Crown Copyright © 2023, Province of Nova Scotia, all rights reserved.

come from a variety of government and non-government sources. The Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources and Renewables does not

Brushett, D.M., Kennedy, G.W., and MacMullen, C.C. 2023. Sediment thickness and bedrock topography maps of southwest Nova Scotia; Nova

Scotia Department of Natural Resources and Renewables, Geoscience and Mines Branch, Open File Map ME 2023-2, scale 1:215 000.

The sediment thickness of southwest Nova Scotia was calculated from the difference between the interpolated bedrock topography surface and the restance of 1:215 000.

The sediment thickness of southwest Nova Scotia was calculated from the difference between the interpolated bedrock topography surface and the restance of 1:215 000.

The authors thank Angie Barras, Jeff Poole, and Jeff McKinnon for their assistance in preparing these maps and their associated databases.

The authors thank Angie Barras, Jeff Poole, and Jeff McKinnon for their assistance in preparing these maps and their associated databases.

The authors thank Angie Barras, Jeff Poole, and Jeff McKinnon for their assistance in preparing these maps and their associated databases.

Summer students A. Roy-Garand, H. McGuire and C.G. Smith contributed to the preparation of the control point databases. Thanks are extended assume any liability for errors that may occur. This map is intended for use at the published scale of 1:215 000.

Summer students A. Roy-Garand, H. McGuire and C.G. Smith contributed to the preparation of the control point databases. Thanks are extended assume any liability for errors that may occur. This map is intended for use at the published scale of 1:215 000.

the 5 m LiDAR surface elevation data using the raster toolset (minus function) in ArcGIS Spatial Analyst. The sediment thickness map shows the to John Drage and Joseph Edosa for critically reviewing the maps and report.

variability in thickness of unconsolidated sediments between the bedrock surface and the present-day land surface, up to a maximum of 76 m. This map also provides details on the regional glacial ice flow, and sediment depositional and erosional histories, and identifies

the land surface, typically characterized by shallow bedrock with a surficial cover less than 5 m. Glaciofluvial and glaciolacustrine deposits

commonly occur in topographic lows, which are now occupied by modern rivers and wetlands.

widespread areas of drumlinized terrain, where drumlin ridges exceeding 40 m in thickness and exhibiting multiple flow directions stand out on

NTS Boundary