



Figure 5

MINERAL DEVELOPMENT DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND ENERGY
GOVERNMENT OF NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR
CANADA NEWFOUNDLAND MINERAL
EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION PROGRAMME

SURFICIAL GEOLOGY

DANIELS HARBOUR MAP-AREA



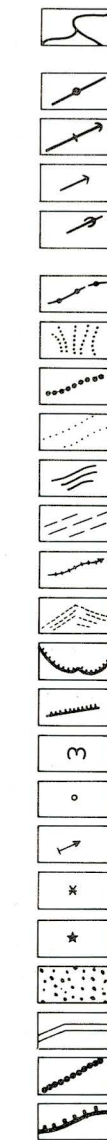
LEGEND

GENETIC OR PROCESS/ENVIRONMENT CATEGORIES OF TERRAIN CLASSIFICATION

GENETIC OR PROCESS/ENVIRONMENT CATEGORIES OF TERRAIN CLASSIFICATION	R ROCK	C COLLUVIAL	M MARINE	F FLUVIAL	GF GLACIOFLUVIAL	L LACUSTRINE	H MARINE	O ORGANIC	E EOLIAN
c concealed	obscured only by vegetation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
v weathered	fractured (felsic)	-	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	terraces	transverse elements: end, recessional, ribbed, De Geer moraines	point bars	esker complex	beach bars, strandlines and wave-cut benches	-	-	string bog
h hummocky	-	-	ablation and chaotic disintegration moraine	-	kames	-	-	-	palsa
d drumlinoid	-	-	longitudinal elements: drumlins, flutes, crag-and-tail hills	-	-	-	-	-	-
l lineated	fractured	solifluction lines	-	scour scars	-	-	-	-	vegetation stripes
d delta	-	-	-	delta	-	delta	delta	-	-
f fan	-	talus cone	-	alluvial fan	-	-	-	-	-
a apron	-	scree slope	-	-	-	-	apron	-	-
t terrace	-	antiplanation terrace; bench	-	terrace; bench	kame terrace	terrace; bench	terrace; bench	-	-

SYMBOLS

EXPLANATORY NOTES



Boundary of terrain units; defined, approximate, transitional

Longitudinal ice-flow features

Drumlin, drumlinoid, fluting

Crag-and-tail hill

ESche moutonnée

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

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/Ov" 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. R/R indicates more than 50% bedrock concealed by vegetation and less than 15% outcrop.

MORPHOLOGICAL OVERPRINT

Where a sequence of geomorphic processes has produced a multi-aspect or compound terrain fabric, the geomorphic modifier suffixes are appended to the inferred order of superposition. "MvH" means that a veneer of till has been moulded into a scoured 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 definition. Such situations are identified by a compound designation marked by a hyphen. Example area: an outwash plain that slopes down and is transitional to a marine terrace ("GF - Ml") or same and kettle glaciofluvial topography that blends with hummocky disintegration moraine ("GF - Mh").

STRATIGRAPHIC SEQUENCE

Natural exposures are rare, except along coasts, and are usually 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:

Ml - which indicates that thin muck has developed over a marine mantle on drumlinoid till.

TEXTURAL MODIFIERS

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; "cl" for silt and clay. Combinations such as "gc" signify a stony pelite, like the sort of "till" produced by the accumulation of ice-raised debris at the terminus of a floating glacier.