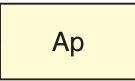


LEGEND

SURFICIAL DEPOSITS  
QUATERNARY  
HOLOCENE

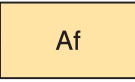
**FLUVIAL SEDIMENTS:** alluvium; gravel and sand, 2–20 m thick, forming active and relict deposits.



**Alluvial plains:** gravel and sand, 2–10 m thick, forming braided floodplains, submerged at peak nival flood.



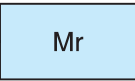
**Alluvial terraces:** gravel and sand, 5–20 m thick, forming terraces above modern flood levels.



**Alluvial fans.**

HOLOCENE AND LATE WISCONSINAN

**MARINE AND GLACIAL MARINE SEDIMENTS:** gravel, sand, silt, and clay, 1–20 m thick, deposited in offshore, deltaic and beach environments during deglaciation and during regression of the postglacial sea.



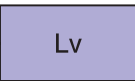
**Beach sediments:** gravel and sand, 1–5 m thick, forming ridges and swales.



**Offshore proglacial silt veneers:** silt, clay silt, and fine sand with dropstones, 1–2 m thick.

LATE WISCONSINAN

**GLACIAL LACUSTRINE SEDIMENTS:** clay, silt, sand, and minor gravel, 1–2 m thick, deposited in small glacier dammed lakes.



*Proglacial silt veneers.*

**GLACIOFLUVIAL SEDIMENTS:** gravel and sand, 1–60 m thick, deposited behind, at, and in front of the ice margin.



**Proglacial outwash:** gravel and sand, 1–30 m thick, forming braided floodplains, Gp; terraces, Gt; and fans, Gf.

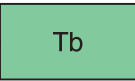


**Ice contact stratified drift:** gravel and sand, 2–60 m thick, possibly ice cored, forming individual conical kames and large, kettled kame complexes comprising parts of end moraine belts.

**TILL:** nonsorted stony muds, 0.5–60 m thick, deposited in subglacial and ice marginal environments; lithic composition generally reflects underlying carbonate bedrock but shield erratics common.



**End moraines:** 5–60 m high ridges and hummocks; comprised of debris-rich, relict glacier ice mantled by till, extensively kettled and characterized by large ice-wedge polygons; probably interfingered with Gh and Mb, the other major components of end moraine systems.



**Till blanket:** 2–20 m thick forming an undulating blanket, commonly drumlinized or fluted.



**Till veneer:** 0.5–2 m thick and discontinuous.

BEDROCK  
PRE-QUATERNARY



**ROCK:** Paleozoic carbonate rocks, glacially scoured during the Quaternary and frost shattered during postglacial time; outcropping mainly on hilltops, on slopes stripped bare by ice marginal meltwater streams, and in low, relict, sea cliffs in raised beach terrains.

Geological boundary	
Marine limit shoreline (defined, approximate)	
Lateral meltwater channel; barb on upslope side	
Subglacial and proglacial meltwater channel	
Esker	
Ice contact face	
End moraine	
Lateral moraine	
Kame	