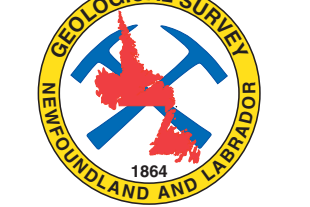


MAP 2000-39
SHAPIO LAKE
 NEWFOUNDLAND
 Scale 1:50 000

13N/03



LANDFORM CLASSIFICATION

Each outlined area is assigned a classification consisting of up to three genetic categories and modifiers that designate the type of deposit 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., T₁R₂). 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 (60 - 85), (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 (60 - 90) and (10 - 40) for double slash, or (60 - 90) and (15 - 40) for single slash.
- A hyphen between two landform types indicates that they are approximately equal in area. For example, T₁-R₂ 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, T₁R₂ 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 Station 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 at or below maximum flood levels |
| C | Colluvial | Colluvium consists of coarse-grained bedrock derived materials, but may include silt, sand or clay accumulated on the lower part, 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 cobbly gravel occur as plains, ridges (eskers), hummocks, terraces and deltas; generally greater than 1 m thick; deposited as outwash in an on-ice or post-ice environment |
| L | Lacustrine | Silt, clay, gravel and sand occur as plains and blankets; 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 diamictic; 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 storm surge wave action; may include shells, clay and silt deposited from suspension and turbidity currents; gravel is generally a seawardward face |
| T | Glacial | Includes all types of till composed of diamictic; transported and subsequently deposited by glacial ice with no significant sorting by water |
| O | Bog | Freshly 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 colluvium at the base of a rock outcrop; 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 smoothed but the map is still evident |
| c | concealed by vegetation | Vegetation mat developed on either colluvium surface or a thin layer of angular frost-shattered and frost-heaved rock fragments overlying bedrock; includes areas of shallow (less than 1 m), discontinuous overwash |
| d | drumlinoid | Elongate spindle-shaped ridges 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; surface is covered longitudinal prisms, 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 till; 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; fluvial fans are usually derived from eroded glacial and glaciofluvial deposits; glaciofluvial fans (deltas) 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 pronounced parallelism, significant form or orientation; formed by glacial melting during ice stagnation and desaturation; 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 ridges 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 till; may have a rock core; includes slope truncated bog |
| 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 strip bog |
| 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; terraces are either till, glaciofluvial, fluvial or lacustrine sediments; generally formed by fluvial and glaciofluvial erosion and 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 genetic category exhibits numerous surface expressions in a small area, and in which no single element can be defined |

LANDFORMS AND SURFICIAL GEOLOGY OF THE SHAPIO LAKE MAP SHEET (NTS 13N/03)

MAP 2000-39

LANDFORM CLASSIFICATION

| MORPHOLOGY (F) | Fluvial (F) | Colluvial (C) | Aeolian (E) | Glaciofluvial (G) | Lacustrine (L) | Marine (M) | Glacial (T) | Organic (O) | Rock (R) |
|-----------------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|-------------------|----------------|------------|-------------|-------------|----------|
| apron (a) | | Ca | | | | | | | |
| blanket (b) | Fb | Cb | | | | | | | Rb |
| concealed by vegetation (c) | | Cc | | | | | | | |
| drumlinoid (d) | | | | | | | Td | | |
| eroded and dissected (e) | Fa | Ca | Ea | Ga | La | Ma | Ta | | Ra |
| fan (f) | Ff | Cf | | Gf | | | | | |
| hummock (h) | | | EH | GH | | | TH | | |
| kettle (k) | | | | | | | TK | | |
| lineated (l) | | | EL | | | | TL | | |
| plain (p) | Fp | Cp | | Gp | Lp | Mp | Tp | Op | Rp |
| ridge (r) | Fr | Cr | Er | Gr | Lr | Mr | Tr | Or | Rr |
| terrace (t) | Ft | Ct | | Gt | Lt | Mt | Tt | | Rt |
| veneer (v) | Fv | Cv | Ev | Gv | Lv | Mv | Tv | Ov | Rv |
| complex (x) | | | | Gx | Lx | Mx | Tx | | Rx |
| undivided | F | C | E | G | L | M | T | O | R |

SYMBOLS

| | |
|---|-------|
| Geological boundary (assumed) | ..... |
| Scarp face at edge of fluvial terrace | ..... |
| Esker (the direction known or assumed, unknown) | ..... |
| Masthead channel (small, large) | ..... |
| Crevasse of major moraine ridge | ..... |
| Trend of ribbed or minor moraine ridges | ..... |
| Beach ridges | ..... |
| Crevasse fill ridge | ..... |
| Sand dunes | ..... |
| Drumlin | ..... |
| Crag-and-tail hill | ..... |
| Fluting | ..... |
| Roché Moutonnée | ..... |
| Striation (direction known, unknown) | ..... |
| Kettle hole (small, large) | ..... |
| Strikehole (small, large) | ..... |
| Observation site | ..... |

Elevation in metres above mean sea level. Contour interval 10 metres.
 NOTE: All symbols and classifications may not occur on this map.

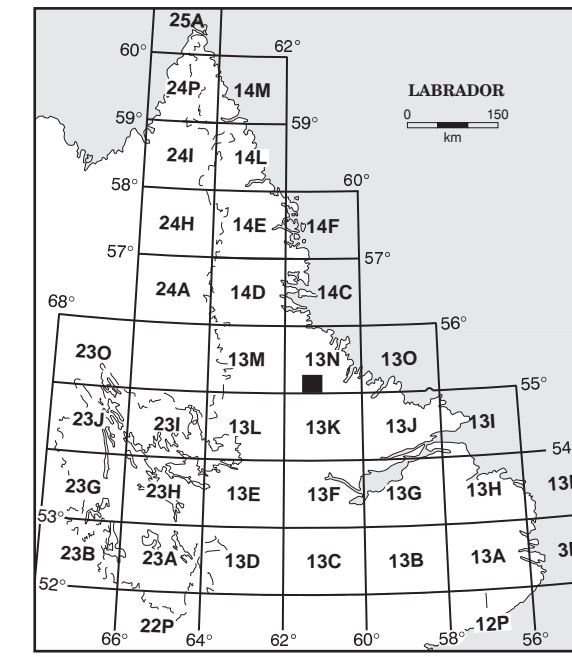
Geology by M.J. Batterson, Geological Survey, Department of Mines and Energy, Government of Newfoundland and Labrador;
 Digital Cartography by T.J. Sears and L.C. Ryan, map editing by D.M. Taylor, Geological Survey, Department of Mines and Energy, Government of Newfoundland and Labrador.
 Copies of this 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 4X6.
 E-mail: pub@gepp.geosurv.gov.nl.ca
 http://www.geosurv.gov.nl.ca

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Reference
 Taylor, D.M., St. Croix, L. and Vatcher, S.V., 1994: Newfoundland station data base. Newfoundland Department of Mines and Energy, Geological Survey Branch, 174 pages, Open file NFD 2195 (version 3).

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INDEX MAP