

Table 5. Map Unit Legend (ref labels in Field station features)

O	Organic deposits
E	Eolian sediments
A	Alluvial sediments
B	Boulders
L	Lacustrine sediments
M	Undifferentiated marine sediments
Md	Marine deltaic sediments
Mn	Marine littoral and nearshore sediments
Mr	Marine beach sediments
Mt	Marine terraced sediments
Mv	Marine sediment veneer
Mb	Marine sediment blanket
GM	Glaciomarine sediments
GL	Undifferentiated glaciolacustrine sediments
GLd	Glaciolacustrine deltaic sediments
GLr	Glaciolacustrine beach sediments
GLv	Glaciolacustrine sediment veneer
GLb	Glaciolacustrine sediment blanket
GF	Undifferentiated glaciofluvial sediments
GFc	Glaciofluvial ice-contact sediments
GFp	Glaciofluvial outwash plain sediments
GFf	Glaciofluvial outwash fan sediments
GFh	Glaciofluvial hummocky sediments
GFt	Glaciofluvial terraced sediments
GFv	Glaciofluvial sediment veneer
T	Undifferentiated glacial sediments
Th	Hummocky till
Tm	Moraine complex
Tp	Till plain
Tr	Ribbed moraine
Tx	Weathered till
Tv	Till veneer
Tb	Till blanket
R	Bedrock
W	Weathered bedrock or regolith

Notes:

Stratigraphic relationship: where observed or can be confidently inferred, a map unit stratigraphic sequence is shown with a maximum of two map unit designators separated by a slash ("/") (e.g., Mr/R designates marine beach sediments overlying bedrock).

Complex units: where the surficial cover forms a complex and the map units are too small to be mapped individually, yet constitute a significant component of the total polygon, a dot (".") separates the first dominant map unit designator from the less abundant secondary unit (e.g., R.Tr designates an area of bedrock interspersed with ribbed moraine).

Prefix:

b: bouldery

e: eroded

r: reworked

w: winnowed