

Gauthier, M.S., Matile, G.L.D. and Keller, G.R. 2017: Surficial geology of the Caribou River

map sheet (NTS 54M), Manitoba; Manitoba Growth, Enterprise and Trade, Manitoba

Geological Survey, Surficial Geology Compilation Map Series, SG-54M, scale 1:250 000.

Approximate mean declination (2017) for centre of map is 1°24.90' W, increasing 1.7' annually.

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This map is available to download

The DVD containing the entire Surficial Geology Compilation Map Series (2007)

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360-1395 Ellice Ave

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Manitoba Geological Survey, Publication Sales

LEGEND

Quaternary

Lm

proglacial lakes

ORGANIC DEPOSITS: peat, muck; <1–5 m thick; very low relief wetland deposits; commonly in low-lying areas; accumulated in fen, bog, swamp, and marsh settings; in areas of permafrost, commonly include permafrost features such as patterned ground and peat palsas

SHORELINE SEDIMENTS: sand and gravel; 1–2 m thick; beaches; formed by waves at the margins of modern lakes

COLLUVIUM: landslide debris, eroded slopes, sheet flood deposits associated with steep slopes

EOLIAN: sand and minor silt; dunes, blowouts and undulating plains; generally overlies deltaic sediments, coarse lacustrine sediments, or glaciofluvial deposits

ALLUVIAL SEDIMENTS: sand and gravel, sand, silt, clay, organic detritus; 1–20 m thick; channel and overbank sediments

MARGINAL GLACIOMARINE SEDIMENTS: littoral sand and gravel; 1–10 m thick; beach ridges, spits, bars; formed by waves at the margin of the Holocene Tyrell Sea and present-day Hudson Bay

OFFSHORE GLACIOMARINE SEDIMENTS: clay, silt, minor sand; 1–20 m thick; very low relief massive and laminated deposits which are commonly overlain by peat; deposited from suspension in the offshore, deep water of the Holocene Tyrell Sea and present-day Hudson Bay

in the offshore, deep water of the Holocene Tyrell Sea and present-day Hudson Bay

MARGINAL GLACIOLACUSTRINE SEDIMENTS: sand and gravel; 1–20 m thick; beach ridges, spits, bars, littoral sand and gravel; formed by waves at the margin of glacial Lake Agassiz and other small

Composite the Composition of the

DISTAL GLACIOFLUVIAL SEDIMENTS: fine sand, minor gravel, thin silt and clay interbeds; 1–75 m thick; subaqueous or subaerial outwash fans, deltas and blankets; commonly reshaped by wave erosion and/or reworked by wind

PROXIMAL GLACIOFLUVIAL SEDIMENTS: sand and gravel; 1–20 m thick; complex deposits, belts with single or multiple esker ridges and kames, as well as thin, low-relief deposits; deposited in contact with glacial ice by meltwater

TILL: diamicton; unsorted glacial debris; 1–75 m thick; generally low-relief, commonly streamlined deposits; in Lake Agassiz basin areas, the till can be wave washed, covered discontinuously by a thin veneer of glaciolacustrine sediments and scoured by icebergs; thicker sequences in the Hudson Bay Lowland, consist of multiple units of varying texture and provenance

CALCAREOUS SHALE-RICH DIAMICTON: calcareous diamicton; fine-grained matrix; contains a high percentage of Mesozoic shale clasts

CALCAREOUS DIAMICTON: fine-grained matrix; contains a high percentage of Paleozoic carbonate-bearing clasts

NON-CALCAREOUS DIAMICTON: fine-grained to sandy matrix; contains a high percentage of Precambrian intrusive, metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks

Pre-Quaternary

Tc

ROCK: > 75% bedrock outcrop; generally subglacially eroded and unweathered; in areas of permafrost includes frost shattered, angular, monolithic boulder fields (Felsenmeer)

Rm

MESOZOIC TERRANE: shale-dominated rocks above the Manitoba Escarpment, exposed in the base of spillways and along the Manitoba Escarpment in association with colluvium

PALEOZOIC TERRANE: carbonate-dominated rocks; exposed typically as glacially striated, low-relief surfaces in areas west of Lake Winnipeg; along large river valleys in the Hudson Bay lowland

PRECAMBRIAN TERRANE: intrusive, metasedimentary, and metavolcanic rocks having a glacially scoured irregular surface with high local relief

Uncoloured legend blocks indicate units that do not appear on this map.

Letter symbols on legend blocks (not shown on map face) are used to identify units in the map legend database included online and on the DVD (2007).

To aid the reader, a shadow effect has been added to exaggerate the topographic relief based on data from the Shuttle Radar Topography Mission Digital Elevation Model.

United States Geological Survey 2002: Shuttle radar topography mission, digital elevation model, Manitoba; United States Geological Survey, URL <ftp://edcsgs9.cr.usgs.gov/pub/data/srtm/>, portions of files N48W88W.hgt.zip through N60W102.hgt.zip, 1.5 Mb (variable), 90 m cell, zipped hgt format [Mar 2003].
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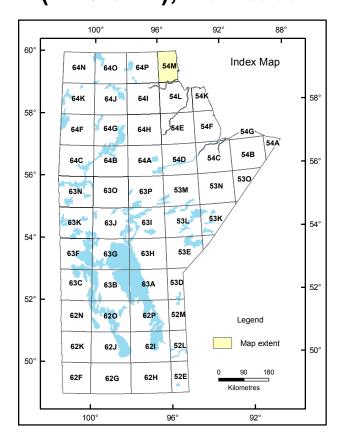
Manitoba Geological Survey, 2017

Compiled by: M.S. Gauthier, G.L.D. Matile and G.R. Keller

SURFICIAL GEOLOGY COMPILATION MAP SERIES

SG-54M

Surficial geology of the Caribou River map sheet (NTS 54M), Manitoba



Trommelen, M.S. and Campbell, J.E. 2012: Surficial geology, Sosnowski Lake, Manitoba; Geological Survey of Canada, Canadian Geoscience Map 43; Manitoba Innovation, Energy and Mines, Manitoba Geological Survey, Geoscientific Map MAP2011-4, scale 1:50 000.

Trommelen, M.S. and Campbell, J.E. 2012: Surficial geology, Stubner Lake, Manitoba; Geological Survey of Canada, Canadian Geoscience Map 41; Manitoba Innovation, Energy and Mines, Manitoba Geological Survey, Geoscientific Map MAP2011-2, scale 1:50 000.

Trommelen, M.S. 2014: Surficial geology of the Schoenthaler Lake area, Manitoba (parts of NTS 54L13, 54M4, 5); Manitoba Mineral Resources, Manitoba Geological Survey, Geoscientific Map MAP2013-5, scale 1:50 000.

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