



LEGEND

This legend is common to Open Files 1588 to 1613, and 1628 to 1631.
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.

Ap Alluvial plains: active braided floodplains; includes active proglacial outwash.

At Alluvial terraces

Af Alluvial fans

MARINE AND GLACIAL MARINE SEDIMENTS: gravel, sand, silt, and clay, 1–20 m thick, deposited in deltaic and beach environments 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 dissected terraces.

Mv Deepwater proglacial silt veneers: silt, clay silt, and fine sand with dropstones, 1–2 m thick.

Mb Deepwater proglacial silt blankets: silt, clay silt, and fine sand with dropstones and minor gravel, 2–10 m thick.

GLACIAL LACUSTRINE SEDIMENTS: clay, silt, sand, and gravel deposited in glacier dammed lakes in deepwater, beach and deltaic environments.

Lr Beach sediments: sand and gravel, 1–5 m thick, forming beach ridges.

Lt Deltaic sediments: clay, silt, sand, and gravel, 5–20 m thick, forming coarsening upward sequences under dissected terraces.

Lv Deepwater proglacial silt veneers: silt, clay silt, and fine sand with dropstones, 1–2 m thick.

Lb Deepwater proglacial silt blankets: silt, clay silt, and fine sand with dropstones, 2–5 m thick.

GLACIOFLUVIAL SEDIMENTS: gravel and sand, 1–10 m thick, deposited behind, at, and in front of the ice margin.

Gp,t,f Proglacial outwash: gravel and sand, 1–10 m thick, forming braided floodplains, Gp: terraces, Gt and fans, Gf.

Gr,h Ice contact stratified drift: gravel and sand, 1–5 m thick, forming eskers, Gr; and kames, Gh.

EARLY HOLOCENE AND WISCONSINAN

Tm Till: nonsorted stony muds, 0.5–60 m thick, deposited in subglacial and ice marginal environments; lithic composition generally reflects underlying bedrock.

End moraine: 5–60 m high, composed of or mantled by till, extensively kettled in places; large features mainly cored by debris-rich relict glacial ice.

Tv Till veneer: 0.5–2 m thick and discontinuous.

Tw Till veneer: 0.5–2 m thick, surface armoured by stones due to washing by subglacial meltwater.

Tb Till blanket: 2–10 m thick forming an undulating blanket with drumlins and ribbed moraines in places.

Tbr Till blanket: 2–10 m thick forming ribbed (Rogen) moraines.

BEDROCK
PRE-QUATERNARY

R **ROCK:** rock of various compositions and ages (Jackson and Sangster, 1987) variably modified by glacial erosion during the Quaternary and with patchy till cover; hilly and hummocky surfaces, ice moulded in places, with lake basins in subglacially scoured regions; smooth surfaces exhibiting little or no sign of glacial erosion in particular interiors (Dyke, 1983); cliffs resulting from glacial over-steepening; in places veneered by thin till, commonly bouldery.

Geological boundary (defined, assumed)

Areas covered by perennial icefields during the Little Ice Age (indicated by a white pattern)

Kettle (large)

Glacial lake spillway

Glacial lake limit

Marine limit

Escarpment

Lateral meltwater channel: barb on upslope side

Subglacial and proglacial meltwater channel (small)

Esker

Kame

Ice contact face

Ribbed moraine

Lateral moraine

End moraine

Margin of dispersal train: teeth toward axis, steep side of teeth face down ice

Drumlinoid hill

Crag-and-tail

Ice moulded bedrock

Striae (ice flow direction known, unknown)

Crossed striae (numbers indicate relative age, 1 being the oldest)

Field observation site: bouldery diamicton (bd), bouldery gravel (bg), clay (c), diamicton (d), gravel (g), gravelly sand (gs), mud (m), muddy sand (ms), rock (r), sand (s), sandy gravel (sg), stony mud (sm), till (t)

Field observation site: material as above near rock outcrop

Marine limit elevation (metres)