

MAP 2000-32
 UNTITLED
 NEWFOUNDLAND
 Scale 1:50 000

LANDFORM CLASSIFICATION

Each outlined area is assigned a classification consisting of up to three generic categories and modifiers that designate the types of deposits within each area. Each category, within a classification, is listed in order of dominance and is separated from the other categories by a slash (e.g., TuR). Generally the areas are divided so that three landforms or deposit types are identified within a given area. The 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. Four variations of the landform system are as follows:

- Where three different landforms are included in a single map unit they are each separated by a single slash (/) and their relative percentages are (85 - 95) and (5 - 15) 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 - 95) and (5 - 15) for double slash, or (90 - 85) and (15 - 40) for a single slash.
- A hyphen between two landform types indicates that they are approximately equal in area. For example, Tu-Rc indicates that 45 percent of the area is covered by fluvial sediment, 15 - 40 percent by glaciofluvial sediments, and is underlain by till.
- 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 glaciofluvial sediments, and is underlain by till.

The station data reported on this map have been referenced from the Newfoundland Stratigraphic Database (Taylor et al., 1994)

LANDFORM CLASSIFICATION - GENETIC		
Symbol	Depositional Environment	Origin and Characteristics of Materials
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 or below maximum flood level.
C	Coluvial	Coluvium consists 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	Aeolian	Medium to fine grained sand and silt, well sorted, poorly compacted; commonly occur as dunes up to 10 m high, transported and deposited by wind.
G	Glaciofluvial	Fine grained sand to coarse grained cobble gravel occur as plains, ridges (eskers), hummocks, terraces and deltas, generally 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 boulders; silt and clay 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 diamiction, sand is present in some places, generally moderately to well sorted and commonly stratified, but may be massive, occurs as beach ridges, deltas, terraces and bars deposited in a marine environment; gravel and sand by shoreline wave action, may include shales, clay and silt deposited from suspension and turbidity currents, gravel is generally a wave-washed lag.
T	Glacial	Includes all types of till, composed of diamiction; transported and subsequently deposited by or from glacier ice or with no significant sorting by water.
O	Bog	Poorly drained accumulations of peat, peat moss and other organic matter, developed in areas of poor drainage.
R	Rock	Bedrock

LANDFORM CLASSIFICATION - MORPHOLOGY		
Symbol	Morphology	Description
a	apron	A relatively gentle slope at the foot of a steeper slope, commonly used to describe coluvium at the base of a rock escarpment, consists of materials derived from the usually steeper upper slope.
b	barakat	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 coluvium surfaces or a thin layer of angular, frost-weathered and frost-heaved rock fragments overlying bedrock, includes areas of shatter (less than 1 m), discontinuous overburden.
d	drumlinoid	Elongate spindle-shaped ridges between 5 and 20 m high, 20 and 300 m wide, and 200 to 5000 m long; ridges have a rounded and pointed 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 glacial direction; consist of subglacially formed deposits aligned 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 anastomosing, 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 broadland, 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 broadland; fluvial fans are usually derived from eroded glacial and glaciofluvial deposits; glaciofluvial fans (oblate) are deposited in standing water rather than a terrestrial environment; coluvial 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 glacier ice; commonly occurs in association with hummocks.
l	lineated	Elongate spindle-shaped ridges between 6 and 60 m high, 75 and 200 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; includes slope lineated bogs (Cl).
p	plain	A comparatively flat, level, or slightly undulating tract of land; materials are either till, glaciofluvial, 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, glaciofluvial, fluvial, marine, lacustrine, aeolian, or organic sediments; includes string bogs (Cl).
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, fluvial or lacustrine sediments; generally formed by fluvial and glaciofluvial erosion and marine wave action.
v	venerer	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 genetic category exhibits numerous surface expressions in a small area, and in which no single element can be defined.

LANDFORMS AND SURFICIAL GEOLOGY
 OF NTS MAP SHEET 13K/07
 (LABRADOR)

MAP 2000-32

LANDFORM CLASSIFICATION	
MORPHOLOGY	GENETIC
apron (a)	Fluvial (F) Coluvial (C) Aeolian (E) Glaciofluvial (G) Lacustrine (L) Marine (M) Glacial (T) Organic (O) Rock (R)
barakat (b)	Ca
concealed by vegetation (c)	Ca
drumlinoid (d)	Ca
eroded and dissected (e)	Fa Ca Ea Ga La Ma Tc
fan (f)	Ff Cf
hummock (h)	EH Gh
kettle (k)	Gk
lineated (l)	El
plain (p)	Fp Gp Lp Mp Tp Op
ridge (r)	Fr Er Gr Lr Mr Tr Or
terrace (t)	Ft Ct Lt Mt Tt
venerer (v)	Fv Cv Ev Lv Mv Tv Ov
weathered (w)	Ca
complex (x)	Gx Lx Mx Tx
undivided	F C E G L M T O R

SYMBOLS	
Geological boundary (assumed)	-----
Scarp face at edge of fluvial terrace	=====
Esker (flow direction known or assumed, unknown)	-----
Meltwater channel (small, large)	-----
Crestline of major moraine ridge	-----
Trend of ribbed or minor moraine ridges	-----
Beach ridges	-----
Cleavage till ridge	-----
Sand dunes	-----
Duress	-----
Crag-and-tail hill	-----
Flicking	-----
Rhche Montonnée	-----
Striation (direction known, unknown)	-----
Kettle hole (small, large)	-----
Sinkhole (small, large)	-----
Observation site	x

Elevation in feet above mean sea level. Contour interval 50 feet
 NOTE: All symbols and classifications may not occur on this map.

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 Digital Cartography by T.J. Beas and L.C. Ryan, map editing by D.M. Taylor, Geological Survey, Department of Mines and Energy, Government of Newfoundland and Labrador.

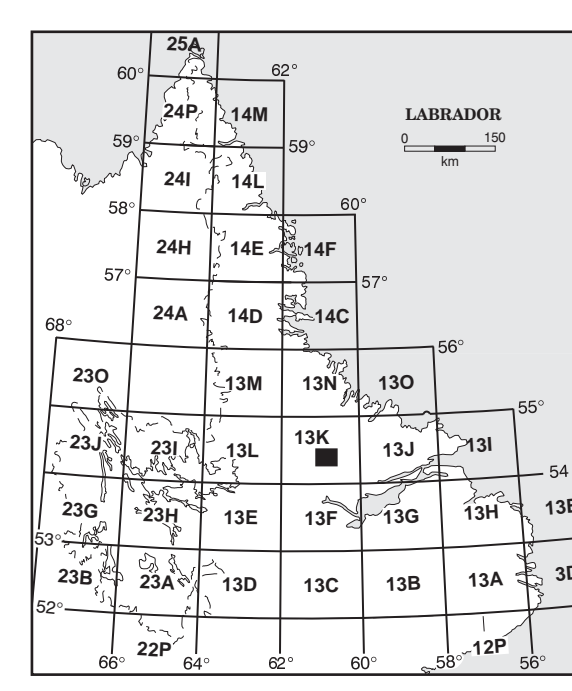
Copies of this map may be obtained from the Geoscience Publications and Information Section, Geological Survey, Department of Mines and Energy, P.O. Box 8700, St. John's, Newfoundland, Canada, A1B 4J6.
 E-mail: pub@geosur.gov.nl.ca
 http://www.geosur.gov.nl.ca

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 This map supercedes Open File 13K/07/0177

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Reference
 Taylor, D.W., St. Croix, L. and Melcher, S.V., 1994. Newfoundland stratigraphic data base. Newfoundland Department of Mines and Energy, Geological Survey Branch, 174 pages, Open File NFD 2198 (version 3).

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