



LEGEND

Note: This is a common legend for Open files 3963, 3964, 3965 and 3966. Not all units or symbols will appear on each map. Unit boxes without colour indicate the unit does not appear on map.

QUATERNARY

HOLOCENE

- 7 ALLUVIUM:** Modern floodplain deposits; silt, sand, and gravel with organic fragments and lenses; includes all areas that are inundated during normal overbank flooding; surfaces may be scoured by abandoned channels; commonly terraced
- 8 BGS AND SWAMP DEPOSITS:** Silty, woody peat, and gyttja; common in undrained depressions; less frequent in kettle depressions due to permeable nature of ice-contact deposits

PLEISTOCENE (WISCONSINAN)

GLACIOLACUSTRINE SEDIMENT

- 5 UNDIFFERENTIATED:** sand, silt, and clay, deposited in ice-contact or proglacial lakes; thickness varies from less than 1 to 10's of metres and glaciolacustrine surfaces may either mimic or mask topography of underlying bedrock
- 5a DEEP BASIN DEPOSITS:** laminated clay, silt, and sand; fine-to medium-grained sand; massive to micro-cross-laminated; commonly exhibits flow folding and high angle reverse faults; may form depositional terraces rimming modern lakes
- 5b DELTAIC DEPOSITS:** coarsening upward sequences of clay, silt, sand, and gravel; 10's of metres thick with planar upper surfaces and steeply dipping foresets; internal structure characterized by large scale foreset crossbedding
- 5c ICE-CONTACT DEPOSITS:** silt and fine sand to coarse cobble gravel and diamictic; may be arranged in ring upward sequences composed of a cobble gravel core, overlain in turn by planar to tabular crossbedded gravel and silt and fine sand near the base, overlain by planar to crossbedded sand, gravel, and cobble gravel; bedding may be contorted and frequently is cut by high angle reverse faults; forms planar depositional surfaces (occasionally slightly pitted) or may form depositional terraces rimming modern lakeshores

GLACIOFLUVIAL SEDIMENT

- 4 PROGLACIAL DEPOSITS (OUTWASH):** undifferentiated valley train deposits 1 to 10's of metres thick; frequently composed of coarsening upward sequences characterized by ripple and cross-laminated and graded silt and fine sand near the base, overlain by planar to crossbedded sand, gravel, and cobble gravel; bedding may be contorted and frequently is cut by high angle reverse faults; forms planar depositional surfaces (occasionally slightly pitted) or may form depositional terraces rimming modern lakeshores
- ICE-CONTACT DEPOSITS:** interstratified complex of sand, gravel, and diamictic; bedding often chaotic and cut by both high angle reverse faults and normal faults; may contain minor glaciolacustrine deposits; subdivided on the basis of morphology
- 3a ESKERS:** sinuous ridges trending subparallel to ice-flow; thickness up to 10 to 20 m, maximum length about 2 km
- 3b KAME AND KAME TERRACE:** hummocky stagnant ice deposits; thickness variable ranging up to 10 to 15 m; commonly forms thin (1-2 m) discontinuous veneer on bedrock; includes all perched ice-contact glaciolacustrine deposits that form isolated pockets flanking valley sides; terracing is frequently indistinct
- TILL AND RELATED DEPOSITS:** chiefly unsorted debris containing erratics, deposited beneath or in the terminus regions of the ice sheet; textural properties average 80% sand, 17% silt, and 3% clay; boulder content variable, commonly approximately 10% but ranges up to 30%; mechanism and environment of deposition variable, ranging from deposition directly from glacier ice, to sediment flow deposition in the ice-marginal and sub-ice environments
- 2a FLUTED AND DRUMMOID TERRAIN:** thickness variable ranging up to 8 to 10 m
- 2b GROUND MORAINE:** thickness variable, commonly 2 to 3 m thick up to 10 m in topographic lows; topography of the bedrock surface and bedrock structure control surface morphology
- 2c THIN DRIFT ON BEDROCK:** thickness variable, commonly less than 1 m but ranging up to several metres in topographic depressions; may include minor glaciolacustrine and glaciolacustrine deposits; amount of bedrock outcrop varies from 0 to 20%

PRE-QUATERNARY

BEDROCK

- 1** Composed predominantly of granitic gneiss and metamorphic intrusives, gneissic meta-sediments, and metapelites; minor outcrops of Palaeozoic lithologies; Palaeozoic/Precambrian contact symbolized: exposed surfaces frequently smoothed and modified by glacial abrasion; surfaces are commonly etched and pitted obscuring striation, however these are preserved locally; bedrock topography consists of rock knobs and undrained depressions; local relief averages 70 to 125 m; small pockets of glacial and proglacial sediment may occupy topographic lows; amount of bedrock outcrop varies from 25 to 100%

Geological boundary
Terrace
Esker
Kettle depression
Spill
Fluting
Glaciolacustrine delta

Geology by C.A. Kaszycki, 1981-83
Geological completion by C.A. Kaszycki, 1988
Digital cartography by F.L. Altard, Earth Sciences Sector Information Division (ESS Info)
This map was produced from processes that conform to the ESS Info Publishing Services Subdivision Quality Management System, registered to the ISO 9001:2000 standards
Any revisions or additional geological information known to the user would be welcomed by the Geological Survey of Canada
Digital base map from data compiled by Geomatics Canada, modified by ESS Info
Mean magnetic declination 2003, 11°43'W, increasing 0.6' annually
Elevations in feet above mean sea level



OPEN FILE 3966
SURFICIAL GEOLOGY
HALIBURTON
ONTARIO
Scale 1:50 000/Échelle 1/50 000
Kilometres / Kilomètres
Universal Transverse Mercator Projection
North American Datum 1983
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Projection transversale universelle de Mercator
Système de référence géodésique nord-américain, 1983
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31 E6	31 E7	31 E8
31 E9	OF 3966	OF 3965
31 D14	31 D15	31 D16
	OF 3963	OF 3964

OPEN FILE DOSSIER PUBLIC 3966
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA / COMMISSION GÉOLOGIQUE DU CANADA
2003
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