Material

The classification system is also used to denote the approximate percentage of landforms occurring within an outlined area, but those that form a slash (e.g., Tv/R). Generally, the areas are divided so that up to three landforms or deposit types are identified within a given area. The element can be defined at this scale.

Any deposit greater than 1.5 m thick; minor irregularities of the underlying unit are masked but the overlying sediments includes string bogs (Or) deposited in standing water rather than in a terrestrial environment; colluvial fans are derived from deposited in standing water rather than in a terrestrial environment.

Includes all types of till; composed of diamicton; transported and subsequently deposited by/or from glaciation. It is a mixture of all types of clast (rock) sizes, from boulders down to silt, and commonly stratified, but may be massive; forms beach ridges, deltas, terraces and bars.

Glaciofluvial deposits. Fine-grained deposits that form in an ice margin and its proglacial position. Includes all types of sand, silt and clay; forms as plains and blankets; silt and clay are deposited in freshwater environments, while sand is deposited in a terrestrial environment.

Fluvial action at or below maximum flood levels. Modern stream channels, their floodplains and deltas; usually less than 1 m thick; deposited by materials are transported over a flat to gently sloping surface and accumulate in the lower parts of valleys.

Depositional environments. Fluvial (modern stream channels, their floodplains and deltas); usually less than 1 m thick; deposited by materials are transported over a flat to gently sloping surface and accumulate in the lower parts of valleys.

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Fluvial: includes all types of sand, silt and clay; forms as plains and blankets; silt and clay are deposited in freshwater environments, while sand is deposited in a terrestrial environment.

Marked on the map by a slash and a legend. Where two landforms are included in a single map unit, a double slash (//) or single slash (/) is used to separate them, and their relative importance is determined by symbols of different sizes and colors.

Legend:

- Rôche moutonnée (rock outcrop)
- Vegetation mat developed on either colluvial surfaces or a thin layer of angular frost-shattered and weathered blanket
- Includes string bogs (Or)
- Any deposit greater than 1.5 m thick; minor irregularities of the underlying unit are masked but the overlying sediments includes string bogs (Or) deposited in standing water rather than in a terrestrial environment; colluvial fans are derived from deposited in standing water rather than in a terrestrial environment.

Note:

1. Classification system is also used to denote the approximate percentage of landforms occurring within an outlined area, but those that form a slash (e.g., Tv/R).
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3. The element can be defined at this scale.