The present classification system is also used to denote the approximate percentage of landforms occurring within an outlined area, but these that form

veneer and rock concealed by vegetation or a thin regolith are equal in area.

Where two landforms are included in a single map unit, a double slash (//) or single slash (/) is used to separate them, and the their

pronounced parallelism, significant form or orientation; formed by glacial melting during ice stagnation and disintegration; includes subglacial, englacial, supraglacial and stratified materials

ice direction; exhibit a convex longitudinal profile, commonly with a steeper slope in the up-icedirection; consist of subglacially formed deposits shaped in a streamlined form parallel to the

a single straight or arcuate channel; gullies and channels may contain underfit streams

vegetation mat developed on either colluvial surfaces or a thin layer of angular frost-shattered and

Their age dates and glacial striations, where included, on this map have been obtained from Taylor (2001a, b). Elevation in metres above mean sea level. Contour interval 10 metres.

Copies of this map may be obtained from the Geoscience Publications and Information Section, Geological Survey, Department of Natural Resources, Ottawa, Canada.

Geological Survey: http://www.nr.gov.nl.ca/nr/mines/geoscience/

This map is subject to review and revision. Comments to the author concerning errors or omissions are invited.