

LEGEND

This legend is common to GSC maps 2049A–2060A,  
and MGS geoscientific maps MAP2003-1–MAP2003-12.  
Coloured legend blocks indicate map units that appear on this map.  
Not all map symbols shown in the legend necessarily appear on this map.

QUATERNARY

NONGLACIAL DEPOSITS

|    |  |
|----|--|
| O  | <b>Organic deposits:</b> peat, muck; <1–5 m thick; very low relief wetland deposits; accumulated in fen, bog, swamp, and marsh settings.                       |
| E  | <b>Eolian sediments:</b> fine sand; 1–5 m thick; dunes; formed by wind prior to stabilization by vegetation, in most cases on subaqueous outwash sand.         |
| Lm | <b>Shoreline sediments:</b> sand and gravel; 1–2 m thick; beaches; formed by waves at the margins of modern lakes.   |
|    | <b>ALLUVIAL SEDIMENTS:</b> sand and gravel, sand, silt, clay, organic detritus; 1–20 m thick; channel and overbank sediments; deposited by postglacial rivers. |
| Ap | Overbank deposits.   |
| Ac | Channel deposits.  |

GLACIOLACUSTRINE DEPOSITS

**GLACIAL LAKE SHORELINE SEDIMENTS:** sand and gravel; 1–20 m thick; beach ridges, spits, bars, littoral sand and gravel; formed by waves at the margin of glacial Lake Agassiz.

|    |                     |
|----|---------------------|
| Ls | Shoreline deposits. |
| LI | Littoral deposits.  |

**OFFSHORE GLACIOLACUSTRINE SEDIMENTS:** clay, silt, minor sand; 1–20 m thick; very low relief massive and laminated deposits; deposited from suspension in offshore, deep water of glacial Lake Agassiz, commonly scoured and homogenized by icebergs.

|    |                       |
|----|-----------------------|
| Lz | Clayey to sandy silt. |
| Lc | Clay to silty clay.   |

GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS

|    |   |
|----|---|
| Gs | <b>Subaqueous outwash:</b> fine sand, minor gravel, thin silt and clay interbeds; 1–75 m thick; subaqueous outwash fans; deposited near the ice margin in glacial Lake Agassiz by meltwater turbidity currents, commonly reshaped by wave erosion and reworked by wind. |
|----|---|

**ICE-CONTACT GLACIOFLUVIAL SEDIMENTS:** sand and gravel; 1–20 m thick; complex deposits, belts with single or multiple esker ridges and kames, as well as thin, low-relief deposits; deposited in contact with glacial ice by meltwater.

|    |   |
|----|---|
| Gc | Predominantly derived from carbonate rocks.               |
| Gp | Predominantly derived from igneous and metamorphic rocks. |

GLACIAL DEPOSITS

|    |   |
|----|---|
| T  | <b>Till:</b> calcareous silt diamicton; 1–75 m thick; low-relief, commonly streamlined deposits; subglacial deposits; largely derived from carbonate rocks; thicker sequences consist of multiple units of varying texture; commonly scoured by icebergs; covered discontinuously by thin veneers (<1 m) of glaciolacustrine and glaciofluvial sediments.                       |
|    | <b>DISCONTINUOUS TILL AND ASSOCIATED GLACIOFLUVIAL SEDIMENTS:</b> gravelly silt to sand diamicton, sand and gravel; 1–30 m thick; low-relief deposits between bedrock outcrops making up 25–75% of the area; sandy till interbedded and interspersed with nearly equal and often greater amounts of sandy glaciofluvial sediments, as well as minor glaciolacustrine sediments. |
| Tc | Predominantly derived from carbonate rocks.   |
| Tp | Predominantly derived from igneous and metamorphic rocks.   |

PRE-QUATERNARY

**ROCK:** >75% bedrock outcrop; Paleozoic carbonate-dominated rocks in areas west and south of Lake Winnipeg, exposed typically as glacially striated, low-relief surfaces; in Precambrian terrane, generally unweathered intrusive, metasedimentary, and metavolcanic rocks having a glacially scoured irregular surface with high local relief; includes patches of thin glacial sediments and organic material.

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|----|--|
| Rc | Paleozoic sedimentary rocks.               |
| Rp | Precambrian igneous and metamorphic rocks. |

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Geological boundary (approximate)                                  |  |
| Built-up area (map GSC 2055A / MGS MAP2003-7 only)                 |  |
| Mine waste   |  |
| Peat-extraction area   |  |
| Gravel pit   |  |
| Mine or bedrock quarry   |  |
| Stabilized dunes   |  |
| Abandoned channel  |  |
| Minor beach ridge  |  |
| Wave-cut scarp   |  |
| Groundwater sapping channel  |  |
| Piping depression  |  |
| Iceberg scour  |  |
| Tunnel valley  |  |
| Esker (direction of flow indicated)                                |  |
| Streamlined landform   |  |
| Glacial striae   |  |
| Crossed striae (numbers indicate relative age, 1 being the oldest) |  |
| Small bedrock outcrop  |  |