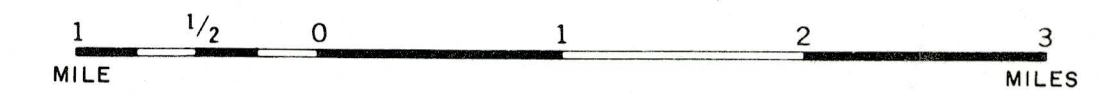


SURFICIAL GEOLOGY NEW BAY POND MAP-AREA



LEGEND

GENETIC OR PROCESS/ENVIRONMENT CATEGORIES OF TERRAIN CLASSIFICATION

	R ROCK	C COLLUVIAL	m MORAINAL	F FLUVIAL	GF GLACIOFLUVIAL	L LACUSTRINE	M MARINE	O ORGANIC	E EOLIAN
c concealed	observed only by vegetation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
w 'weathered'	frost-broken (felsensmor)	- winnowed, "washed" and subdued by wave action	-	-	-	-	-	blowouts
e eroded channelled by former streams of glacial meltwater, in a braided or parallel pattern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
g gullied dissected by modern ravines in a dendritic pattern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
k 'collapsed'	karst	-	kettled	-	kettled	kettled	kettled	-	-
p plain	plain	plain	plain	floodplain	outwash plain	plain	plain	'high bog'	plain
v veneer	-	-	thin enough - usually less than 10 feet thick - to reveal geomorphic fabric of underlying formation	-	-	-	-	-	-
r ridged	corrugated with parallel stratification ridges, igneous and tectonic foliation	terraocetes	transverse elements: end, recessional, ribbed, De Geer moraines	point bars	eskerine complex	beach berms, strandlines and wave-cut benches	-	string bog	dunes
h hummocky	-	-	ablational and chaotic disintegration moraine	-	kames	-	-	palsa	dunes
d drumlinoid	-	-	longitudinal elements: drumlins, fluting, crag-and-tail hills	-	-	-	-	-	-
l lineated	fractured	solifluction lines	-	meander scars	-	-	-	vegetation stripes	-
d delta	-	-	-	delta	-	delta	delta	-	-
f fan	-	talus cone	-	alluvial fan	-	-	-	-	-
a apron	-	scree slope	-	-	-	apron	apron	-	-
t terrace	-	anticlination terrace; bench	-	terrace; bench	kame terrace	terrace; bench	terrace; bench	-	-

SYMBOLS

- Boundary of terrain units; defined, approximate, transitional
- Longitudinal ice-flow features
- Drumlin, drumlinoid, fluting
- Crag-and-tail hill
- R&Sche mouton&e
- Striation
- Transverse ice-flow features
- Crestline of end moraine; prominent and continuous, subdued and broken
- Ribbed moraine, De Geer moraine, minor moraine,
- Esker, crevasse filling
- Solifluction lines in colluvial and organic terrain
- Stratification ridges in sedimentary and volcanic rocks; igneous and tectonic foliation
- Depressional lineament along fracture or fault trace
- Abandoned channel of former meltwater stream
- Emerged shorelines of former proglacial lake or marine submergence
- Landslide scar
- Scarp of terrace, bench, delta
- Marl sediment in lake or pond
- Location of sample
- Spring
- Sinkhole, pond
- Location of radiocarbon-dated organic material
- Boulder train (dispersion fan of mineralized fragments)
- Boundary of geochemical test area
- Isopleth of per cent granite fragments in till
- Down-ice edge of granite source area

EXPLANATORY NOTES

COMPLEXES
Where two or more classes of terrain are interspersed in a mosaic or repeating pattern on a scale too small to warrant meaningful differentiation, the proportion of each component in the combination is given in a three-position designation set off by slashes denoting arbitrary percentage limits. For example "mv/50" means that at least 60% of the area is underlain by thin till, with up to 40% boggy areas, and less than 15% scattered rock outcrops. Rc/R indicates more than 60% bedrock concealed by vegetation and less than 15% outcrop.

MORPHOLOGIC OVERPRINT
Where a sequence of geomorphic processes has produced a multi-aspect or compound terrain fabric, the geomorphic modifier suffixes are appended in the inferred order of superposition. "mvdhs" means that a veneer of till has been moulded into a smeared or drumlinoid form, then mantled with hummocky till during ablation, and finally channelled by former meltwater streams.

TRANSITIONAL ASSOCIATIONS
Locally, two or more terrain units are juxtaposed by reason of related origin, temporal sequence, or ambiguous geomorphic distinction. Such situations are identified by a compound designation marked by a hyphen. Examples are: an outwash plain that slopes down and is transitional to a marine terrace ("Gp - Mt") or kame and kettle glaciofluvial topography that blends with hummocky disintegration moraine ("Gh - mhe").

STRATIGRAPHIC SEQUENCE
Natural exposures are rare, except along coasts, and are minimally shallow along roads, but where materials of different origin or texture are known to be superimposed, or can be reasonably confidently inferred, the sequence is indicated in conventional order using horizontal separators, such as, "Ov/uv", which indicates that this unit has developed over a marine mantle on drumlinoid till.

TEXTURAL MODIFIER
Ordinarily, textural characteristics are implied by the genetic-morphologic assignment, but occasionally more specific grain-size information is available either from ground observation or by inference from distinctive morphology, or where texture differs significantly from that usually associated with a particular process, as in the case of a purely sand esker, or a gravelly alluvial plain. Textural designations are: 'r' for rocks and rubble; 'g' for gravel and sand; 's' for sand; 'st' for fine sand and silt; 'c' for silt and clay. Combinations such as 'gc' signify a stony pulite, like the sort of "till" produced by the accumulation of ice-rafted debris at the terminus of a floating glacier.