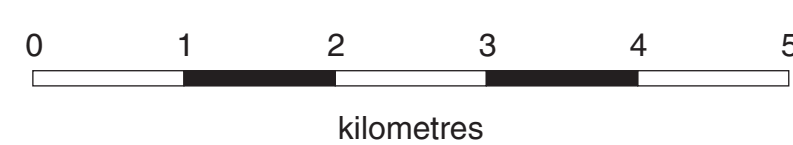


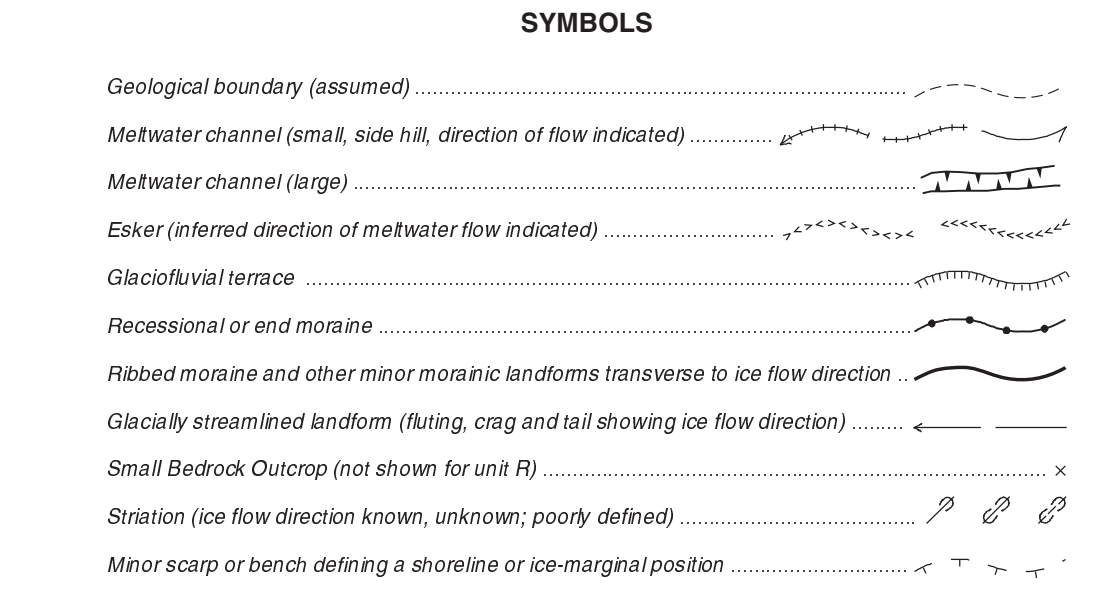
GIS compilation and editing by L. Robertson, Geological Survey of Canada.
 Cartography by A.H. Paltanavag, Geoscience Publications & Information Section, Geological Survey of Newfoundland and Labrador, Department of Natural Resources, Government of Newfoundland and Labrador.
 This Open File map is subject to revision.
 Any revisions or additional geological information known to the user would be welcomed by the Geological Survey of Canada.
 Digital base map from data compiled by Geomatics Canada, modified by ESS Information.
 Some geographical names subject to revision.
 Approximate magnetic declination 1988 for centre of map is 24° 59', decreasing 6.6' annually.
 North American Datum (NAD) 83.
 Universal Transverse Mercator Projection (UTM) Zone 21.

MAP 2005-06
 OPEN FILE 012A/16/1154
**SURFICIAL GEOLOGY OF THE
 BADGER MAP SHEET
 (NTS 12A/16)**
 Scale 1:50 000



Surficial geology by R.A. Klassen (12A/10, 15) and P. Henderson (12A/16), Geological Survey of Canada. The map is based on interpretation of aerial photographs (approx. 1:60 000-scale), and on field observations (1991, 1992). Fieldwork is variable, focused primarily along roads and the map may contain technical errors.
 This is one in a series of 3 surficial geology maps produced by the Geological Survey of Canada under the Canada-Newfoundland Cooperation Agreement on Mineral Development (1990-1994). Cartography, editing and final layout carried out by the Geological Survey of Newfoundland and Labrador.
 Published April, 2005 by the Geological Survey of Newfoundland and Labrador.
 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, Newfoundland, Canada A1B 4J6.
 Department: <http://www.gov.nl.ca/mines&en/geosurvey/>
 Geological Survey: <http://www.gov.nl.ca/mines&en/geosurvey/>
 E-mail: pub@espp.geosurv.gov.nl.ca

- QUATERNARY**
 Recent
- 6 Made Land Mine workings, including tailings and tailings ponds, >2m thick.
 - 5 Organic terraces: Peat, peaty muck occurring in bogs, string bogs, and lens; characteristic of low-lying, poorly drained areas, but can also be widespread on hillsides, 1 to >2m thick.
 - 3 Alluvial Deposits: Silt, sand, gravel, and boulder gravel deposited in channels or on floodplains by modern rivers and streams, typically fine (<1m), locally several metres thick.
- PROGLACIAL and GLACIAL**
 Last Glaciation
- 2b Outwash: Sand, gravel and boulder gravel poorly sorted to unsorted, with clasts subangular to rounded, locally channelized, deposited on former floodplains; 1 to >10m thick.
 - 2a Ice Contact Stratified Drift: Sand, gravel, boulder gravel, and diamicton, interstratified and poorly sorted to well sorted, with clasts typically angular to subrounded, forming hummocks and ridges, include eskers, crevasse fans, kames, and kame mosaics; deposited subglacially, and subglacially near ice margins where meltwater streams emerge; 2 to >10m thick.
 - 1c Glacial Deposits: Silt to sandy diamicton (M), unsorted to poorly sorted sandy gravel, gravel and boulder gravel, deposited directly from glacial ice and modified by sorting, degrees by re-erosion processes, including debris flow. Texture, colour, composition and thickness reflect weathering and glacial history. Sediments derived from granitic intrusive rock of the Topsails Plateau (12A/15, 12A/16) are reddish brown, loam and grey sandy diamicton and are typically fine (<1m). In areas underlain by volcanic bedrock of the Buchans and Victoria Lake groups (12A/15, 15, 16), they are yellow-tan, grey loam and lower sandy and diamicton that thicken generally southward (12A/10) where they can mask bedrock topography. Sediments derived from metasedimentary rock in the Badger Lake basin are red-brown diamicton; to the east (12A/16), those derived from sedimentary rock of the Victoria Lake Group are grey to brown-grey sandy diamicton.
 - 1b Till: partially sorted gravel and sandy gravel, gravel occurs as discontinuous veneer, channels, and small hummocks and mosaic ridges; surface can be characterized by channels that either are directly downslope toward major valleys (12A/16) or are indirect channels where they define the positions of former ice margins (12A/15, 12A/16). LHM complexes till modified by glacial meltwater and debris flow in subglacial and ice marginal environments; 2 to >5m thick.
 - 1a Drift and rock: Till as a veneer and discontinuous patches, generally <2 m thick, and rock dominated terrain (<50% outcrop) with scattered boulders and till; thicker till and stratified sediments can locally occur in depressions.
- PREGLACIAL**
- R Bedrock: Sedimentary, volcanic, and intrusive rocks of Ordovician to Carboniferous ages, commonly glacially scoured and stream-lined; includes small areas of till and glacial/fluviatile sediments.
- NOTE:** Legend is common to Lake Amherst (12A/10), Buchans (12A/15), and Badger (12A/16) map areas, some units may not occur on all maps.



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