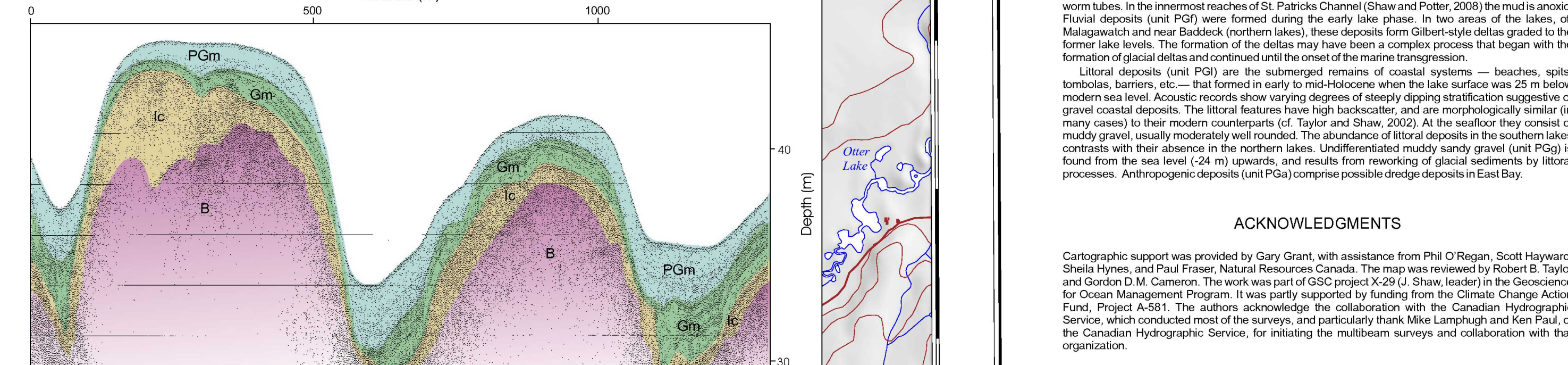


**INTRODUCTION**

Whereas the Quaternary geology of Cape Breton Island has received considerable attention in recent decades (e.g. Grant, 1966, 1984), the corresponding geology of the lake has remained until very recently completely unknown. Early work by Villé (1951) described the surficial sediment and distribution of trawlers in the lake. The principal body of research is derived from a survey of the lake in 1985 by the Geology Branch of the Geological Survey of Canada, and the results are published in Grant (2001), Grant and Paton (2002) and Grant and Paton (2003). A major objective of the current project is to provide a detailed surficial geology of the lake, including a detailed description of its glacial and post-glacial features. The work is presented in this report and includes a detailed description of the surficial geology and a detailed description of the lake's bathymetry. The work also includes a detailed description of the lake's bathymetry and a detailed description of the lake's bathymetry.

**SUMMARY OF SURFICIAL GEOLOGY**

The Quaternary geology of Cape Breton Island consists of some or all of the following: ice-contact sediments, ice-proximal sediments, lacustrine sediments, glacial sediments, and post-glacial sediments. The Quaternary stratigraphy described here is based on geochronological control except that on the map sediments deposited in lacustrine settings are also included. Backhoe exposures are shown as dashed lines. A legend is provided for the units on the map. Backhoe exposures are shown as dashed lines. A legend is provided for the units on the map. Backhoe exposures are shown as dashed lines. A legend is provided for the units on the map.



**Figure 1:** Section A-A' and B-B' across Denys Basin and Cod Shoals in East Bay. The distance refers to the backhoe control, and the depth to the base of the glaciolacustrine mud. The unconformity truncates glaciolacustrine and glaciolacustrine mud.

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**LEGEND**

