

LEGEND

This legend is common to Open Files 4683 to 4701.
Coloured legend blocks indicate map units that appear on this map.
Not all map symbols shown in the legend necessarily appear on this map.

SURFICIAL DEPOSITS

QUATERNARY

HOLOCENE

COLLUVIUM: block and rubble accumulations, 1–50 m thick.

Ca	Talus: active block and rubble accumulations as much as 50 m thick forming talus (scree) aprons and fans below cliffs resulting from rock falls and debris flows; commonly crossed by debris flow channels and levées.
Cr	Rock glacier debris: talus, generally 10–50 m thick, deformed by active flow of interstitial or buried ice to form rock (talus) glaciers with transverse ridges and furrows, and pits, and with steep, unstable sides and fronts.
FLUVIAL SEDIMENTS: alluvium; gravel and sand, 2–20 m thick.	
Ap	Alluvial plains: active braided floodplains; includes active proglacial outwash.
At	Alluvial terraces: gravel and sand, 2–20 m thick.
Af	Alluvial fans: gravel and sand, 2–20 m thick.
MARINE AND GLACIAL MARINE SEDIMENTS: gravel, sand, silt, and clay, 1–20 m thick, deposited in deltaic and beach environments during regression of the postglacial sea.	
Mr	Beach sediments: gravel and sand, 1–5 m thick, forming ridges and swales.
Mt	Deltaic sediments: clay, silt, sand, and gravel, 5–20 m thick, forming coarsening upward sequences under dissected terraces.
Mv	Deepwater proglacial silt veneers: silt, clay silt, and fine sand with dropstones, 1–2 m thick.
Mb	Deepwater proglacial silt blankets: silt, clay silt, and fine sand with dropstones and minor gravel, 2–10 m thick.
GLACIAL LACUSTRINE SEDIMENTS: clay, silt, sand, and gravel deposited in glacier dammed lakes in deepwater, beach, and deltaic environments.	
Lt	Deltaic sediments: clay, silt, sand, and gravel, 5–20 m thick, forming coarsening upward sequences under dissected terraces.
Lv	Deepwater proglacial silt veneers: silt, clay silt, and fine sand with dropstones, 1–2 m thick.
Lb	Deepwater proglacial silt blankets: silt, clay silt, and fine sand with dropstones, 2–5 m thick.
GLACIOFLUVIAL SEDIMENTS: gravel and sand, 1–10 m thick, deposited behind, at, and in front of the ice margin.	
Gp,t,f	Proglacial outwash: gravel and sand, 1–10 m thick, forming braided floodplains, Gp; terraces, Gt; and fans, Gf.
Gr,h	Ice contact stratified drift: gravel and sand, 1–5 m thick, forming eskers, Gr; and kames, Gh.

EARLY HOLOCENE AND WISCONSINAN

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

Tm	End moraines: 5–60 m high, composed of or mantled by till, extensively kettled in places; large features mainly cored by debris-rich relict glacier ice.
Tv	Till veneer: 0.5–2 m thick and discontinuous.
Tvw	Washed till veneer: 0.5–2 m thick, surface armoured by stones due to washing by subglacial meltwater.
Tb	Till blanket: 2–10 m thick forming an undulating blanket with drumlins and ribbed moraines in places.
Tbr	Ribbed till blanket: 2–10 m thick forming ribbed (Rogen) moraines.

BEDROCK
PRE-QUATERNARY

R	ROCK: rock of various compositions and ages (Jackson and Sangster, 1987) variously modified by glacial erosion during the Quaternary and with patchy till cover; hilly and hummocky surfaces, ice moulded in places, with lake basins in subglacially scoured regions; smooth surfaces exhibiting little or no sign of glacial erosion in peninsular interiors (Dyke, 1993); cliffs resulting from glacial over-steepening; in places veneered by thin till, commonly bouldery.
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Geological boundary (defined, assumed)					
Areas covered by perennial icefields during the Little Ice Age (indicated by a white pattern)					
Glacial lake spillway					
Glacial lake limit					
Marine limit					
Marine limit elevation in metres	• 60				
Weakly developed strandline					
Cliff in bedrock					
Lateral meltwater channel; barb on upslope side					
Subglacial and proglacial meltwater channel (large, small)					
Esker					
Kame					
Ice contact face					
Ribbed moraines					
Lateral moraine					
End moraine					
Margin of glacial dispersal train; teeth toward axis, steep side of teeth face down ice					
Lateral sliding boundary; teeth on sliding side, cold-based ice on other side; steep sides of teeth face down ice					
Iceberg scour					
Drumlinoid hill					
Crag-and-tail					
Ice moulded bedrock					
Striae (ice flow direction known, unknown)					
Crossed striae (numbers indicate relative age, 1 being the oldest)					
Field observation site: bouldery diamicton (bd), bouldery gravel (bg), diamicton (d), gravel (g), gravelly sand (gs), mud (m), muddy sand (ms), rock (r), sand (s), sandy gravel (sg), stony mud (sm), till (t)	• t				
Field observation site: material as above near rock outcrop	• t(r)				
Radiocarbon date	<table><tr><td>Date</td><td>Material</td></tr><tr><td>Lab no</td><td>Elevation (m)</td></tr></table>	Date	Material	Lab no	Elevation (m)
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