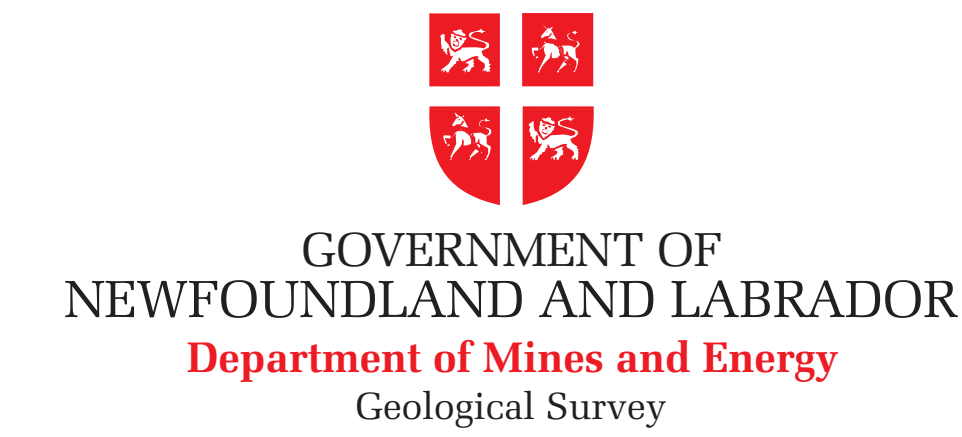


MAP 99-09
MOUNI RAPIDS
NEWFOUNDLAND
Scale 1 : 50 000



LANDFORM CLASSIFICATION

Each outlined area is assigned a classification consisting of up to three genetic 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., TvF). 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 (80 - 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 (85 - 95) and (5 - 10) for double slash, or (60 - 85) and (15 - 40) for a single slash.
- A higher between two landform types indicates that they are approximately equal in area. For example, Tv-Fc indicates that till veneer and rock concealed by vegetation or a thin hummock are equal in area.
- A composite symbol is used to show combinations of the above cases. For example, F/G/T, indicates that about 60 - 85 percent of the area is covered by fluvial sediment, 15 - 40 percent by glacioluvial sediments, and is underlain by till.

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 sand, silt or clay accumulations 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	Glacioluvial	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 proglacially
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 sheetwash or debris 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 shoreline wave action; may include shells, clay and silt deposited from suspension and turbidity currents; gravel is generally a well-sorted lag
T	Glacial	Includes all types of till, composed of diamictic; transported and subsequently deposited by/for from glacier ice 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 colluvium 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 but the major topographic form is still evident
c	concealed by vegetation	Vegetation not developed on either colluvial 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 and pointing in the glacial direction and gently curving sides that taper in the down ice direction; exhibit a convex longitudinal profile, commonly with a steeper slope in the up-ice direction; consist of subglacially formed deposits arranged 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 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 glacioluvial deposits; glacioluvial fans (delta) are deposited in standing water either 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 rocks, 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 occur in association with hummocks
l	linedated	Elongate spindle-shaped ridge(s) between 8 and 80 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 breasted logs (S)
p	plain	A comparatively flat, level, or slightly undulating tract of land; materials are either till, glacioluvial, alluvial, marine, lacustrine or organic sediments; bedrock features are commonly masked by the overlying sediments
r	ridge	Narrow, elongated and commonly steep-sided features that rise above the surrounding terrain; materials are either rock, till, glacioluvial, fluvial, marine, lacustrine, aeolian, or organic sediments; includes string logs (S)
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, glacioluvial, fluvial or lacustrine sediments; generally formed by fluvial and glacioluvial 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 MOUNI RAPIDS MAP SHEET (NTS 13E/01)

MAP 99 - 09

LANDFORM CLASSIFICATION

MORPHOLOGY (F)	Fluvial (F)	Colluvial (C)	Aeolian (E)	Glacioluvial (G)	Lacustrine (L)	Marine (M)	Glacial (T)	Organic (O)	Rock (R)
apron (a)		Ca							
blanket (b)	Fb	Cb		Gb	Lb	Mb	Tb	Ob	Rb
concealed by vegetation (c)		Cc							
drumlinoid (d)							Td		
eroded and dissected (e)	Fe	Ce	Ee	Ge	Le	Me	Te		Re
fan (f)	Ff	Cf		Gf					
hummock (h)				Ch			Th		
kettle (k)							Kk		
linedated (l)							Ll	O	
plain (p)	Fp	Cp	Ep	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
weathered (w)									Rw
complex (x)	Fx	Cx	Ex	Gx	Lx	Mx	Tx	Ox	Rx
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)	.....
Quaternary major moraine ridge	.....
Trend of ribbed or error 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)	.....
Scarp hole (small, large)	.....
Elevation in feet above mean sea level; Contour interval 50 feet	.....

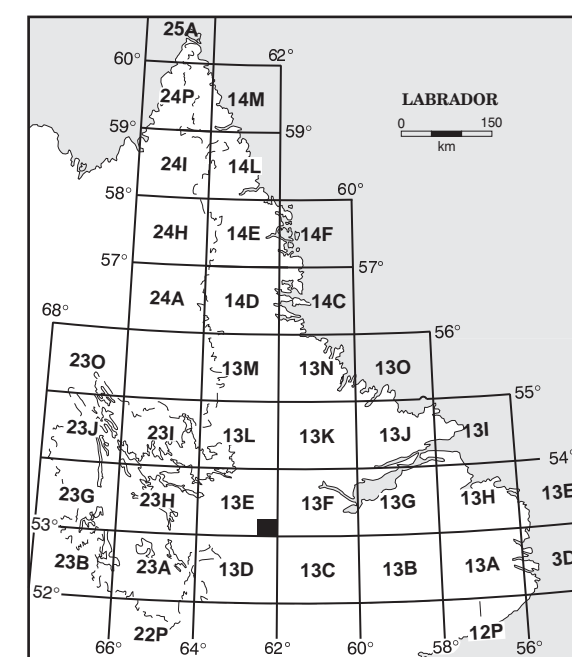
NOTE: All symbols and classifications may not occur on this map.

Geology by M.J. Ricketts, Geological Survey, Department of Mines and Energy, Government of Newfoundland and Labrador. The surficial geology and landforms presented on this map are based upon airphoto interpretation with limited ground verification. Digital Cartography by T.J. Sears, 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 6700, St. John's, Newfoundland, Canada, A1B 4J6. E-mail: pub@geosurv.gov.nf.ca

OPEN FILE 013E/01/0000
PUBLISHED 1999

References
Blake, W. Jr., 1956. Landforms and topography of the Lake Melville area, Labrador. Newfoundland Geographic Bulletin, Geographical Branch, Department of Mines and Technical Surveys, Ottawa, No. 8, pages 75-100.
Fulmer, R.J. and Hodgson, D., 1970. Surficial geology (uncontrolled mosaic, 1:50 000 scale). Labrador, Newfoundland. Geological Survey of Canada, Project 690043, Open File 59.
Kilby, F.T., Ricketts, M.J., and Vanderveer, D.G., 1983. Inventory of aggregate resources of Newfoundland and Labrador. Newfoundland Department of Mines and Energy, Mineral Development Division, Report 83-2, 36 pages.
Ricketts, M.J., 1998. Aggregate and surficial mapping in NTS map areas 13E/1, 13F/3, and 13F/4, Labrador. Current Research (1998), Newfoundland Department of Mines and Energy, Geological Survey, Report 98-1, pages 9-20.

Recommended citation:
Ricketts, M.J.
1999. Landforms and Surficial Geology of the Mouni Rapids Map Sheet (NTS 13E/01), Newfoundland Department of Mines and Energy, Geological Survey, Map 99-09, Open File 013E/01/0000



1:50 000