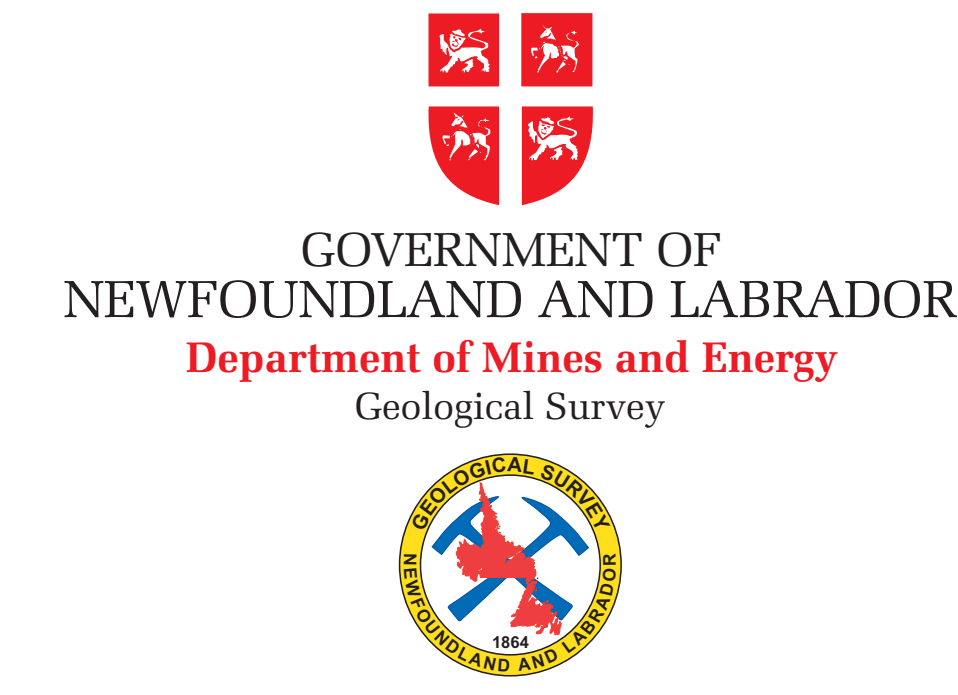


MAP 2003-28
LAC DIHOURE
NEWFOUNDLAND
Scale 1:50 000

24A/08



LANDFORM CLASSIFICATION

- Where three different landforms are included in a single map unit they are each separated by a single slash (/) and their relative percentages are (80-85), (15-25), 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 (80-85) and (15-25) or (80-85) and (10-40) 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 80-85 percent of the area is covered by fluvial sediment, 15-40 percent by glaciofluvial sediments, and is underlain by till.

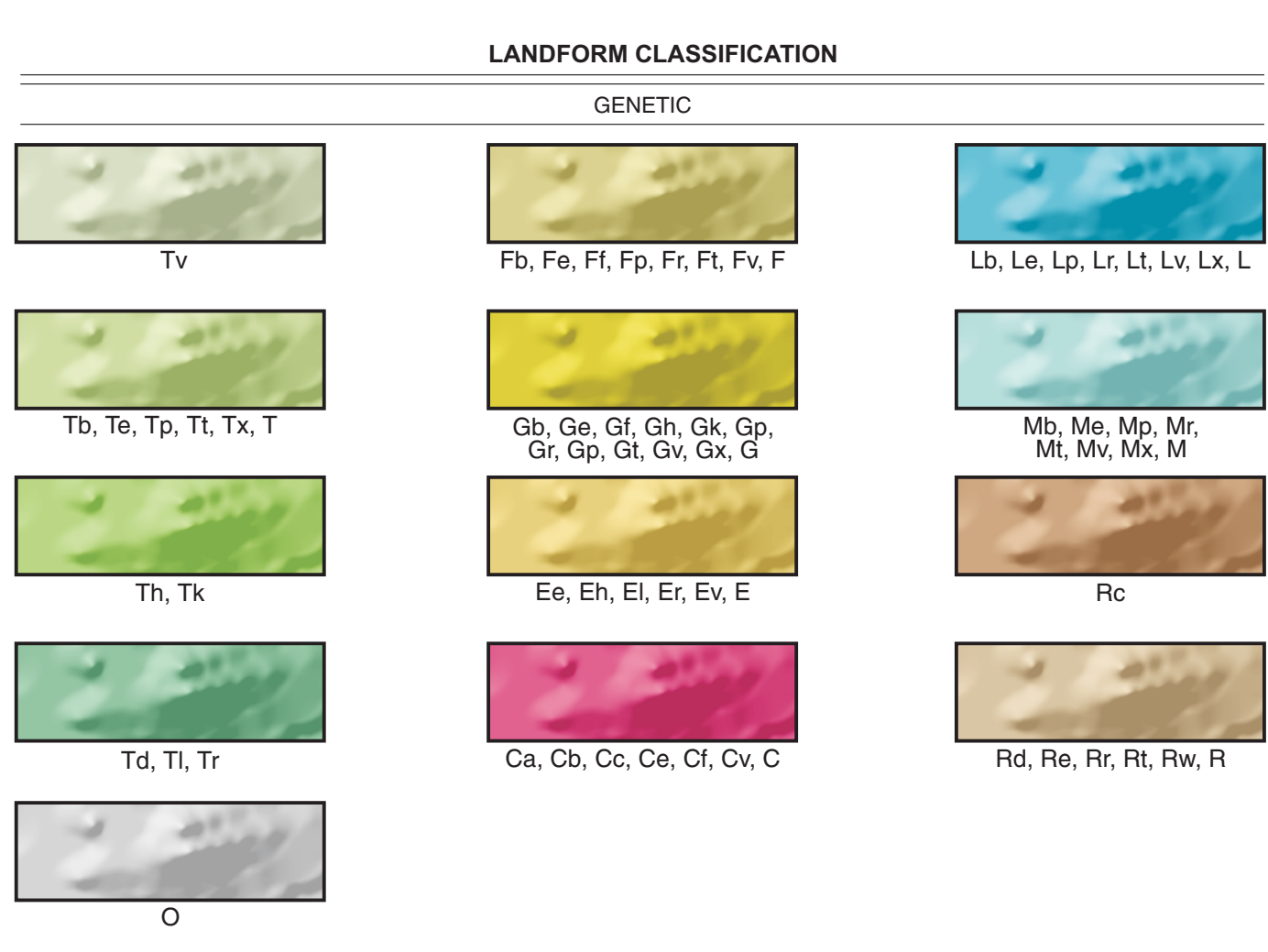
The station data reported on this map have been referenced from the Newfoundland Station Database (Taylor, 2001).

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 below mean water level.
C	Coluvial	Colluvium 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 and commonly eroded; but may be massive, occur as beach ridges, dunes, hummocks, terraces and deltas; generally greater than 1 m thick; deposited as outwash in an ice-contact position or proglacial.
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 ice-contact position or proglacial.
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 diatomite, sand is present in some places, generally moderately to well sorted and commonly eroded; but may be massive, occur as beach ridges, dunes, 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 generally a wave-washed lag.
T	Glacial	Includes all types of till; composed of diamictite; transported and subsequently deposited by till or glacial meltwater 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 colluvial material 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 by the major topographic unit it overlies.
c	concealed by vegetation	Vegetation and 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 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 concave 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	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 broad, flat to steeply sloping slope 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 bedrock; fluvial fans are usually derived from eroded glacial and glaciofluvial deposits; glaciofluvial fans (deltas) 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, slumping or stagnation and desiccation; 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 glacial flow; commonly consist of till, although some may contain stratified drift; may have a rock core; includes slope lineated bogs (DL).
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 step-sided feature that rises above the surrounding terrain; consists of either rock, till, glaciofluvial, fluvial, marine, lacustrine, aeolian, or organic sediments; includes string bogs (DS).
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 action.
v	veneer	Any deposit less than 1.5 m thick; morphology of the underlying unit is evident.
w	washshed	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 LAC DIHOURE MAP SHEET (NTS 24A/08)

MAP 2003-28



SYMBOLS

Geological boundary (assumed)	.....
Scarp face at edge of fluvial terrace	.....
Esker (flow direction known or assumed, unknown)	.....
Masterwater channel (small, large)	.....
Crevasse of major moraine ridge	.....
Trunc of ribbed or minor moraine ridges	.....
Beach ridges	.....
Crevasse fill ridge	.....
Sand dunes	.....
Drumlin	.....
Crag and tail	.....
Fluting	.....
Roché moutonnée	.....
Striation (direction known, unknown)	.....
Kettle hole (small, large)	.....
Sinkhole (small, large)	.....
Observation site	.....

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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2001. Newfoundland Station Database. Newfoundland Department of Mines and Energy, Geological Survey Branch, Open File NFDL2195 (version 4).

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