaller scale topographic irregularity. Northward bifurcation of moraines in deeper water depths attests to less stable/higher retreat rate while the ice remained better grounded in the shallower area to the south (Figure 30).