

LANDFORMS AND SURFICIAL GEOLOGY
OF THE LA POILE RIVER MAP SHEET
(NTS 110/16)
MAP 2005-42

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 hyphen. The classification system is also used to denote the approximate percentage of landforms occurring within a given area. The percentage of landforms occurring within a given area is based on the area of the map sheet. The percentage of landforms occurring within a given area is based on the area of the map sheet. The percentage of landforms occurring within a given area is based on the area of the map sheet.

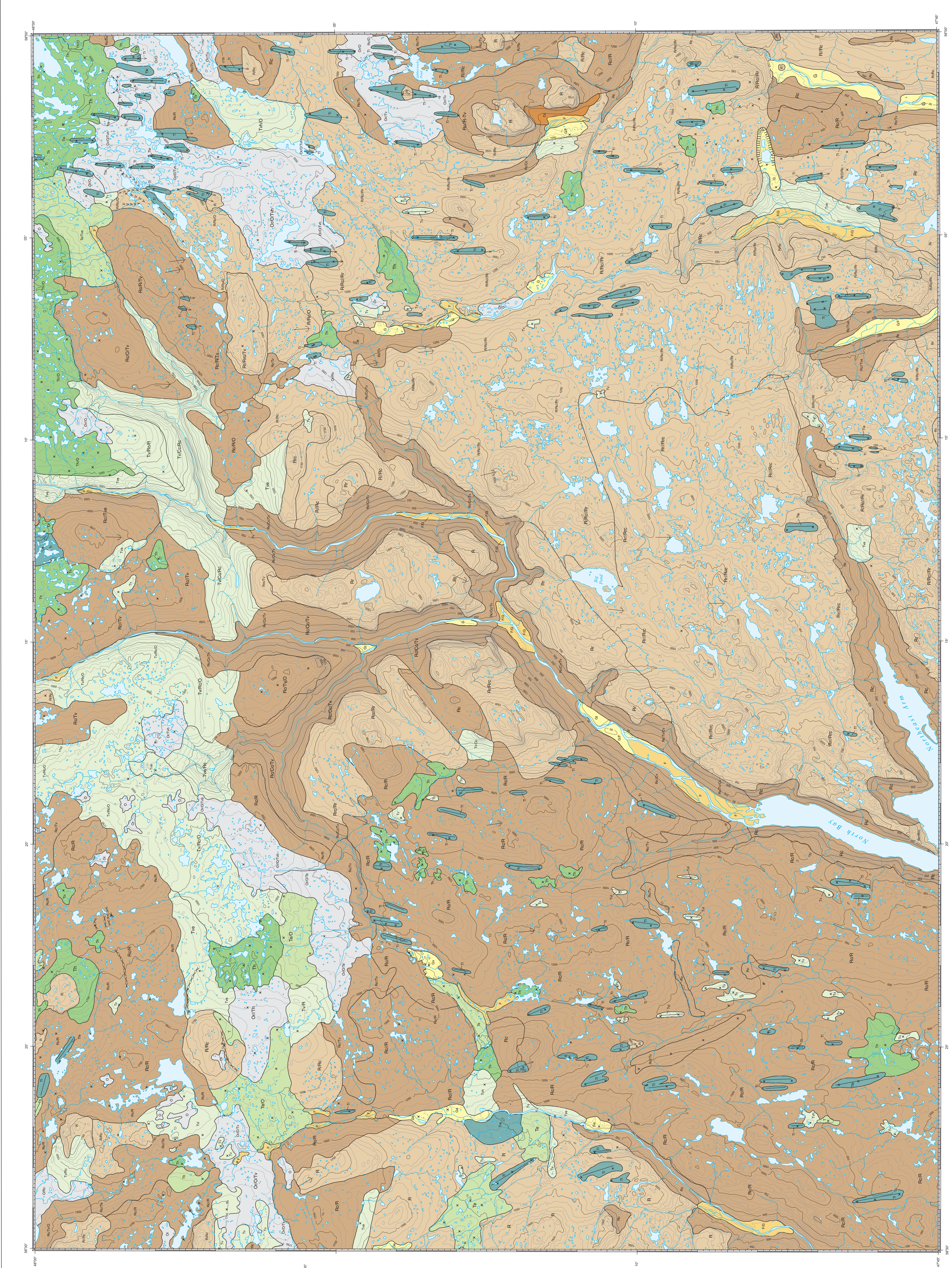
1. Where three different landforms are included in a single map unit, they are each separated by a single slash (/) and their relative percentages are (60-45) (15-35) and (5-15).
 2. Where two landforms are included in a single map unit, a double slash (//) or single slash (/) is used to separate them, and another relative percentage are (85-95) and (5-15) for double slash (//) and (60-45) and (15-35) for a single slash (/).
 3. A hyphen between two landform types indicates that they are approximately equal in area. For example, Tc-Rc indicates that till veneer and rock concealed by vegetation or thin till are approximately equal in area.
 4. A composite symbol is used to show combinations of the above cases. For example, EQ indicates that about 60 - 85 percent of the area is covered by fluvial sediment, 15 - 30 percent by glacial till, and 5 - 10 percent by lacustrine deposits.

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

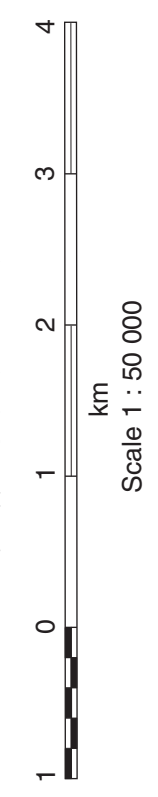
Symbol	Dispositional Substratum	Origin and Characteristics of Materials
F	Fluvial	Alluvium consisting of silt and clay to bouldery gravel, forms terraces and plains associated with a river channel. Usually less than 1 m thick, deposited by avulsion or below maximum flood levels.
C	Colluvial	Colluvium, 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	Esolian	Five grained sand, silt, with bedrock, typically compacted, commonly occur as hummocks, terraces and deltas, generally greater than 1 m thick, deposited as outwash in an ice-contact position or proglacially.
G	Glaciolacustrine	Silt, clay, gravel and sand; occur as plains and benches; silt and clay deposited in freshwater bodies from glacial meltwater; commonly occur as 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 benches; silt and clay deposited in freshwater bodies from glacial meltwater; commonly occur as hummocks, terraces and deltas, generally greater than 1 m thick, deposited as outwash in an ice-contact position or proglacially.
M	Marine	Clay, silt, gravel and sand; deposited in a shallow, protected, low energy environment; commonly occur as hummocks, terraces and deltas, generally greater than 1 m thick, deposited as outwash in an ice-contact position or proglacially.
T	Till	Clay, silt, gravel and sand; deposited in a shallow, protected, low energy environment; commonly occur as hummocks, terraces and deltas, generally greater than 1 m thick, deposited as outwash in an ice-contact position or proglacially.
O	Organic	Clay, silt, gravel and sand; deposited in a shallow, protected, low energy environment; commonly occur as hummocks, terraces and deltas, generally greater than 1 m thick, deposited as outwash in an ice-contact position or proglacially.
B	Bedrock	Clay, silt, gravel and sand; deposited in a shallow, protected, low energy environment; commonly occur as hummocks, terraces and deltas, generally greater than 1 m thick, deposited as outwash in an ice-contact position or proglacially.

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 escarpment, consists of materials derived from the usually steep upper slopes.
b	blanket	Any deposit greater than 1 m thick, which comprises the underlying unit are underlain by bedrock, which is not exposed at the surface.
c	concealed by vegetation	Vegetation may be thick on other features, but as a thin layer of sapling forest, shaded and frost-heaved rock fragments overlying bedrock, includes areas of shallow (less than 1 m) discontinuous outwash.
d	drummond	Elongate ridges) between 1.5 and 20 m high, 20 and 300 m wide, and 200 to 5000 m long; ridges have a rounded and pointing in the up-ice direction and gently curving sides; steep slope in the up-ice direction; consist of subglacially formed deposits stacked in a series of steps, commonly occur in low, commonly consist of silt, although some may contain stratified drift may have a rock core.
e	rocked and dissected	Slopes of closely spaced ridges or deeply bedded channels; can have a dendritic pattern or may be a single straight or arcuate channel; gullies and channels may contain undercut streams.
f	fan	A gently sloping accumulation of debris deposited by a stream issuing from a valley onto a broad, relatively flat, surface; commonly occur as hummocks, terraces and deltas, generally greater than 1 m thick, deposited as outwash in an ice-contact position or proglacially.
h	hummock	An apparently random assemblage of knobs, mounds, ridges and depressions without any pronounced pattern, usually formed by glacial till, commonly occur as hummocks, terraces and deltas, generally greater than 1 m thick, deposited as outwash in an ice-contact position or proglacially.
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	lined	A long, narrow, shallow 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.
p	plain	Approximately flat, level, or slightly undulating, level of bed, materials are either all glaciolacustrine, alluvial, marine, lacustrine or organic; sediments; bedrock features are commonly masked by the overlying sediments.
r	ridge	Narrow, elongate and commonly steep-sided feature that rises above the surrounding terrain; commonly occur as hummocks, terraces and deltas, generally greater than 1 m thick, deposited as outwash in an ice-contact position or proglacially.
t	terrace	Large, narrow, level or gently bedded, relatively wide, bedrock, silt, clay, gravel and sand; deposited in a shallow, protected, low energy environment; commonly occur as hummocks, terraces and deltas, generally greater than 1 m thick, deposited as outwash in an ice-contact position or proglacially.
v	veneer	A thin layer, generally less than 1 m thick, of frost-heaved and frost-shattered bedrock fragments.
w	weathered	Commonly used to indicate numerous esker ridges that are closely spaced, can be used to indicate numerous surface depressions in a small area, and in which no single element can be defined.
x	complex	Commonly used to indicate numerous esker ridges that are closely spaced, can be used to indicate numerous surface depressions in a small area, and in which no single element can be defined.



MAP 2005-42
LA POILE RIVER
 NEWFOUNDLAND
 Scale 1:50 000



LANDFORM CLASSIFICATION

MORPHOLOGY (P)	COLLUM (C)	ESOLIAN (E)	GLACIOLACUSTRINE (L)	MARINE (M)	GLACIAL (T)	ORGANIC (O)	ROCK (R)
apron (a)	Ca	Ca	Ca	Ca	Ca	Ca	Rc
blanket (b)	Fb	Fb	Fb	Fb	Fb	Fb	Rb
concealed by vegetation (c)	CC	CC	CC	CC	CC	CC	Rc
drummond (d)	Fd	Fd	Fd	Fd	Fd	Fd	Rd
rocked and dissected (e)	Ft	Ft	Ft	Ft	Ft	Ft	Rt
fan (f)	Ff	Ff	Ff	Ff	Ff	Ff	Rf
hummock (h)	Fh	Fh	Fh	Fh	Fh	Fh	Rh
kettle (k)	Fk	Fk	Fk	Fk	Fk	Fk	Rk
lined (l)	Fp	Fp	Fp	Fp	Fp	Fp	Rl
plain (p)	Fp	Fp	Fp	Fp	Fp	Fp	Rp
ridge (r)	Fr	Fr	Fr	Fr	Fr	Fr	Rr
terrace (t)	Ft	Ft	Ft	Ft	Ft	Ft	Rt
veneer (v)	Fv	Fv	Fv	Fv	Fv	Fv	Rv
weathered (w)	Fw	Fw	Fw	Fw	Fw	Fw	Rw
complex (x)	Fx	Fx	Fx	Fx	Fx	Fx	Rx
undefined	F	C	E	G	L	M	O

SYMBOLS

Geological boundary (assumed)	.....
Scarp face as edge of fluvial terrace	.....
Cutup	.....
Esker (flow direction known or assumed, unknown)	.....
Meltwater channel (small, large)	.....
Continuity of major meander edge	.....
Trench or ribbed or minor meander ridges	.....
Basin ridges	.....
Coarse fill ridge	.....
Sand dunes	.....
Drumlin	.....
Crag-and-bail hill (pre-trap)	.....
Filing	.....
Rock moundstone	.....
Shallow (direction known, unknown)	.....
Avulsion tracks	.....
Kettle hole (small, large)	.....
Satellite (small, large)	.....
Chamberlain sink	.....
Delta	.....

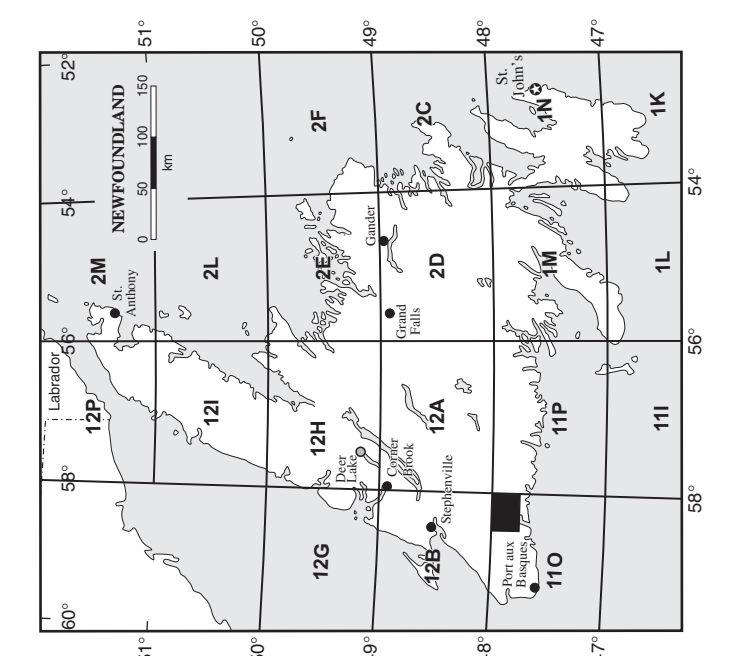
NOTE: All symbols and classifications may not occur on this map.
 Elevation in feet above mean sea level. Contour interval 50 feet.
 Geology by B. G. Speake and S. J. McClung. Map editing by S. J. McClung.
 Digital Cartography by T. J. Sears.
 Copies of this map may be obtained from the Geoscience Publications and Information Section, Geological Survey, Department of Natural Resources, P.O. Box 8700, St. John's, N.L. Canada, A1B 4J6.
 Department: http://www.gov.nl.ca
 Geological Survey: http://www.gov.nl.ca/nm/wspage/index.html
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References:
 McClung, S.J., Taylor, D.M., and Speake, B.G., 1987. Geology of the La Poile River area, Newfoundland and Labrador. Department of Natural Resources, Geological Survey, Open File 16/2371, 90 pages.
 Speake, B.G., 1987. Quaternary mapping - La Poile and La Poile River (110/09) and La Poile River (110/16) map areas, southwestern Newfoundland. In Current Research, Newfoundland and Labrador Geological Survey Report 67-01, pages 65-70.
 Taylor, D.M., Newfoundland and Labrador Geological Survey, version 4, Newfoundland and Labrador, Department of Mines and Energy, Geological Survey, Open File 16/2125.

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 Speake, B.G., and McClung, S. J., 2005. Landforms and Surficial Geology of the La Poile River Area, Newfoundland and Labrador. Department of Mines and Energy, Geological Survey, Map 2005-42, Open File 16/1574.

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