

Figure 1. Section A-A across a large podmark in Great Bras d'Or. The podmark contains acoustically transparent glaciogenic podmark facies mud covering, variably stratified glaciogenic and lacustrine sediments (see Matthew 2003:15).

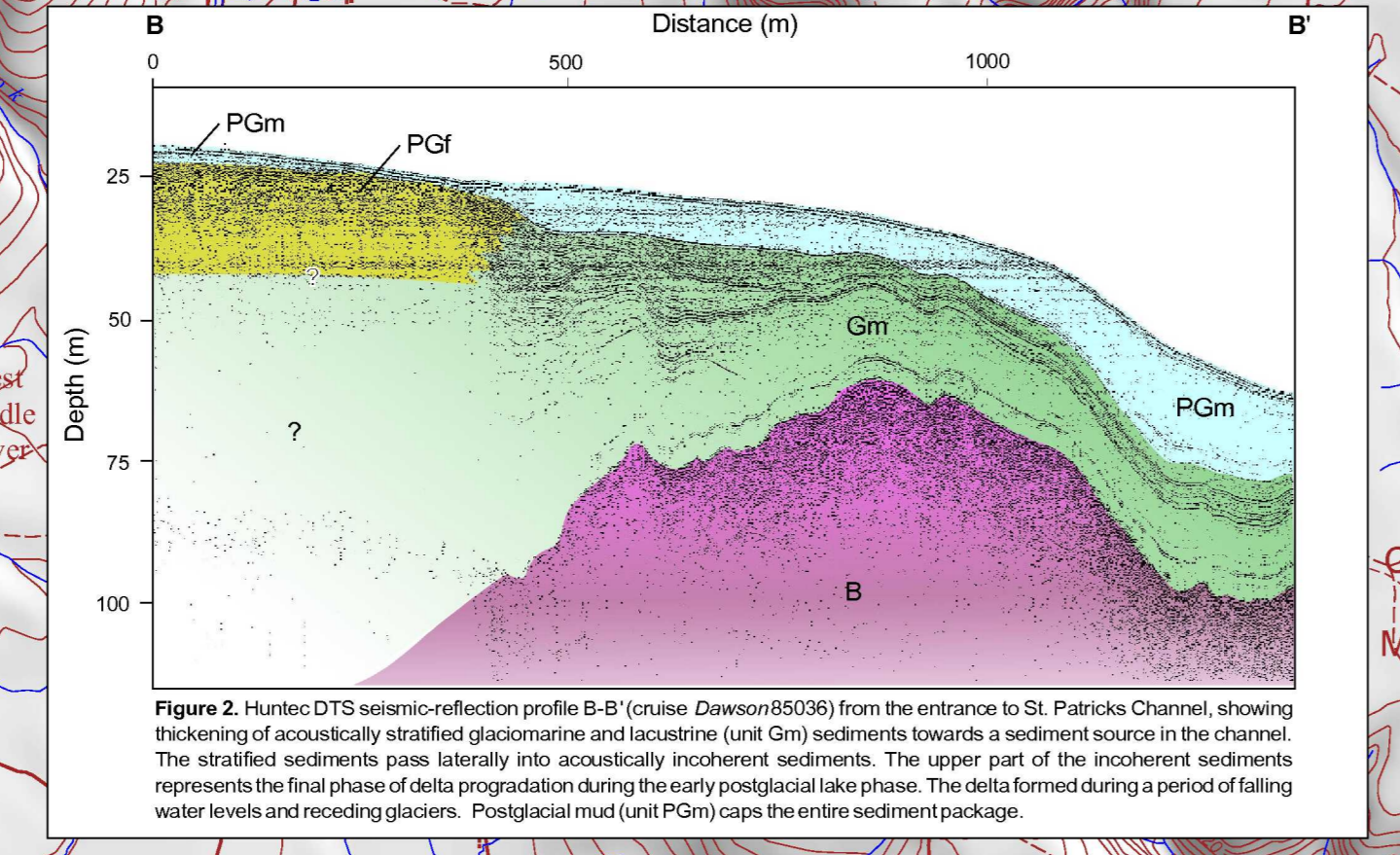


Figure 2. Section B-B across a large podmark in Great Bras d'Or. The podmark contains acoustically transparent glaciogenic podmark facies mud covering, variably stratified glaciogenic and lacustrine sediments (see Matthew 2003:15).

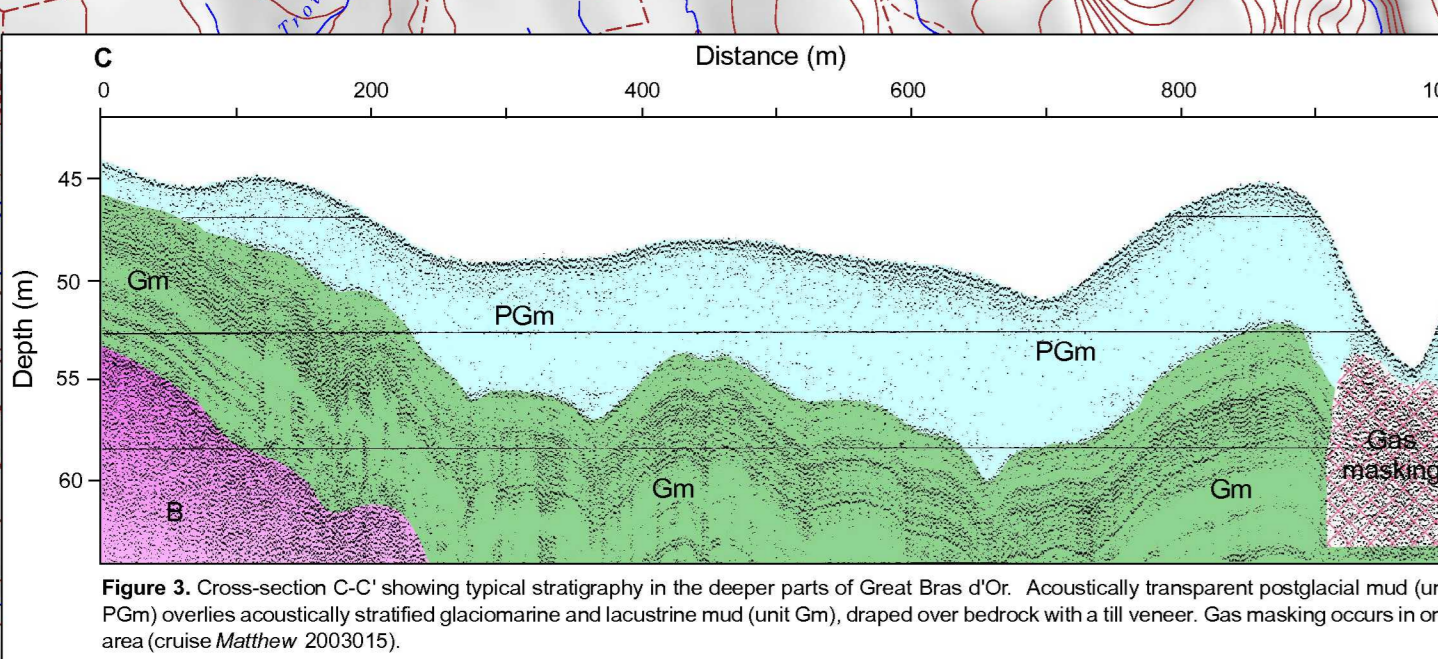


Figure 3. Section C-C showing lithological stratigraphy in the deeper parts of Great Bras d'Or. Acoustically transparent podmark mud (see Matthew 2003:15).

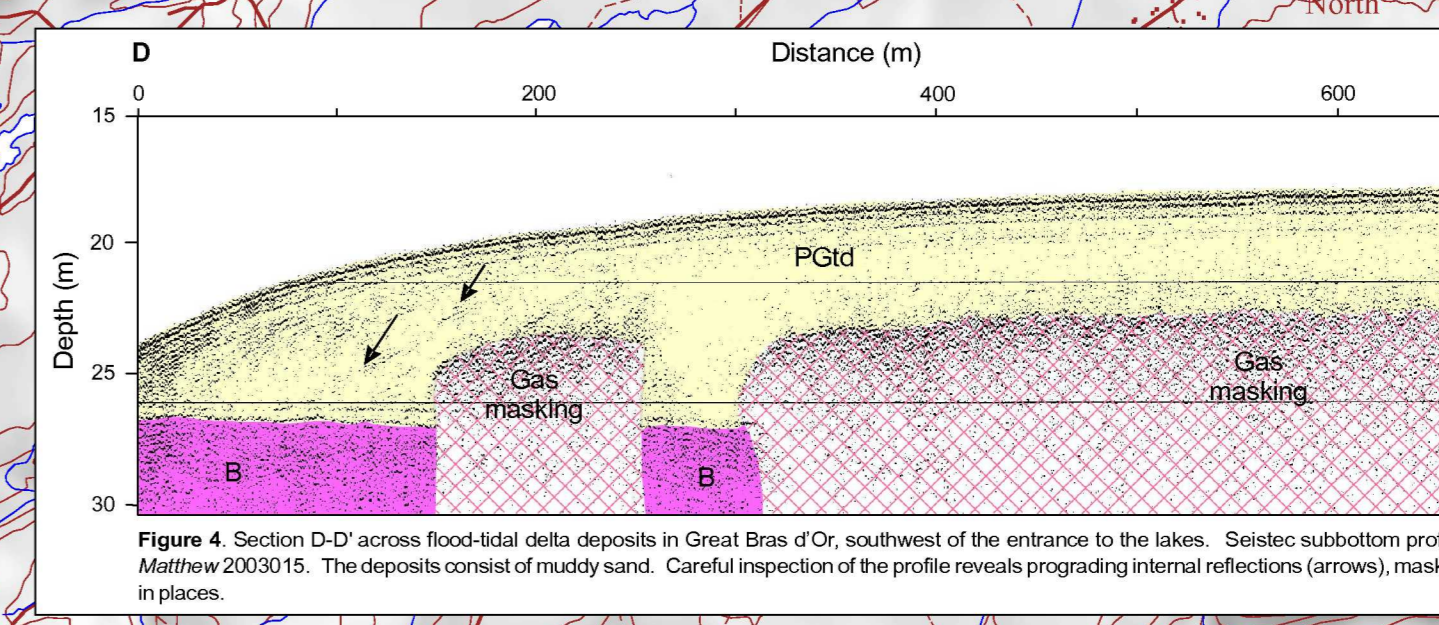


Figure 4. Section D-D across a podmark in Great Bras d'Or. The podmark contains acoustically transparent glaciogenic podmark facies mud covering, variably stratified glaciogenic and lacustrine sediments (see Matthew 2003:15).

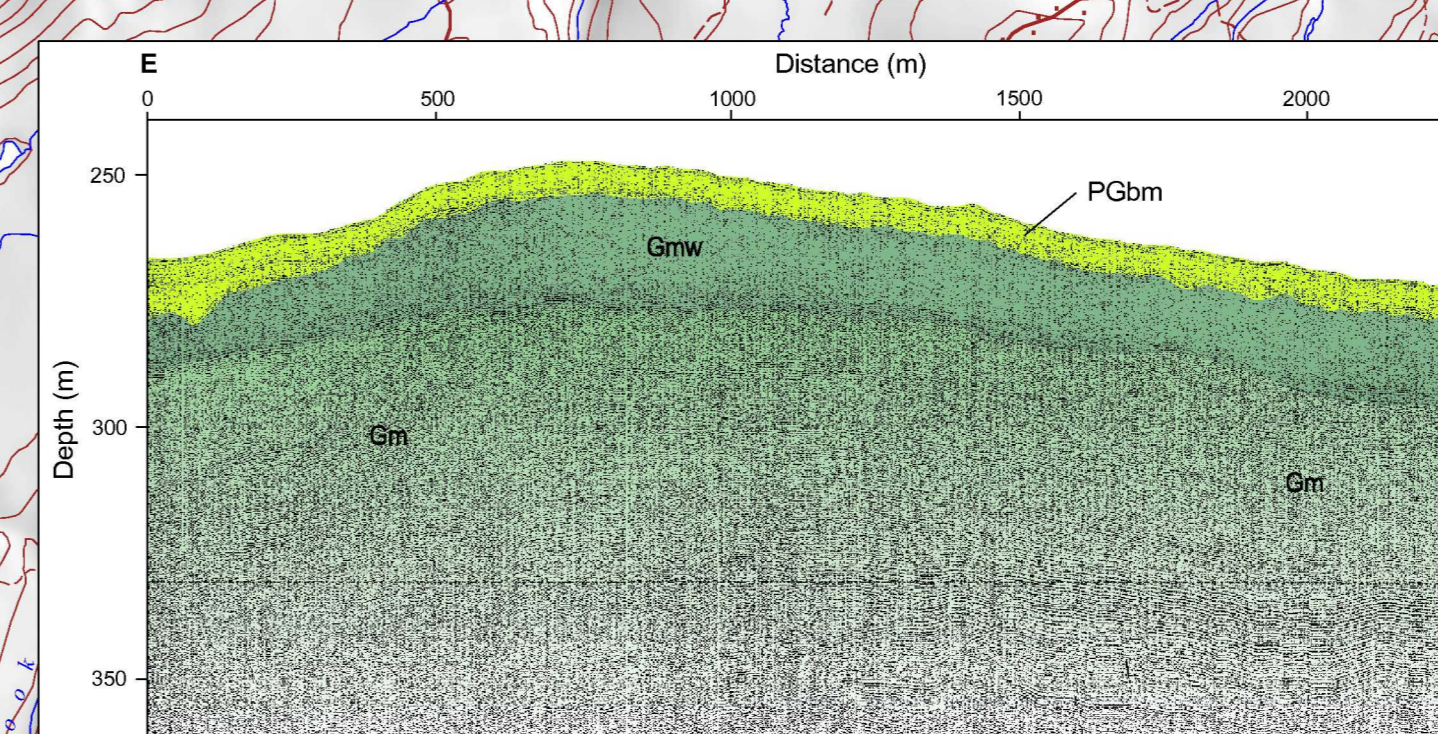


Figure 5. Section E-E across a podmark in Great Bras d'Or. The podmark contains acoustically transparent glaciogenic podmark facies mud covering, variably stratified glaciogenic and lacustrine sediments (see Matthew 2003:15).

DESCRIPTIVE NOTES

INTRODUCTION
The surficial geology of Cape Breton Island has received considerable attention in recent decades (e.g., Shaw, 1984). The comprehensive geology of the island has been reviewed in a recent report, summarizing the work of Shaw (1984) and other authors who have contributed to the understanding of the island's geology. This report is a synthesis of the work of Shaw (1984) and other authors who have contributed to the understanding of the island's geology. It is intended to provide a comprehensive overview of the island's geology, including the surficial geology, the glaciogenic and lacustrine sediments, and the glaciogenic and lacustrine sediments.

SUMMARY OF SURFICIAL GEOLOGY
The surficial geology of Cape Breton Island is characterized by a variety of glaciogenic and lacustrine sediments. The glaciogenic sediments are primarily composed of glaciogenic mud (PGm), glaciogenic sand (PGi), and glaciogenic silt (PGs). The lacustrine sediments are primarily composed of lacustrine mud (Lm), lacustrine sand (Ls), and lacustrine silt (Lsi). The glaciogenic and lacustrine sediments are deposited in a variety of settings, including podmarks, channels, and basins. The glaciogenic and lacustrine sediments are deposited in a variety of settings, including podmarks, channels, and basins.

GLACIOMINE AND GLACIOLACUSTRINE MUD (PGm)
Glaciogenic and glaciolacustrine mud (PGm) were formed when glaciogenic mud was deposited in a variety of settings, including podmarks, channels, and basins. The glaciogenic and glaciolacustrine mud is characterized by its fine-grained nature and its high water content. The glaciogenic and glaciolacustrine mud is deposited in a variety of settings, including podmarks, channels, and basins.

PODMARKS
Podmarks are landforms that are formed by the deposition of glaciogenic mud in a variety of settings, including podmarks, channels, and basins. The podmarks are characterized by their raised, flat-topped nature and their fine-grained nature. The podmarks are deposited in a variety of settings, including podmarks, channels, and basins.

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