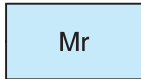


LEGEND

SURFICIAL DEPOSITS QUATERNARY

HOLOCENE

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.



Mv

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

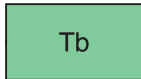
EARLY HOLOCENE AND WISCONSINAN

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



Tv

Till veneer: 0.5–2 m thick and discontinuous.



Tb

Till blanket: 2–10 m thick forming an undulating blanket with drumlins and ribbed moraines in places.

PRE-QUATERNARY BEDROCK



R

ROCK: rock of various compositions and ages 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 in places veneered by thin till, commonly bouldery.

Geological boundary (defined)	
Esker	
End moraine	
Drumlin	
Ice moulded bedrock	
Striae ice flow direction known	
Crossed striae (numbers indicate relative age, 1 being the older)	
Field observation site: gravel (g), rock (r), sand (s), till (t)	• t
Field observation site: material as above near rock outcrop	• g(r)
Radiocarbon date (see Table 1)	▼ 2