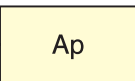


LEGEND

SURFICIAL DEPOSITS  
QUATERNARY  
HOLOCENE

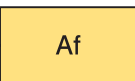
**FLUVIAL SEDIMENTS:** alluvium; gravel and sand, 2–20 m thick.



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

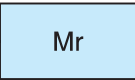


**Alluvial terraces**



**Alluvial fans**

**MARINE AND GLACIAL MARINE SEDIMENTS:** gravel, sand, silt, and clay, 1–20 m thick, deposited in deep-water, deltaic and beach environments during regression of the postglacial sea.



**Beach sediments:** gravel and sand, 1–5 m thick, forming ridges and swales.



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

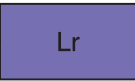


**Deepwater proglacial silt veneers:** silt, clay silt, and fine sand with dropstones, 1–2 m thick.



**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 deep-water, beach, and deltaic environments.



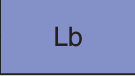
**Beach sediments:** sand and gravel, 1–5 m thick, forming beach ridges.



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



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



**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.



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



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

EARLY HOLOCENE AND WISCONSINAN

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



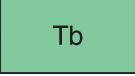
**End moraines:** 5–60 m high, composed of or mantled by till, extensively kettled in places; large features mainly cored by debris-rich, relict glacier ice.



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



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



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



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

BEDROCK  
PRE-QUATERNARY



**ROCK:** rock of various compositions and ages (Jackson and Sangster, 1987) variously 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 peninsular interiors (Dyke, 1993); 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)	
Glacial lake spillway	
Glacial lake limit	
Marine limit	
Escarpment	
Lateral meltwater channel; barb on upslope side	
Subglacial and proglacial meltwater channel	
Esker	
Ice-contact face	
Ribbed moraines	
Lateral moraine	
End moraine	
Margin of dispersal train; teeth toward axis, steep side of teeth face down-ice direction	
Drumlinoid hill	
Crag-and-tail feature	
Ice-moulded bedrock	
Striae (ice-flow direction known, unknown)	
Crossed striae (numbers indicate relative age, 1 being the oldest)	
Marine limit elevation (metres)	