

This legend is common to CGM 40, CGM 41, CGM 42, and CGM 43. Coloured legend blocks must appear on the map. Not all symbols shown in the legend appear on the map.

QUATERNARY SURFICIAL DEPOSITS

HOLOCENE

- ORGANIC DEPOSITS: Unconsolidated peat and muck, 1 m or greater than 5 m thick. Formed by the accumulation of plant material in various stages of decomposition; generally occur as flat, wet, brown silty muds with a spongy upper surface.
FLUVIDIAL DEPOSITS: Poorly sorted sand and silt with minor gravel and organic detritus deposited along and/or within all modern rivers and streams.
FLUVIDIAL DEPOSITS: Sorted sand, silt, and clay with minor gravel and organic detritus; commonly stratified; deposited along and/or within all modern rivers and streams.

- FLUVIDIAL DEPOSITS: Sorted sand, silt, and clay with minor gravel and organic detritus greater than 1 m thick, forming active floodplains close to river and stream level; includes terrace deposits.
FLUVIDIAL DEPOSITS: Inactive terraces above modern floodplains; greater than 2 m thick, consisting of gravel, sand, and silt with minor gravel and organic detritus on the level and cutaway areas. Annual spring freshets contribute to build-up sediments along the slope of these terraces.
LACUSTRINE DEPOSITS: Poorly sorted sand and silt with 0-20% pebbles, coarse and medium sandstone, and occasional siltstone, deposited in lacustrine environments.

- GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS: Light orange, pebbly sand with occasional (2%) cobbles and boulders at surface; deposited in glacial lake basins, or at the front of the ice margin by occasional bank failures.
GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS: Darker orange, pebbly sand with occasional (2%) cobbles and boulders at surface; deposited in glacial lake basins, or at the front of the ice margin by occasional bank failures.

- GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS: Poorly sorted sand and silt with 0-20% pebbles and occasional (2%) cobbles and boulders at surface; deposited in glacial lake basins, or at the front of the ice margin by occasional bank failures.
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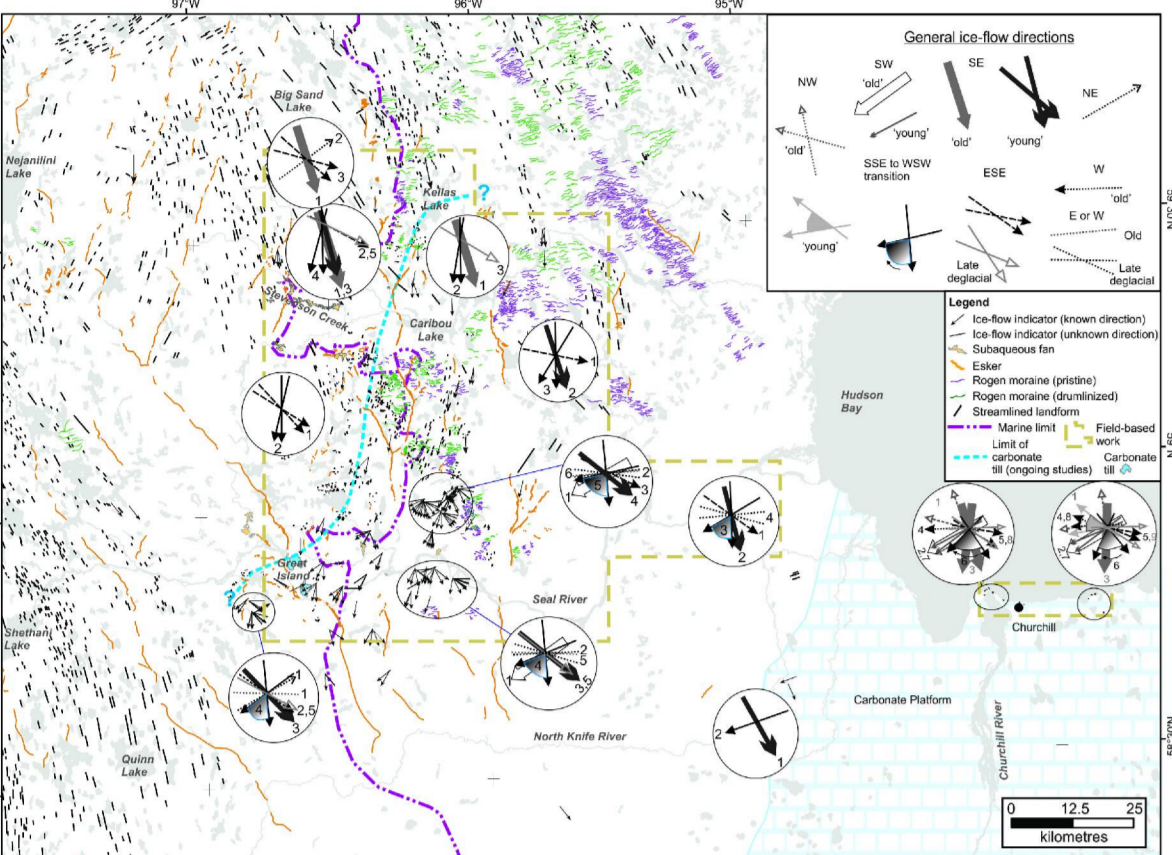


Figure 1. Inset map showing the location of the study area within the province of Manitoba, Canada. The map shows the location of the study area within the province of Manitoba, Canada. The map shows the location of the study area within the province of Manitoba, Canada.

References: Boulton, G.S. and Clark, C.D., 1999. A high-melt Laurentide ice sheet revealed by satellite images of glacial rebound. Nature, 397, 121-126.
Campbell, J.E., Tremblay, M.S., McCarty, M.W., Billet, C.D., and Ross, M., 2012. The proglacial and ice-free Laurentide Sea, Great Lakes-Caribbean Sea, and Hudson Bay. Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences, 49, 101-114.

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Abstract: The Laurentide ice sheet advanced from the north and northeast into the study area during the last glacial period. The Laurentide ice sheet advanced from the north and northeast into the study area during the last glacial period. The Laurentide ice sheet advanced from the north and northeast into the study area during the last glacial period.

Table with 4 columns: National Topographic System reference and index to adjoining published maps. Includes map numbers like M5010, M5011, M5012, M5013, M5014, M5015, M5016, M5017, M5018, M5019, M5020, M5021, M5022, M5023, M5024, M5025, M5026, M5027, M5028, M5029, M5030, M5031, M5032, M5033, M5034, M5035, M5036, M5037, M5038, M5039, M5040, M5041, M5042, M5043, M5044, M5045, M5046, M5047, M5048, M5049, M5050.

Cover illustration: Streamlined terrain background, Rogan moraine background, and soft hills of Sosnowski Lake. Photograph by M.S. Tremblay, Manitoba Geological Survey.

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Four trim marks around perimeter of map sheet. Trim map sheet first, then fold at binding marks. Cover and additional panels are 17cm wide when folded.

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