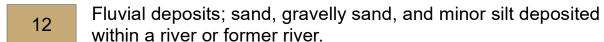


Figure 15. Map of the surficial geology of Cockburn Island, Ontario.

Canada, with modifications Elevations in metres above mean sea level

## Recent/post-glacial



Wetland deposits; peat, muck, and marl deposited in marshes, swamps, fens and bogs.

Eolian deposits; very fine and fine sand, silt deposited by wind.

Lacustrine beach and near-shore deposits; gravel, gravelly sand, and sand deposited along the shore of a post-glacial lake; may include till and outcrops of bedrock particularly along the modern

Lacustrine basin deposits; sand, silt and/or clay deposited within a post-glacial lake.

## Glacial age

Glaciolacustrine beach and near-shore deposits; gravel, gravelly sand and sand deposited along the shore of a glacial lake.

Glaciolacustrine coarse-grained basin deposits; predominantly sand, gravelly sand; minor silt, deposited within a glacial lake basin.

Glaciolacustrine fine-grained basin deposits; predominantly silt and clay and minor sand deposited within a glacial lake basin.

Ice-contact stratified deposits; predominantly sand and gravelly sand deposited at the glacier margin by flowing meltwater.

Till; massive, silty-sand to sandy-silt diamicton with pebbles, cobbles and boulders deposited by a glacier.

Sediment covered bedrock; a near continuous cover of glacial or post-glacial sediments that can approach 1 m in thickness that overlie predominantly dolostone bedrock; cover can be of till, ravel, sand, silt and/or silt.

## Pre-glacial

Bedrock; predominantly dolostone, thin to thick bedded, massive and fine to coarse crystalline, with a very thin, discontinuous cover of glacial or post-glacial sediments of till, gravel, sand, silt and/or clay.

Bedrock; predominantly dolostone, thin to thick bedded, massive and fine to coarse crystalline; widely exposed and commonly affected by solution weathering (karst processes) resulting in the formation of clints and grikes.

Beach crest

Escarpment

Drumlinoid

Small outcrop



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