

LEGEND

Notes regarding compound units: For those compound units that contain veneers (e.g., Tv/R), only two possibilities have been mapped. Where veneers are observed as a minor component forming patches over another map unit, the "/" is used to allow for representation of the underlying unit. Where veneers are interpreted to stratigraphically overlie a dominant surficial unit (e.g., Cv-Tb), the "- " is used to designate ubiquitous veneer cover overlying the primary unit.

In areas where the surficial units (other than veneers) form complex cover, the area is coloured according to the dominant cover and is labelled in descending order of cover, example Tb/R. The relation of these complex covers are shown with a symbol between the unit letters as follows:

- . approximates 50% cover to each unit;
- / approximately 70% to 30%;
- // approximately 90% to 10%.

Example: Tb/R represents a cover with an approximate ratio of 70% Tb and 30% R.

In areas where the surficial units (including veneers) form stratigraphic relationships that have been observed in cross-section, the overlying unit is separated from the underlying unit by a hyphen (e.g., Gt-R); this applies to the uppermost two units only.

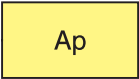
QUATERNARY

POST GLACIAL ENVIRONMENT



Eolian veneer: Well sorted silt and sand deposited by wind; less than 1 m thick or discontinuous sheets. Stipple-fill is used when eolian veneer overlies another unit.

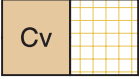
ALLUVIUM: Silt, sand, and gravel deposited by streams either within channels or as overbank deposits. Deposits are typically stratified and moderately to well sorted.



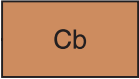
Alluvial plain: Predominant sands and gravels. May be locally overlain by or include lacustrine silt, clay, and minor peat and organic silt deposited in abandoned channels and along floodplain margins. Typically forms plains within approximately 1 m of present stream level. Thickness ranges from 1 to 5 m.

PERIGLACIAL ENVIRONMENT

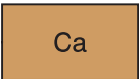
COLLUVIUM: Poorly sorted, unconsolidated debris (diamicton) deposited by gravitational (slope) processes; derived from bedrock or glacial materials. This unit also includes frost-heaved stacks of angular joint blocks from bedrock outcrops (felsenmeer); blocks are 0.5 to 2 m across and have unweathered surfaces.



Colluvial veneer: Colluvial material less than 1 m thick; or discontinuous sheets of colluviated materials. Hatch-fill is used when colluvial veneer overlies another unit.



Colluvium blanket: A mantle of colluviated material with a thickness greater than 1 m.



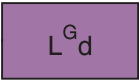
Colluvium apron: Stratified diamicton and poorly sorted sand and gravel. Deposit forms a wedge-shaped, slope-toe complex of debris flows and soliflucted deposits derived from bedrock and glacial debris. Thickness up to 10 m, thinning at head and toe of deposit.

GLACIAL ENVIRONMENT (WISCONSINAN)

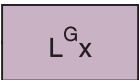
GLACIOLACUSTRINE DEPOSITS: Stratified sand, silt, and clay deposited in lakes dammed by glacier ice or as a result of high lake levels during deglaciation. Distally deposited glaciolacustrine sediments typically underlie plains or gently rolling terrain. Proximally deposited glaciolacustrine sediments may underlie ridged, hummocky, or pitted terrain caused by subsequent meltout.



Glaciolacustrine plain: Well stratified clay, silt, and sand. Local relief is less than 1 m and masks the underlying topography. Thickness ranges from 1 to greater than 10 m.



Glaciolacustrine delta: A scarp or face with a low-relief mantle of cross-stratified sand and rounded gravels associated with glaciofluvial deposition into a glaciolacustrine environment. Thickness ranges from 1 to greater than 10 m.



Glaciolacustrine — undifferentiated: Glaciolacustrine complex — units are too small to be represented at the scale of mapping. Consists primarily of glaciolacustrine units, but may have relatively small pockets of alluvial, colluvial, till and/or glaciofluvial sediments. Thickness ranges from 1 to greater than 10 m.

GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS: Well stratified to massive sand, gravel with minor silt and diamicton deposited by streams flowing away from, or in contact with glacier ice. These sediments can range from well to poorly sorted. Strata are commonly deformed due to syndepositional collapse from the meltout of supporting ice.



Glaciofluvial veneer: Glaciofluvial material less than 1 m thick; may occur in patches or as a gravel lag over rock. Hatch-fill is used when glaciofluvial veneer overlies another unit.



Glaciofluvial terrace (outwash): A scarp or face with a low-relief mantle of moderately to well sorted, cross-stratified sand and rounded gravels elevated above. Thickness ranges from 1 to greater than 20 metres.



Glaciofluvial plain (outwash): Low-relief mantle of moderately to well sorted, cross-stratified sand and rounded gravels; 1 to greater than 20 m thick.



Hummocky glaciofluvial (ice-contact): Complex arrangement of slopes extending from rounded depressions, to irregular conical mounds and includes esker ridges. Composed primarily of poorly sorted sand and gravel; 5 to greater than 20 m thick.



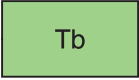
Glaciofluvial — undifferentiated: Glaciofluvial complex — units are too small to be represented at the scale of mapping. Consists primarily of glaciofluvial units, but may have relatively small pockets of alluvial, colluvial, till and/or glaciolacustrine sediments.

MORAINAL SEDIMENTS (Till): Diamicton (granule to boulder size clasts suspended in a poorly sorted clay to sand matrix) either deposited directly by glacial ice or redeposited directly from glacial ice by sediment gravity flow and/or ductile deformation.

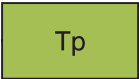
Laurentide Till: Grey to dark brown stony granitic till with sandy matrix; occurs as veneers, blankets and hummocky deposits.



Till veneer: Till less than 1 m thick; occurs in patches over rock and is interspersed with rock outcrop in some cases eroded to form roche moutonnée. Deposits are thin enough (<1 m) to reveal the underlying surface morphology. Hatch-fill indicates when till veneer overlies another unit.



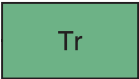
Till blanket: Surface morphology conforms to underlying bedrock topography. May exhibit crag-and-tails, and/or flutings. Some areas have large frost polygons and stone nets. Thicknesses generally range from 1 to 5 m.



Till plain: Surface morphology forms a plain with < 2 m of relief. Generally masks underlying topography. Some areas have large frost polygons and stone nets. Thickness is greater than 5 m.



Rolling till plain: Surface morphology forms gently rolling plains with 1 to 3 m of relief; may exhibit flutings. Generally masks underlying topography. Some areas have large frost polygons and stone nets. Thickness is greater than 5 m.



Ridged till complex: Surface morphology parallel ridges with amplitudes less than 15 m and wavelengths less than 30 m. Orientation is commonly transverse to paleo-ice-movement. Comprised of till and glaciofluvial sediments. Thickness is variable, but is usually less than 15 m.



Till — undifferentiated: Till complex — units are too small to be represented at the scale of mapping. May contain relatively small pockets of alluvial, colluvial, glaciofluvial and/or glaciolacustrine sediments.

PRE-QUATERNARY



Bedrock — undifferentiated: Cross-reference with Committee Bay Project, bedrock component.

- Geological boundary (defined, approximate, inferred)
- Crag-and-tail
- Fluting
- Esker (flow direction known, unknown)
- Abandoned channel, minor (flow direction known, unknown)
- Roche moutonnée