B

REF. or DRAWING No. 1M/11

DETAILS Belleoram O.F. 1M/250.

HUGHES·OWENS

313 1102

PROVISIONAL MAP
1 M/11

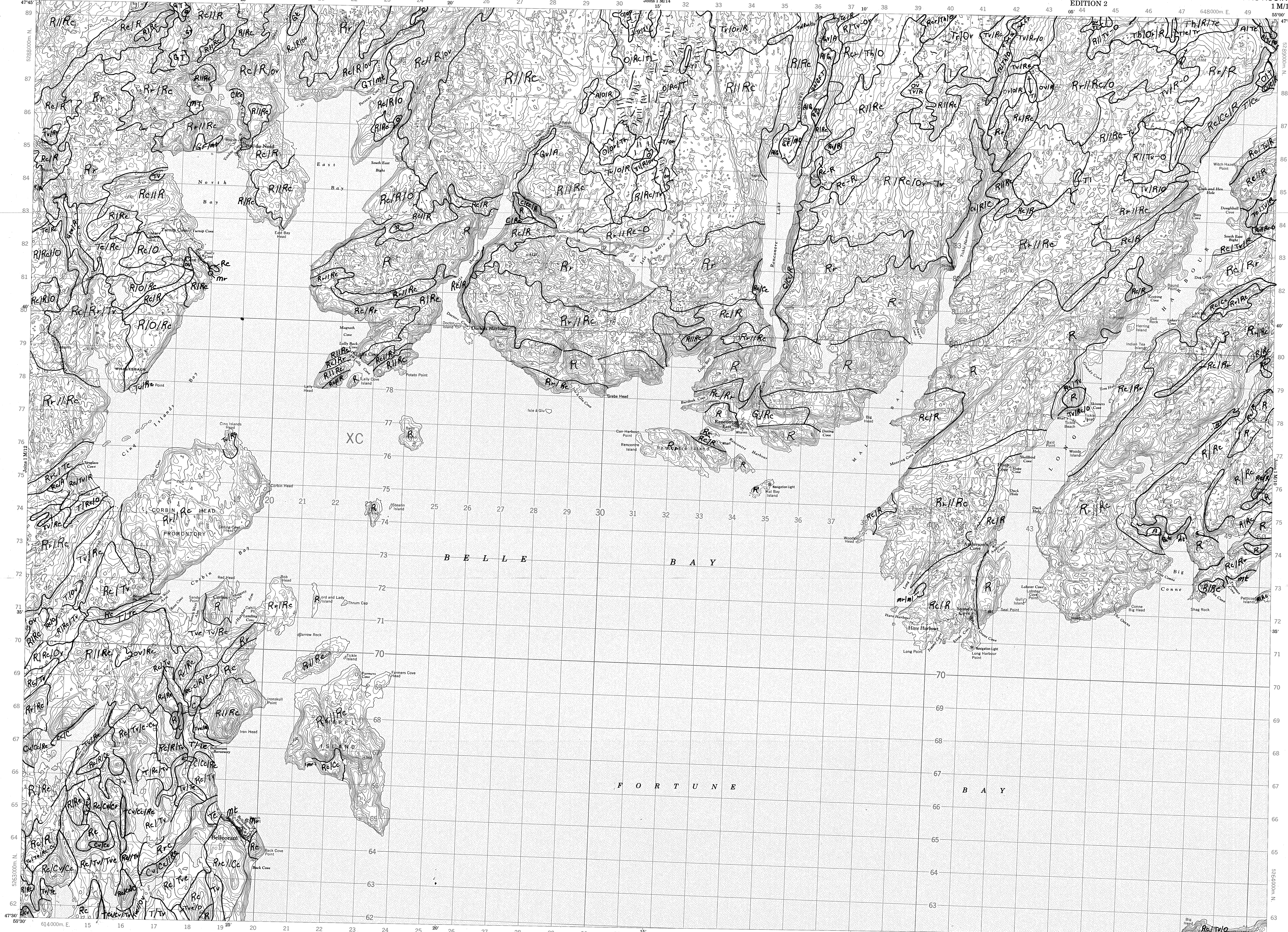
1:50,000

CANADA

Joins 1 M/14

EDITION 2

CARTE PROVISOIRE
1 M/11



BELLEORAM

FORTUNE BAY DISTRICT

NEWFOUNDLAND

Scale 1:50,000 Échelle

Produced by the SURVEYS AND MAPPING BRANCH, DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES. Updated from aerial photographs taken in 1966. Printed 1971.

Copies may be obtained from the Map Distribution Office, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa.

Roads:	Routes:	2 lanes or more / 2 voies ou plus	less than 2 lanes / moins de 2 voies
loose or stabilized surface, all weather	gravier aggloméré, toute saison		
loose surface, dry weather and unclassified streets	de gravier, temps sec et rues hors classe		
cart track	de terre		
trail or portage	sentier ou portage		

This Provisional Map is equivalent to a standard map in accuracy of content.

Some names on this map are not yet official. Corrections or additions are invited by the Surveys and Mapping Branch.

CONTOUR INTERVAL 50 FEET
Elevations in Feet above Mean Sea Level
North American Datum 1927
Transverse Mercator Projection

Cette carte provisoire équivaut une carte régulière au point de vue précision de l'information.

Certains noms inscrits sur cette carte ne sont pas encore officiels. La Direction des levés et de la cartographie saurait gré au public de lui signaler corrections et additions.

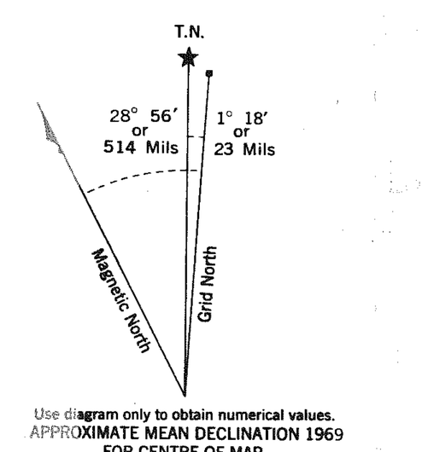
ÉQUIDISTANCE DES COURBES 50 PIEDS
Élévations en pieds au-dessus du niveau moyen de la mer
Système de référence géodésique nord-américain, 1927
Projection transverse de Mercator

Établie par la DIRECTION DES LEVÉS ET DE LA CARTOGRAPHIE, MINISTÈRE DE L'ÉNERGIE, DES MINES ET DES RESSOURCES. Mise à jour à l'aide de photographies aériennes prises en 1966. Imprimée en 1971.

Ces cartes sont en vente au Bureau de distribution des cartes, ministère de l'Énergie, des Mines et des Ressources, Ottawa.

Refer to this map as:	1M/11 EDITION 2 MCE SERIES A 781

CONVERSION SCALE FOR ELEVATIONS (Feet / Metres)



Use diagram only to obtain numerical values.
APPROXIMATE MEAN DECLINATION 1969
FOR CENTRE OF MAP
Annual change decreasing 2.7'

ONE THOUSAND METRE
UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR GRID
ZONE 21

GRID ZONE DESIGNATION	100,000 M. SQUARE IDENTIFICATION
21T	XC

EXAMPLE OF METHOD USED TO GIVE A REFERENCE TO NEAREST 100 METRES
THE FOLLOWING GRID REFERENCE IS A SAMPLE ONLY AND DOES NOT REFER TO A POINT ON THIS MAP

REFERENCE POINT CHURCH (as above)

EASTING: Read number on grid line immediately to left of point 97
Estimate tenths of a square from this line eastward to point 5
975

NORTHING: Read number on grid line immediately below point 98
Estimate tenths of a square from this line northward to point 4
984

EXAMPLE MILITARY GRID REFERENCE 975984

Nearest similar grid reference 100,000 metres (about 63 miles)

1 M/11

MINERAL DEVELOPMENT DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF MINES
GOVERNMENT OF NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

LANDFORM CLASSIFICATION

Each outlined area is assigned a landform classification consisting of up to three genetic categories and modifiers that designate the types of deposits within each area. Each category within a landform classification is listed in order of dominance and is separated from the other categories by a slash (e.g., Tv/R). The areas are divided so that generally three landforms or deposit types are identified within a given area. The landform classification system is also used to denote the approximate percentage of landforms occurring within an outlined area, but those which comprise less than 5 percent of the area are not included in the classification. Five variations of the landform system are as follows:

1. Where three different landforms are included in a single map unit they are each separated by a single slash (/) and their relative percentages are (60 – 85), (15 – 35) and (5 – 15) respectively.
2. Where two landforms are included in a single map unit, a double slash (//) or single slash (/) is used to separate them, and their relative percentages are (85 – 95) and (5 – 15) for double slash, or (60 – 85) and (15 – 40) for a single slash.
3. A horizontal line is used to show that one material overlies another. For example, $\frac{Ov}{T}$ indicates that there is a 95 – 100 percent organic veneer overlying till.
4. A hyphen between two landform types indicates that they are approximately equal in area. For example, Tv-Rc indicates that till veneer and rock concealed by vegetation or a thin regolith are equal in area.
5. A composite symbol is used to show combinations of the above cases. For example, $\frac{A/G}{T}$ indicates that about 60 – 65 percent of the area is covered by alluvium, 15 – 40 percent by glaciofluvial sediments, and is underlain by till.

LANDFORM CLASSIFICATION: GENETIC CATEGORY

Symbol	Depositional Environment	Origin and Characteristics of Materials
A	Alluvial	Alluvium, consisting of silt and clay to bouldery gravel, forms terraces and plains associated with modern stream channels, their floodplains and deltas; usually less than 1 m thick; deposited by fluvial action at or below maximum flood levels
C	Colluvial	Colluvium, generally consisting of coarse grained bedrock-derived materials, but may include sand, silt or clay, accumulates on the lower parts, or at the base, of steep rock faces; transported by gravity
E	Eolian	Medium to fine grained sand and silt, well sorted, poorly compacted; normally occur as dunes up to 10 m high; transported and deposited by wind
G	Glaciofluvial	Fine grained sand to coarse grained cobbly gravel occur as plains, ridges (eskers), hummocks, terraces and deltas; usually greater than 1 m thick; deposited as outwash in an ice-contact position or proglacially
L	Lacustrine	Silt, clay, gravel and sand occur as plains and blankets; silt and clay deposited in fresh-water lakes from suspension, sand and silt by lake-floor currents, gravel and sand by shoreline wave action
M	Marine	Clay, silt, and gravel; sand is present in some places, generally moderately to well sorted and commonly stratified, but may be massive; occur as beach ridges, terraces and bars;deposited in a marine environment; gravel and sand by shoreline wave action; may include shells, clay and silt deposited from suspension and turbidity currents; gravel is generally a wave-washed lag
T	Glacial	Includes all types of till; particle size ranges from boulder to silt/clay; transported and subsequently deposited by or from glacier ice with no significant sorting by water
O	Bog	Poorly drained accumulations of peat, peat moss and other organics; developed in areas of poor drainage
R	Rock	Bedrock

LANDFORM CLASSIFICATION: MORPHOLOGY

Symbol	Morphology	Description
a	apron	A relatively gentler slope at the foot of a steeper slope – commonly used to describe colluvium at the base of a rock escarpment; consists of materials derived from the usually steeper upper slope
c	concealed by vegetation	Vegetation mat developed on either colluvium surfaces or a thin layer of angular frost-shattered and frost-heaved rock fragments overlying bedrock; includes areas of shallow (less than 1 m) discontinuous overburden
d	drumlinoid	Elongate ridge(s) between 6 and 60 m high, 75 and 300 m wide, and 100 to 2000 m long; ridges have a rounded end pointing in the up-ice direction and gently curving sides that taper in the down-ice direction; exhibit a convex longitudinal profile, commonly with a steeper slope in the up-ice direction; consist of subglacially formed deposits shaped in a streamlined form parallel to the direction of glacial flow; commonly consists of till, although some may contain stratified drift; may have a rock core
e	eroded and dissected	Series of closely spaced gullies or deeply incised channels; can have a dendritic pattern or may be a single straight or arcuate channel; gullies and channels may contain underfit streams
f	fan	A gently sloping accumulation of debris deposited by a stream issuing from a valley onto a lowland; has its apex at the mouth of the valley from which the stream issues; the fan shape results from the deposition of material as the stream swings back and forth across the lowland; alluvial fans are usually derived from eroded glacial and glaciofluvial deposits; glaciofluvial fans are deposited in standing water rather than a terrestrial environment; colluvial fans are derived from bedrock and are usually steeper (i.e., cone shaped)
h	hummock	An apparently random assemblage of knobs, mounds, ridges and depressions without any pronouced parallelism, significant form or orientation; formed by glacial melting during ice stagnation and disintegration; includes subglacial, englacial, supraglacial and stratified materials
k	kettle	A basin or bowl-shaped closed depression or hollow in glacial drift; results from the melting of a buried or partly buried detached block or lens of glacier ice; commonly occurs in association with hummocks
l	lineated	Elongate spindle-shaped ridge(s) between 6 and 60 m high, 75 and 300 m wide and up to 4000 m long; ridges are commonly straight sided, taper at one or both ends, and have a flat longitudinal profile; consist of subglacially formed deposits shaped in a streamlined form parallel to the direction of glacial flow; commonly consist of till, although some may contain stratified drift; may have a rock core
p	plain	A comparatively flat, level, or slightly undulating tract of land; materials are either till, glaciofluvial, alluvial, marine or lacustrine sediments; bedrock features are usually masked by the overlying sediments
r	ridge	Narrow, elongated and commonly steep-sided feature that rises above the surrounding terrain; materials are either rock, till, glaciofluvial, marine, lacustrine, eolian, or organic sediments
t	terrace	Long, narrow, level or gently inclined step-like surface, bounded along one edge by a steeper descending slope or scarp and along the other by a steeper ascending slope or scarp; materials are either till, glaciofluvial, alluvial or lacustrine sediments; generally formed by fluvial and glaciofluvial erosion and marine wave action
v	veneer	Any deposit less than 2 m thick; morphology of the underlying unit is evident
b	blanket	Any deposit generally greater than 2 m thick; irregularities of the underlying unit are masked but the major topographic form is still evident
w	weathered	A thin layer, usually less than 1 m thick, of frost-heaved and frost-shattered bedrock fragments
x	complex	Commonly used to indicate numerous esker ridges that are closely spaced; can be used where any genetic catagory exhibits numerous surface expressions in a small area, and in which no single element can be defined

LANDFORM CLASSIFICATION

	Genetic Category								
Morphology	Aluvial (A)	Colluvial (C)	Eolian (E)	Glaciofluvial (G)	Lacustrine (L)	Marine (M)	Glacial (T)	Organic (O)	Rock (R)
apron (a)		Ca							
concealed by vegetation (c)		Cc							Rc
drumlinoid (d)							Td		
eroded and dissected (d)		Ce	Ee	Ge	Le	Me	Te		
fan (f)		Cf		Gf					
hummock (h)			Eh	Gh			Th		
kettle (k)				Gk			Tk		Rk
lineated (l)			El				Tl	Ol	Rl
plain (p)	Ap			Gp	Lp	Mp	Tp	Op	
ridge (r)			Er	Gr	Lr	Mr	Tr	Or	Rr
terrace (t)	At			Gt	Lt	Mt	Tt		Rt
veneer (v)	Av	Cv	Ev	Gv	Lv	Mv	Tv	Ov	
blanket (b)							Tb		
weathered (w)									Rw
complex (x)				Gx	Lx	Mx	Tx		Rx

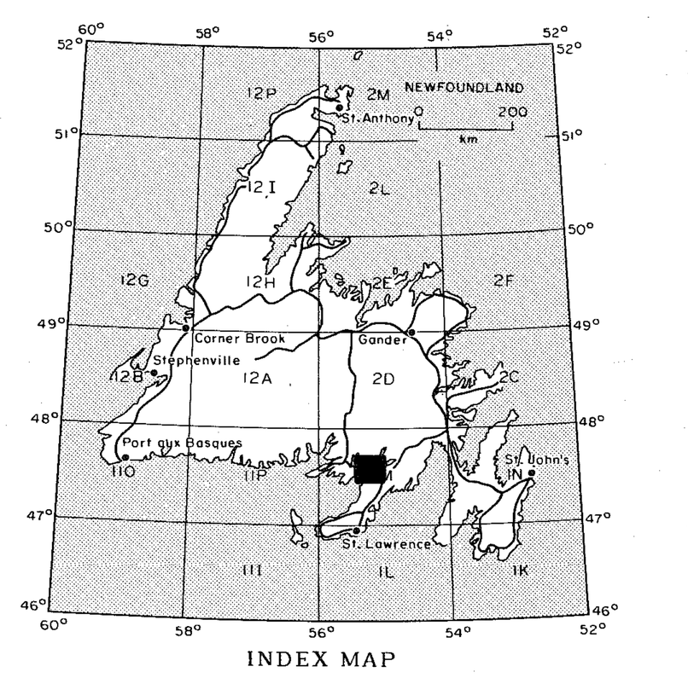
Geological boundary
Scarp face at edge of fluvial terrace
Esker (flow direction known or assumed, unknown)
Meltwater channel or ice-marginal channel showing interpreted flow direction
Trend of ribbed or minor moraine ridges
Crestline of major moraine ridges
Flute
Crag and tail hill
Till ramp (pre-crag)
Ramped crag and tail hill
Striae (ice-flow direction known, unknown). Number indicates relative age, 1 being the oldest
Cirque outline
Drumlinoid ridge
Roche moutonnée

Landform classification by D.G. Vanderveer, based on airphoto interpretation and field observations, 1981 to 1983.

Copies of this map may be obtained from the Publications and Information Section, Mineral Development Division, Department of Mines, P.O. Box 4750, St. John's, Newfoundland A1C 5T7.

Base map at same scale published by the Surveys and Mapping Branch, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa, 1973.

Elevations in feet above mean sea level.



INDEX MAP

MAP 88-25
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