

LEGEND

*This legend is common to the GSC maps that are shown in Figure 1 below.
Coloured legend blocks indicate map units that appear on this map.*

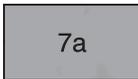
SURFICIAL DEPOSITS QUATERNARY

NONGLACIAL ENVIRONMENT

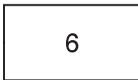
ORGANIC DEPOSITS: peat, muck; 1 to 3 m thick; commonly underlain by fine-grained glacial lake deposits; occurs in confined, low-lying, poorly drained parts of the Shield.



Fen peat: wet sedge and moss peat; includes string fen, floodplain, and riverine marshes; occurs as flat grassy surfaces with few trees, and commonly visible surface waters; permafrost present in isolated palsa or small peat plateaus which occur within the fen.



Bog peat: moss and woody peat; occurs as raised irregular surfaces with an open to closed tree cover; derived from spruce forest vegetation; thermokarst depressions and ponds, wooded palsa and forested peat plateaus are common; contains some areas of collapse scar fens.



ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS: silt, sand, and minor gravel, 1 to 30 m thick; floodplain and channel-fill sediments deposited in modern drainage ways.

PROGLACIAL ENVIRONMENT

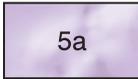
GLACIAL LAKE DEPOSITS: massive to stratified clay, silt, sand, and gravel; thickness ranges from a thin veneer to tens of metres; glacial sediments reworked by wave action in glacial Lake Agassiz, or carried to the basin in large part by glacial meltwater and deposited in deep water of Lake Agassiz.



Nearshore and littoral sediments: sand, gravel, or rock shingle, moderately well sorted and commonly horizontally bedded; occur as isolated or series of ridges, 1 to 3 m in height, including beaches, bars, and spits; blankets of sand, commonly less than 2 m thick, grade basinward into finer sediments.



Offshore sediment blanket: clay, silt and silty sand, minor sand, gravel, and diamicton; fine-grained deep water sediments are non to weakly calcareous and commonly massive near surface; 2 to 45 m thick; form flat plains in low relief areas, mantled with peat; surfaces locally inscribed by iceberg scours.



Offshore sediment veneer: clay, silt, and silty sand; less than 2 m thick; forms a discontinuous blanket mimicking underlying glacial and bedrock topography; includes undifferentiated glaciolacustrine sediments deposited in deep water beyond or near the ice margin; surfaces locally inscribed by iceberg scours.

GLACIAL ENVIRONMENT

GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS: stratified sand and gravel, minor diamicton; sorted coarse-grained sediment deposited by flowing glacial meltwater in contact with or near the glacier.

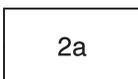


Subaqueous outwash sediments: well sorted fine sand; commonly rippled and/or crossbedded; interbedded with clay, gravel, and diamictic units of variable thicknesses; 1 to 20 m thick; deformation and faulting common; deposits occur as outwash fans or down-ice of bedrock highs; sediments deposited in glacial Lake Agassiz at or near the retreating ice front by meltwater turbidity currents.

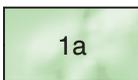


Proximal glaciofluvial sediments: moderately to well sorted and well rounded interstratified sand and gravel, minor diamicton; 3 to 25 m thick; forming eskers and crevasse fillings; deposited by sub- or englacial meltwater streams.

GLACIAL DEPOSITS: unsorted to poorly sorted diamictons deposited at the ice margin or beneath the glacier. The area has been glaciated by ice originating from two dispersal centres, the Keewatin Sector to the north, and the Labrador Sector to the east. Deposits have been subdivided into two units based on provenance: a) till of northern provenance overlying Precambrian rocks is generally sandy, permeable, non to slightly calcareous, and locally derived; b) till of eastern provenance is silty sandy, weakly permeable, moderately to strongly calcareous, and contains fewer Shield clasts.



Till blanket: forms a continuous cover, 2 to several metres thick, locally up to 20 m thick in streamlined landforms, masking underlying bedrock topography; deposits form drumlinized till plain and minor deGeer moraines; 2a - till of northern provenance underlain by Precambrian rocks; 2b - till of eastern provenance.



Till veneer: forms a moderately discontinuous cover, 1 to 2 m thick, reflecting underlying bedrock structure; commonly occurs on the down-ice side of Precambrian bedrock outcrops; surface may be covered by a thin veneer of Lake Agassiz offshore sediments or littoral sand and gravel; 1a - till of northern provenance underlain by Precambrian rocks; 1b - till of eastern provenance.



PRE-QUATERNARY BEDROCK



Precambrian rocks: metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks, associated intrusive bodies; glacially scoured outcrops forming abundant roches moutonnées and striated or grooved surfaces; gently rolling topography with thin patchy drift cover.

Geological boundary (defined)	
Thermokarst depression (large)	
Thermokarst depression (small)	
Drumlin, drumlinoid ridge, fluting; undifferentiated	
Striae (ice flow direction known, unknown, unknown poorly defined)	
Rock escarpment	
Mine	
Quarry	
Small bedrock outcrop	
Till sample	