

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	Organic deposits: peat, muck; <1–5 m thick; very low relief wetland deposits; accumulated in fen, bog, swamp, and marsh settings.
E	Eolian sediments: fine sand; 1–5 m thick; dunes; formed by wind prior to stabilization by vegetation, in most cases on subaqueous outwash sand.
Lm	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.	
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.
Ll	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	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.	
Gc	Predominantly derived from carbonate rocks.
Gp	Predominantly derived from igneous and metamorphic rocks.

GLACIAL DEPOSITS

T	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.	
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.

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	