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) 1 2

Small bedrock outcrop