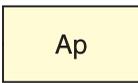


LEGEND

SURFICIAL DEPOSITS QUATERNARY HOLOCENE

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



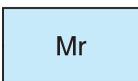
Alluvial plains: gravel and sand, 2–10 m thick, forming braided floodplains, submerged at peak nival flood.



Alluvial 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.

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.

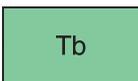


Ice contact stratified drift: gravel and sand, 2–60 m thick, possibly ice cored, forming individual conical kames and large, kettled kame complexes comprising parts of end moraine belts.

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 interfingering 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
- Lateral meltwater channel; barb on upslope side
- Subglacial and proglacial meltwater channel
- End moraine
- Kame
- Drumlin and fluting
- Cliff in bedrock
- Radiocarbon date

Date	Material
Lab no.	Elevation (m)