

LEGEND

This legend is common to maps 2042A, 2043A, 2044A, 2045A, 2046A, 2047A, and 2048A.
Coloured legend blocks indicate map units that appear on this map.
Not all map symbols shown in the legend appear on this map.

QUATERNARY
HOLOCENE

Fpt	FLUVIAL DEPOSITS (nonglacial alluvial floodplain, terrace, fan, and delta topsets): gravel, sand, boulders, minor silt, and muck; 1–10 m thick; deposited in braidplains.
	MARINE DEPOSITS: sediments deposited during postglacial regression of a high sea level.
Mv	Marine veneer: sand, silt, and gravel; 0.5–2 m thick; discontinuous cover of littoral and offshore sediment including beach ridges and sea-ice-rafted debris; mimics surface of underlying till or rock. Fine-grained sediment bears a continuous vegetation cover patterned with subparallel rills.
GMd	Glacial marine delta: sand, silt, boulders, and gravel; 2–20 m thick; massive to crossbedded sediments that coarsen upwards in ice-contact deposits or at termination of outwash trains or meltwater channels.
GMb	Glacial marine blanket: sand, silt, minor gravel, and dropstones; 2–30 m thick; deposited from suspension and iceberg rafting; locally capped by Holocene marine regression sediments.
	GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS: gravel and sand; 1–30 m thick; deposited by meltwater behind, at, and in front of ice margins.
GFpt	Glaciofluvial outwash: stratified gravel and sand; 1–30 m thick; proglacial floodplains, terraces, and fans; includes kame terraces, minor subglacial and subaquatic deposits, glacial lacustrine channelled deltas and fans; locally kettled; grade to glacial marine deltas at marine limit; may include washed till surfaces with few fines.
Gr	Glaciofluvial ice-contact deposits (eskers and kames): poorly stratified to sorted gravel, sand, and boulders; 5–20 m thick; forming ridges and hummocks.

EARLY HOLOCENE AND WISCONSINAN

TILL: clast-supported silty sand, dominantly cobble- and boulder-size igneous and metamorphic clasts; 0.5–20 m thick; deposited in subglacial and ice-marginal environments of local ice caps (Meta Incognita Peninsula) and of the Foxe Ice Dome (Amadjuak Ice Divide). Minor silty till deposited on Hudson Strait coast by Labrador (i.e. trans-strait) and central Laurentide (i.e. down-strait continental outlet) ice.

Th	Hummocky till: diamicton which may be underlain by remnant glacier ice; 1–20 m thick; rolling to hummocky; mainly in Frobisher Bay moraines.
Tb	Till blanket: diamicton; 1–10 m thick; undulating plain with minor fluted, hummocky, ridged, ribbed, or channelled areas; solifluction lobes on steeper slopes; thick end moraines; minor till veneer or glaciofluvial outwash; rare glaciolacustrine fines.
Tv	Till veneer: diamicton; 0.5–2 m thick; >40% of area is till, <60% of area is rock ledges and knobs, and rubble; bedrock topography is evident; minor till blanket, minor colluvium, including talus, colluvial fans, solifluction lobes, and undifferentiated valley-bottom deposits; minor washed-till boulder fields.

QUATERNARY AND PRE-QUATERNARY

BEDROCK AND ROCK WEATHERING PRODUCTS: intact and frost-riven outcrop, discontinuous cover of rubble, boulders, gravel, sand, and minor silt; glacially scoured to frost-riven or disaggregated outcrop; <40% till and boulder fields (including till from which finer fraction was washed by glacial meltwater or a higher sea), and colluvium; very minor fluvial deposits, muck, or raised marine nearshore and shoreline deposits. Topography variable from rolling to rough with some major and numerous minor ridges and scarps. Vegetation continuous to absent, low Arctic to mid-Arctic, depending on substrate, exposure, and elevation. Subdivided by M.R. St-Onge by resistance to weathering, least to most: units Ol, Ps, Pc, APt, and Pg.

Ol	Ordovician limestone.
Ps	Clastic metasedimentary rocks of Paleoproterozoic Sugluk and Lake Harbour groups and Blandford Bay assemblage.
Pc	Marble of Paleoproterozoic Lake Harbour Group.
APt	Tonalite-monzogranite orthogneiss of Archean Superior Province and of Paleoproterozoic Narsajuaq arc and Ramsey River.
Pg	Monzogranite of Paleoproterozoic Cumberland batholith.

Surficial materials contact	
Cirque	
Ice-moulded rock	
Striation (sense known, unknown)	
Till lineation/streamline/smea	
Drumlin	
Esker	
Interlobate moraine	
End and/or lateral moraine	
Assumed ice margin (readvance/recessional); thick till on proximal side	
Subaqueous push moraine (De Geer moraine)	
Subglacial or proglacial meltwater outlet (flow direction known, unknown)	
Lateral (sidehill) meltwater channel; barb upslope	
Perched delta; marine or glaciolacustrine	
Glacial lake shoreline	
Limit of marine inundation, observed	
Limit of marine inundation, interpolated where data permits	
Beach ridges, prominent	
Solifluction terrace	
River icing	
Elevation (m): w - washing limit, d - delta top, b - beach	53w,d,b
¹⁴ C date location (see Table 1)	F 23
Ground observation	+
Till sample	○