

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

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

GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS

<div>Gs</div>	Subaqueous outwash: 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.
<div>Gc</div>	Predominantly derived from carbonate rocks.
<div>Gp</div>	Predominantly derived from igneous and metamorphic rocks.

GLACIAL DEPOSITS

<div>T</div>	Till: 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.
	DISCONTINUOUS TILL AND ASSOCIATED GLACIOFLUVIAL SEDIMENTS: 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.
<div>Tc</div>	Predominantly derived from carbonate rocks.
<div>Tp</div>	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.
<div>Rc</div>	Paleozoic sedimentary rocks.
<div>Rp</div>	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	