



LEGEND

Quaternary

O 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 permafrost areas commonly includes permafrost features such as patterned ground and peat palsas.

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

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

A ALLUVIAL SEDIMENTS: sand and gravel, sand, silt, clay, organic detritus; 1–20 m thick; channel and overbank sediments; reworked by existing rivers and deposited primarily as bars

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

M 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 glacial Tyrrell Sea and present-day Hudson Bay

Ls 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 proglacial lakes in the extreme northwestern portion of the province

Lc OFFSHORE GLACIOLACUSTRINE SEDIMENTS: clay, silt, minor sand; 1–20 m thick; low relief massive and laminated deposits; deposited from suspension in offshore, deep water of glacial Lake Agassiz; commonly scoured and homogenized by icebergs

Gs DISTAL GLACIOFLUVIAL SEDIMENTS: fine sand, minor gravel, thin silt and clay interbeds; 1–75 m thick; subaqueous outwash fans; deposited in glacial Lake Agassiz by meltwater turbidity currents; commonly reshaped by wave erosion and reworked by wind

G 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

Tc Silt diamicton; largely derived from Phanerozoic carbonate rocks from the Hudson Bay Lowland and deposited by an ice stream emanating from Hudson Bay

Tp Sand diamicton; commonly bouldery, predominantly composed of Precambrian crystalline rocks and deposited by ice emanating from Nunavut

Pre-Quaternary

Rc Paleozoic terrane; carbonate-dominated rocks in areas west of Lake Winnipeg, exposed typically as glacially striated, low-relief surfaces, and along large river valleys in the Hudson Bay Lowland

Rp 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 on the DVD.

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 Model¹.

¹ United States Geological Survey 2002: Shuttle radar topography mission, digital elevation model, Manitoba: United States Geological Survey, URL: <http://ned.usgs.gov/pub/data/srtm/>, portions of files N48W088W.hgt.zip through N60W102.hgt.zip, 1.5 Mb (variable), 90 m cell, zipped hgt format (Mar 2003).

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SURFICIAL GEOLOGY COMPILATION MAP SERIES

SG-64A

Surficial geology of the Split Lake map sheet
(NTS 64A), Manitoba

