

**SURFICIAL GEOLOGY  
GREAT GULL POND MAP AREA  
(NTS 12H/01)**

MAP 2011-07

**SYMBOLS**

Geological boundary	.....	Drumlin (direction known, unknown)	.....
Scarp face at edge of terrace	.....	Crug-and-fall hill	.....
Cirque	.....	Till ramp	.....
Esker (flow direction known or assumed, unknown)	.....	Fluting	.....
Meltwater channel (small, large)	.....	Röche moutonnée	.....
Crestline of major moraine ridge	.....	Striation (direction known, unknown) (numbers indicate relative age)	.....
Trend of ribbed or minor moraine ridges	.....	Kettle hole (small, large)	.....
Beach ridges	.....	Sinkhole (small, large)	.....
Sand dunes	.....	Observation site	.....
Avalanche track	.....	Delta	.....
		Radiocarbon date	.....

Note: All symbols and classifications may not occur on this map.

Geology by F.T. Kirby, R.J. Ricketts and G.G. Vanderveer (adapted from Grant, 1989).

GIS / digital cartography by T. Paltanavaga.

Digital elevation data supplied by the Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM), in partnership between NASA and the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency (NGA). Flown aboard the NASA Space Shuttle Endeavour 11, 22 February 2000. Additional information available from: <http://edc.usgs.gov/products/elevation/srtm3plus/>

The age dates and glacial striations, where included, on this map have been obtained from Taylor (2001a, b).

Elevation in metres above mean sea level. Contour interval 10 metres.

Copies of this map may be obtained from the Geoscience Publications and Information Section, Geological Survey, Department of Natural Resources, Government of Newfoundland and Labrador, P.O. Box 8700, St. John's, NL, Canada, A1B 4J6.

This map is subject to review and revision. Comments to the author concerning errors or omissions are invited.

Base from maps published by Surveys and Mapping Branch, Department of Natural Resources, Ottawa, Canada.

OPEN FILE 12H/01/0055  
This map supersedes Map 1988-200, Open File NFLD 1663  
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Department: <http://www.nr.gov.nl.ca/nr/>  
Geological Survey: <http://www.nr.gov.nl.ca/nr/minres/geoscience/>  
E-mail: [pub@gn.gov.ca](mailto:pub@gn.gov.ca)

**References**

- Grant, D.R., 1989. Surficial geology, Sandy Lake - Bay of Islands, Newfoundland. Geological Survey of Canada, Map 1664A, scale 1:250 000.
- Taylor, D.M., 2001a. Carbon-14 date list for Newfoundland and Labrador. Geological Survey, Department of Natural Resources, Open File NFLD/2190, version 2. (<http://gigs.geosurv.gov.nl.ca>)
- 2001b. Newfoundland and Labrador Striation Database, Version 4. Newfoundland and Labrador Department of Natural Resources, Geological Survey, Open File NFLD/2195. (<http://gigs.geosurv.gov.nl.ca>)

**Recommended citation**

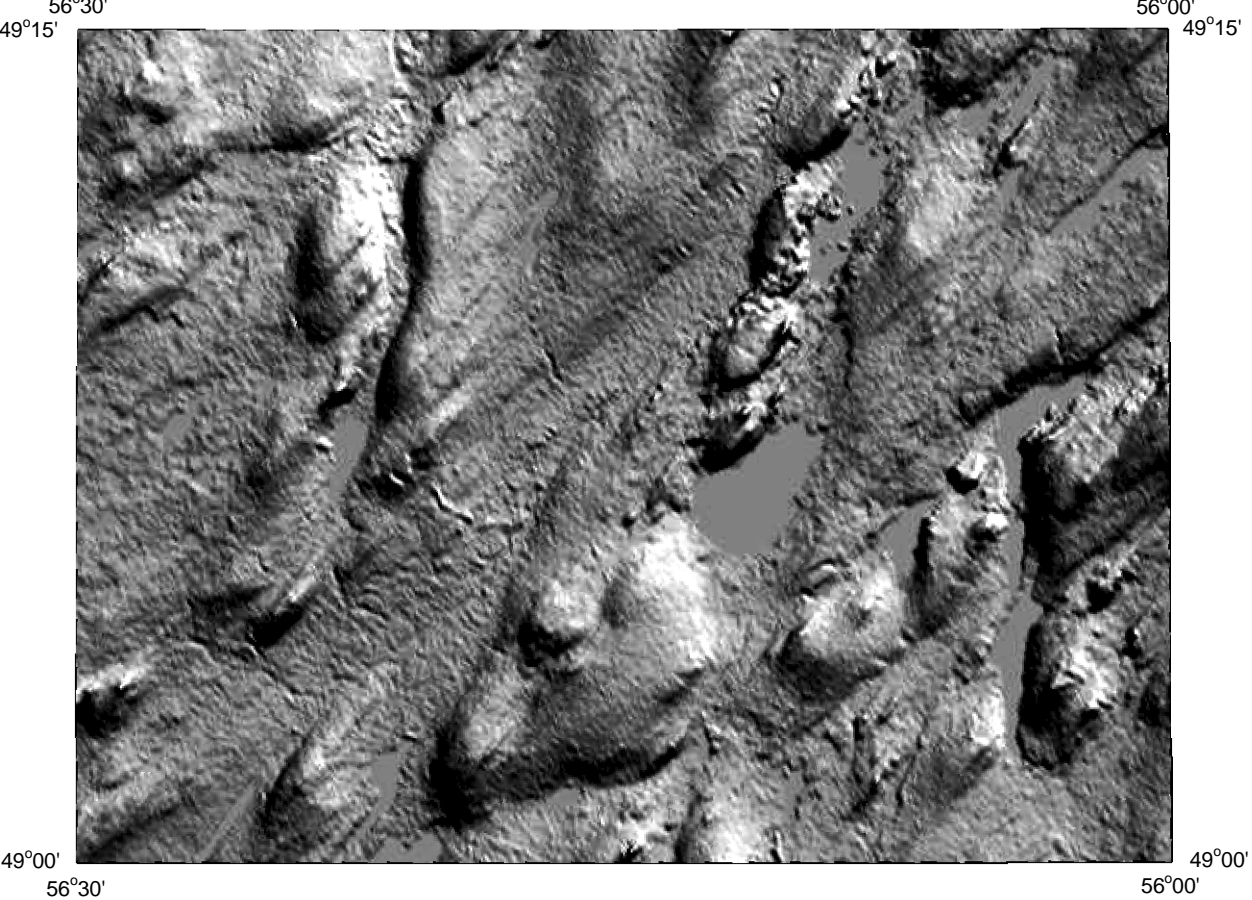
Kirby, F.T., Ricketts, R.J. and Vanderveer, D.G., 2011. Surficial Geology of the Great Gull Pond map area (NTS 12H/01). Geological Survey, Department of Natural Resources, Government of Newfoundland and Labrador, Map 2011-07, Open File 12H/01/0055.

**Note**

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Digital Elevation Model (DEM) from Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM) data of the Great Gull Pond map area (shaded from the northeast). The image provides surface information not readily illustrated on the surficial map. Terrain variability is evident, with areas of bedrock highlighted as rougher textured areas (consistent with surficial map), and areas of thicker till shown as smoother textured areas.

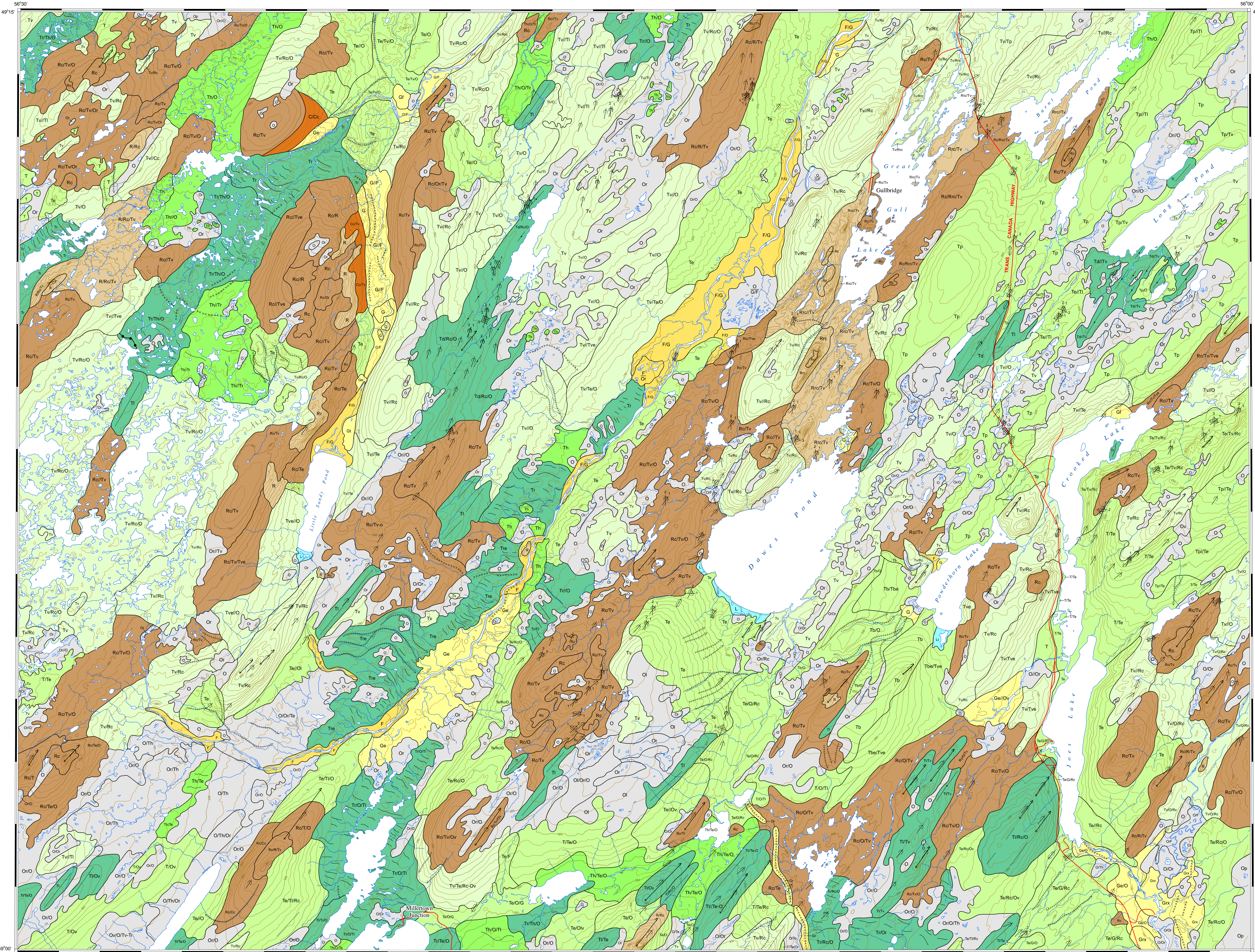
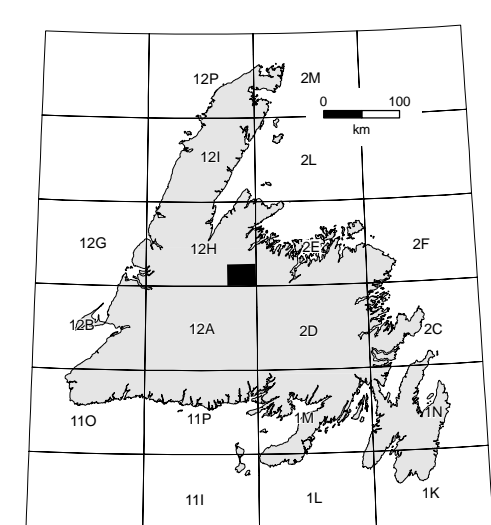
- LEGEND**
- Where three different landforms are included in a single map unit, they are each separated by a single slash (/) and their relative percentages are (80 - 80), (15 - 35), and (5 - 15).
  - Where two landforms are included in a single map unit, a double slash (//) or single slash (/) is used to separate them, and their relative percentages are (85 - 55) // (5 - 15) for double slash, or (80 - 85) // (15 - 40) for a single slash.
  - 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.
  - A composite symbol is used to show combinations of the above cases. For example, T indicates that about 60 - 85 percent of the area is covered by fluvial sediment, 15 - 40 percent by glacioluvial sediments, and is underlain by till.

**GENETIC CLASSIFICATION**

Symbol	Depositional Environments	Origin and Characteristics of Materials
O	Bog	Poorly drained accumulations of peat, peat moss and other organic matter; developed in areas of poor drainage
F	Fluvial	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	Coarse-grained bedrock-derived materials; may include sand, silt or clay; accumulates on the lower parts, or at the base of steep rock faces; transported by gravity
E	Aeolian	Medium- to fine-grained sand and silt; well sorted; poorly compacted; commonly forms as dunes up to 10 m high; transported and deposited by wind
G	Glacioluvial	Fine-grained sand to coarse-grained cobbly gravel; forms plains, ridges (eskers), hummocks, terraces and deltas; generally greater than 1 m thick; deposited as outwash in an ice-contact or proglacial position
L	Lacustrine	Silt, clay, gravel and sand; forms as plains and blankets; silt and clay is deposited in freshwater lakes from suspension; sand and silt by lake-floor currents; gravel and sand by shoreline wave action
M	Marine	Clay, silt, gravel and damonite; sand is present in some places, generally moderately to well sorted and commonly stratified, but may be massive; forms beach ridges, deltas, terraces and bars deposited in a marine environment; gravel and sand are formed by shoreline wave action; may include shells, clay and silt deposited from suspension and turbidity currents; gravel is generally a wavy-textured lag
Tv, Tc, Tp, T	Glacial	Includes all types of till; composed of diamictic; transported and subsequently deposited by/ or from glaciers with no significant sorting by water. These include relatively thin (Tv) or thicker (Tc, Tp, T) till with little or no surface expression; features produced by actively flowing ice (Tc, Tl, T) or sediment deposited through ice disintegration (Th, Tt)
R, Rc	Rock	Bedrock, either exposed (R) or concealed by vegetation (Rc)

**MORPHOLOGY**

Symbol	Morphology	Description
a	apron	A relatively gentle 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
b	blanket	Any deposit greater than 1.5 m thick; minor irregularities of the underlying unit are masked but the major topographic form is still evident
c	concealed by vegetation	Vegetation not developed on either colluvial 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 1.5 and 20 m high, 20 and 300 m wide, and 200 to 5000 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 consist of till, although some may contain stratified drift; may have a rock core
e	eroded and dissected	A series of closely spaced gullies or deeply incised channels; can have a dendritic pattern or may be a single straight channel; gullies and channels may contain understore 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; fluvial fans are usually derived from eroded glacial and glacioluvial deposits; glacioluvial fans (fetas) are deposited in standing water rather than in 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 pronounced 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 glacial 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 ice flow, commonly consist of till, although some may contain stratified drift; may have a rock core; includes slope lineated bogs (O)
p	plain	A comparatively flat, level, or slightly undulating tract of land; materials are either till, glacioluvial, alluvial, marine, lacustrine or organic sediments; bedrock features are commonly 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, glacioluvial, fluvial, marine, lacustrine, aeolian, or organic sediments; includes string bogs (O)
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, glacioluvial, fluvial or lacustrine sediments; generally formed by fluvial and glacioluvial erosion or marine wave action
v	veneer	Any deposit less than 1.5 m thick; morphology of the underlying unit is evident
w	weathered	A thin layer, generally 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 generic category exhibits numerous surface expressions in a small area, and in which no single element can be defined at this scale



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