



**LEGEND**

This legend is common to GSC maps 2049A-2060A, and MGS geoscientific maps MAP2003-1 to 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 margin of modern lakes.

**ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS:** 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 DEPOSITS:** 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 DEPOSITS:** 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 DEPOSITS:** 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 diamict; 1-75 m thick; low-relief, commonly streamlined deposits; subglacial deposits; largely derived from carbonate rocks; thicker sequences consist of multiple units of varying textures, commonly accreted by icebergs; covered discontinuously by thin veneers (<1 m) of glaciolacustrine and glaciofluvial sediments.

**DISCONTINUOUS TILL AND ASSOCIATED GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS:** gravelly silt to sand diamict, sand and gravel; 1-30 m thick; low-relief deposits between bedrock outcrops making up 25-75% of the area; sandy silt 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**

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 seeping 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