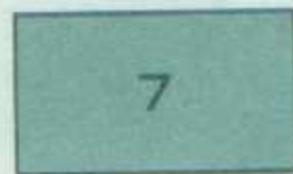


LEGEND

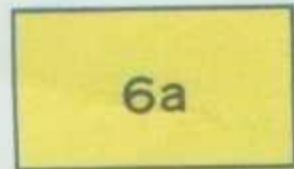
CENOZOIC QUATERNARY

POST-CHAMPLAIN SEA DEPOSITS

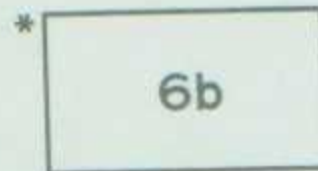


7 *ORGANIC DEPOSITS: mainly muck and peat in bogs, fens, swamps, and poorly drained areas*

ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS: stratified sand, silty sand, silt, minor gravel, disseminated organic matter and marl

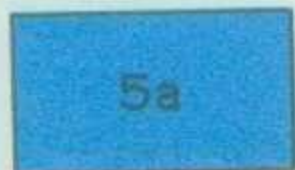


6a *Silty sand, silt, sand and clay; deposits of present floodplains and of alluvial fans in areas of low relief*

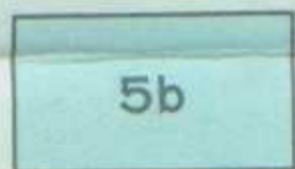


*** 6b** *Medium grained stratified sand with some silt; in the form of fluvial terraces and channels cut in marine clay, and bars and spits within abandoned channels*

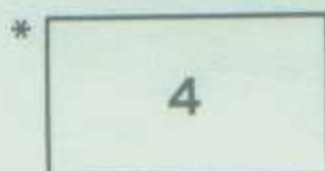
CHAMPLAIN SEA SEDIMENTS



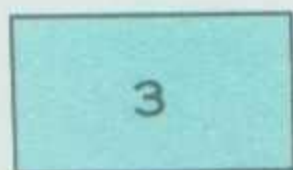
5a *NEARSHORE SEDIMENTS: gravel, sand, and coarser material, generally well sorted. Gravel, sand, and boulders; beaches commonly fossiliferous; nature of sediment controlled by underlying material (gravel, sand and boulders where developed from till and glaciofluvial deposits; slabs and shingles where developed from sedimentary bedrock)*



5b *Fine- to medium- grained sand, calcareous and commonly fossiliferous; nearshore sand generally occurs as a sheet or as bars or spits associated with glaciofluvial materials*

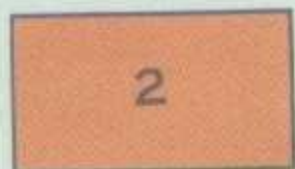


*** 4** *DELTAIC AND ESTUARINE DEPOSITS: medium- to fine- grained sand, in some places fossiliferous; lies outside abandoned channels; most common deposit is a combined strip delta- sand plain that developed as water levels fell; developed in part in a residual lake (Lampsilis Lake) where shown to contain freshwater fossils*



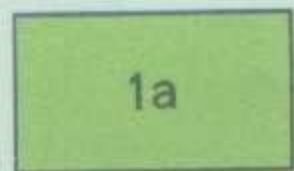
3 *OFFSHORE MARINE DEPOSITS: massive blue- grey clay, silty clay and silt; calcareous and fossiliferous; locally overlain by thin sands*

GLACIAL DEPOSITS

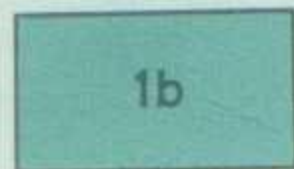


2 *ICE-CONTACT STRATIFIED DRIFT: gravel and sand, poorly to well sorted and bedded, mainly coarse- to medium- grained with numerous cobbles, boulders and lenses of till; includes esker fans and outwash deltas deposited below sea level, kames, kame terraces, eskers, and outwash plains. In areas that lie below marine limit (approx. 160m (525 ft) a.s.l.) it is generally overlain by marine beach deposits*

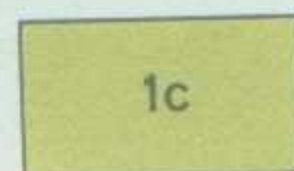
TILL: sandy and silty compact diamicton, grey at depth but brown where oxidized; calcareous where derived from sedimentary rocks and not leached; consists dominantly of lodgment till. In areas that lie below marine limit (approx. 160 m (525 ft) a.s.l.) it is in places overlain by a discontinuous lag consisting of gravel, sand and boulders



1a *Till, plain; local relief < 5m (<15 ft)*



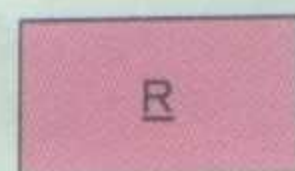
1b *Till, drumlinized*



1c *Till, hummocky to rolling; local relief 5 to 25 m (15 to 80 ft)*

BEDROCK

PALEOZOIC



R *Limestone, dolomite, sandstone, and locally shale; relatively flat lying; mainly occurring as bare, tabular outcrops; includes areas thinly veneered by unconsolidated Quaternary sediments up to 1 m (3 ft) thick*

**This unit is not present in the map area*

Geological boundary

Former strandline positions of Champlain Sea indicated by flights of abandoned marine beaches

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