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| Anderson, A.R. and Broughm, W.A. 1988. Evaluation of Nova Scotia's peatland resources; Nova Scotia Department of Mines and Energy, Bulletin no. 6. Blake, W., Jr. 1982. Geological Survey of Canada, radiocarbon dates XII; Geological Survey of Canada, | of St. Lawrence region; Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 69-33, 15 p. Prest, V.K., Grant D.R., MacNeil, R.H., Brooks, I.A., Borns, H.W., Ogden, J.G., III, Jones, J.F., Lin, C.L., Hennigar, T.W. and Parsons, M.L. 1972. Quaternary geology, geomorphology and hydrogeology of the Atlantic Provinces; 24th International Geological Congress, Excursion Guidebook, | 1. Refer to map for section locations 2. See legend on reverse side for explanation of terms 3. Abbreviations: ESR = Electron Spin Resonance Dating; AAR = Amino Acid Racemization Dating; LEU = Leucine ratio; ASP = Aspartic acid ratio; GSC = Geological Survey of Canada Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory; Y = Yale University; I = Isotopes Inc.; UQ = Université du Quebec; BETA = Beta Analytical Inc; P = University of Pennsylvania; L = Lamont-Doherty; MSL = Mean Sea Level 34 Wagner Lake Base to top: (10 m) grey, compact, silty diamicton; gravelly sand; reddish, silty diamicton (Lawrencetown | ing thicknesses of beach gravel on top. Terrace elevations appear to decrease along the coast towards Cape Stea, unpublished Chignecto. | ern provenance (Lawrencetown Till); fluted till plain exposure. 56 West Lawrencetown | 66 Stillwater Ice contact delta complex. Consists of planar and ripple laminated sand and silt (bottomset beds) overlain by steeply-dipping, sigmoidal foreset beds of coarse gravelly sand and topset beds with bouldery diamictons. | Stea and Fowler, 1979; Stea et al., 1988 Bay Road Valley Sugar Loaf Aspy Aspy |
| Paper 82-7, 22 p. Blake, W., Jr. 1984. Geological Survey of Canada, radiocarbon dates XIV; Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 84-7, 35 p. | A61-C61, 79 p. Prest, W.H. 1896. Glacial succession in central Lunenburg, Nova Scotia; Proceedings and Transactions of the Nova Scotian Institute of Science, Halifax, v. 9, session 1895-96, p. 158-170. | Number/Locality Stratigraphy/Description Dates (yr B.P.) Principal references Till); olive-grey, stony, sandy diamicton (Beaver River Till), drumlin exposure, upper till pinches out toward the top of the drumlin. | 44 McCarron Brook Base to top (30 m): reddish-brown, silty diamicton with source areas west and northwest (McCarron Brook Till); grey, silty till with abundant coal fragments, source area northeast (Joggins Till); all pricish exact will with abundant to the source of | Wickenden 1941; Prest et al., 1972; Stea, 1983,1984; Stea et al., 1985 Base to top (25 m): greyish-red, silty diamicton with boulder pavements indicating southeastward ice flow (Hartlen Till); diamicton with thin gravelly-sand and sand layers, thick procket of waterlain sediments, and | Stea and Fowler, 1979; Sonnichsen, 1984; Stea and Brown, 1989 High angle reverse faults, oversteepened beds and angular boulders suggest the proximity of an ice front. At this point the St Mary's River takes a U-turn into a steep gorge. Its form- | Cape North Smelt Brook C Egmont |
| Borns, H.W. 1966. The geography of paleo-Indian occupation in Nova Scotia; Quarternaria, v. 6, p. 49-57. Cameron, H.L. 1961. Glacial geology and the soils of Nova Scotia; in Soils in Canada, ed. R.F. | Purdy, C.A. 1951. Pleistocene geology of the Kentville area, Nova Scotia; M.Sc. thesis, Acadia University, Wolfville, Nova Scotia, 51 p.Railton, J.B. 1972. Vegetation and climatic history of southwestern Nova Scotia in relation to a South | 1 Pembroke Cove Base to top (10 m): calcareous, silty diamicton, (Red Head Till) with shell 1976; Stea and Grant, 1982 fragments; brownish, basaltic, silty diamicton (Saulnierville Till); stony, sandy diamicton (Beaver River Till); sandy diamicton (Beaver River Till); Grant, 1976, 1977, 1980; Nielsen, 1976; Stea and Grant, 1982 35 Northfield Similar to above. 36 Newcombville Base to top (5 m): grey, massive, silty diamicton (Hartlen Till); reddish, silty | dish-brown diamicton; peat, fibrous, peat bed; 11,100 | pocket of waterlain sediments; red- dish, sandy diamicton with numerous erratics of Cobequid Highland provenance (Lawrencetown Till); ex- posure of two drumlins. | er path lay down the Indian Harbour Lakes system now dammed by glacial debris. 67 Glen Alpine Base to top (3m) purplish, silty di- | Red River 14 8 Bay Mackenzie Pt Pleasant Bay Red River Pleasant Bay Nachenzie Pt Pleasant Bay Stea and Myers, 1990 |
| Leggett; Royal Society of Canada, Special Publication no. 3, p. 109-114. Cann, D.B. and Hilchey, J.D. 1954. Soil survey of Antigonish County, Nova Scotia; Nova Scotia Soil Survey, Report no. 6, 54 p. | Mountain ice cap; Ph.D. thesis, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, 146 p. Rutherford, G.K. and Thacker, D.J. 1988. Characteristics of two mafic saprolites and their associated soil profiles in Canada; Canadian Journal of Soil Science, v. 68, p. 223-231. | 37 Blockhouse Base to top: greyish, silty diamicton; | compacted; greenish sand; sea cliff exposure, elevation 15 m above MSL. Prest, 1896 46 Simms Settlement Base to top (6 m): reddish-brown, sandy diamicton (Lawrencetown Till); | 0 ± 100 (GSC-3550), 58 Musquodoboit Mound of an iron-cemented, crudely-bedded diamicton consisting of angular fragments of slate and granite called the Bridgewater Conglomerate. Interpreted to be either a pre-Wiscon- | Grant, 1963; Stea, 1978; Stea et al., 1988 amicton with peat layers and stringers; oxidized zone; brown; stony, silty diamicton (Eatonville-Hants Till). 68 Glen Alpine Base to top (3 m): brown, fissile, silty | Pigeon Core CAPE BRETON HIGHIANDS Broak Green Pt Lake of Islands Bk Warren Bk Warren |
| Cann, D.B. and Hilchey, J.D. 1958. Soil Survey of Lunenburg County, Nova Scotia; Nova Scotia Soil Survey, Report no. 7, 48 p. Cann, D.B. and Hilchey, J.D. 1959. Soil Survey of Queens County, Nova Scotia; Nova Scotia Soil | Rutter, N.A. (ed.) 1985. Dating methods of Pleistocene deposits and their problems; Geoscience Canada, Reprint Series 2, 87 p. Sinclair, P.E. 1978. An application of Pleistocene geology to mineral exploration in southwestern | 4 Salmon River Base to top (20 m): compact, silty, shell-bearing diamicton (Red Head Till); sand, both reduced and oxidized Till); sand, both reduced and oxidized As above; Clarke et al. 1972; Wehmiller et al., 1988 As above; Clarke et al. 1972; Wehmiller et al., 1988 | bouldery, sandy diamicton (Granite Till B); wedges of Granite Till B intrude into the Lawrencetown Till, drumlin exposure. Stea, 1980; Stea and Brown, 1989 | sinan outwash deposit or a Wisconsinan kame. 59 West Jeddore Drumlin exposure of Lawrencetown | diamicton (Eatonville-Hants Till); grey, stony diamicton (Toney River Till). Stea and Fowler, 1979 | ers, 1990 Cap Corner Rouge HAVIES TO AFBRETON Ingonish Archibald Pt Jerome 121 Mtn Archibald Pt Ingonish Carre Rouge Ingonish Carre Ing |
| Survey, Report no. 8, 48 p. Cann, D.B., Hilchey, J.D. and Smith, G.R. 1954. Soil Survey of Hants County, Nova Scotia; Nova Scotia Soil Survey, Report no. 5, 65 p. | Nova Scotia; B.Sc. thesis, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, 109 p. Sinclair, P.E., MacGillivray, G. and Needham, B. 1980a. Report on geological, till and rock geochemical surveys; tin, Snyder Pond, Lunenburg County, Nova Scotia; Shell Canada Resources Limited; Nova Scotia Department of Mines and Energy, Assessment Report 21A/09C 51-L-42(01). | gastropod Arractodon stonei (Salmon River Sand); reddish-brown, basaltic, silty diamicton; brown, silty diamicton (Saulnierville Till); stony, sandy diamicton (Beaver River Till), drum-diamicton (Beaver River Till), drum-mate, 70,000-80,000, shells from | 47 Meisners Point Base to top: calcareous, greyish-red, silty diamicton; reddish-brown sandy diamicton, north-south fabric (Lawrencetown Till); bouldery, sandy diamicton with inclusions of lower, | Graves and Finck, 1988 Till overlain by stony, metagreywacke till with an erosional contact. The stony till does not cover the entire drumlin exposure but pinches out toward the top. It is thickest on the NE side of the drumlin. | organic silt, peat, clay; reddish-brown diamicton (Eatonville-Hants Till). 70 Jimtown Base to top (12 m): compact, silty, clast-poor diamicton, north-south | Stea and Myers, 1990 |
| Cann, D.B., MacDougall, J.I. and Hilchey, J.D. 1963. Soil survey of Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia.Nova Scotia Soil Survey, Report no. 12, 85 p.Cann, D.B. and Wicklund, R.E. 1950. Soil survey of Pictou County, Nova Scotia; Nova Scotia Soil | 1980b. Report on geological, till and rock geochemical surveys; tin, Bezanson Lake, Lunenburg County, Nova Scotia; Shell Canada Resources Limited; Nova Scotia Department of Mines and Energy, Assessment Report 21A/09C 51-L-44(01). | lin exposure. Salmon River Sand. U/Th series: 33,000-40,000 (L-1348a), shell. 39 Pentz Type exposure of the "Bridgewater Conglomerate", an iron-cemented di- | reddish diamicton and sand layers (Granite Till B); drumlin cut. MacNeill, in Prest et al., 1972 48 Porcupine Lake | Fink and Graves, 1987a; Graves and Finck, 1988 60 Spry Harbour Base to top (4 m): grey, silty diamicton (Harlen Till); sand pockets; stony, sandy diamicton. | Stea and Fowler, 1979 Stea and Fowler, 1979 71 MacIssacs Point Base to top (21 m): rock bench at 4 m | Myers and Stea, 1986 Grand-Étanges Source de la latin de latin de la latin de latin de latin de latin de la latin de la latin de la latin de la |
| Survey, Report no. 4, 66 p. Chalmers, R. 1895. Report on the surface geology of eastern New Brunswick, northwestern Nova Scotia and a portion of Prince Edward Island; Geological Survey of Canada, Annual Report 1894, v.1, no. 7, pt. m, 144 p. | 1980c. Report on geological survey, rock and till geochemical survey; tin, Spry Bay, Halifax County, Nova Scotia; Shell Canada Resources Limited; Nova Scotia Department of Mines and Energy, Assessment Report IID/I5A 51-H-86(01). | Base to top (13 m): compact, reddishbrown shelly diamicton; Fe cemented, sandy-gravel; grey, stony diamicton (Beaver River Till); marine gravel to 13 m. Base to top (13 m): compact, reddishbrown and Blake, 1970 As above; Lowdon and Blake, 1970 As above; Lowdon and Blake, 1970 this locality it overlies bedrock and its surface is striated by southeast flowing ice. It is believed to predate the last glaciation. | 49 Little Indian Lake 50 Bayside | Finck and Graves, 1987a 61 Mushaboom Thick type exposure of the stony till plain (Beaver River Till) also termed the "loose textured till sheet", "gravelrich till sheet", "quartzite, granite and | Podolak and Shilts, 1978; Stea and Podolak and Shilts, 1978; Stea and Fowler, 1979; Stea et al., 1988 elevation with striae on surface trending 110 degrees; greyish-brown, silty diamicton with fragments of <i>Mercenaria sp.</i> ; thin sandy layer; reddish, silty-sand diamicton with northeastward striking fabric. | St Joseph du Moine Cap Le Moine |
| Clarke, A.H., Grant, D.R. and MacPherson, E. 1972. The relationship of <i>Atractodon stonei</i> (Pilsbry) (Mollusca, Buccinidae) to Pleistocene stratigraphy and paleocology of southwestern Nova Scotia; Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences, v. 9, p. 1030-1038. | Sonnichsen, G. 1984. The relationship of coastal drumlins to barrier beach formation along the eastern shore of Nova Scotia; B.Sc. thesis, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, 66 p. Stea, R.R. 1978. Notes on the "Bridgewater Conglomerate" and related deposits along the Eastern Shore of Nova Scotia; in Mineral Resources Division, Report of Activities 1977; Nova Scotia | 6 Deveau Cove As above Base to top: grey, compact, massive, silty diamicton (Hartlen Till); bould-ery, iron-cemented diamicton; brown, sandy diamicton with sand partings and inclusions (Lawrencetown Till); drumlin exposure. | Stea, 1980 51 Whites Lake Base to top (15 m): greyish-red, silty diamicton; reddish-brown, sandy diamicton with sand layers; bouldery sandy diamicton with wedge-shaped intrusions into the lower unit dipping | Neilsen, 1976 slate tills", etc. This till sheet is characterized by rapid uptake of local bedrock across contact zones. The maximum distance of transport of clast sized material down-ice in the order of 100-500 m. | | Grey Pt Belle Carc Margaree Hartyfin Sorte Hill Carc |
| Cornish, R.A. 1980. Report on geology and overburden drilling; base metals; Noel Lake, Hants County, Nova Scotia; Shell Canada Resources Limited; Nova Scotia Department of Mines and Energy, Assessment Report 11E/05A 07-1-29(01). | Department of Mines, Report 78-1, p. 15-17. 1980. A study of a succession of tills exposed in a wave cut drumlin, Meisners Reef, Lunenburg County; in Mineral Resources Division, Report af Activities 1979; Nova Scotia Department of Mines | 9 Lr. Saulnierville As above 41 Shulie Lake Base to top (3 m): conglomerate residuum; reddish, stony diamicton (Eatonville Till); stony, sandy diamic- ton (Shulie Lake Till). The section is | southeastward at 45 degrees; drumlin cut. Stea et al., 1985; Wang et al., 1986 52 Harrietsfield Base to top (15 m): reddish, diamicton; laminated, red, silty sand and | Grant, 1963 62 Necum Teuch Loose, bouldery diamicton (Beaver River Till) overlying a reddish, silty diamicton (Lawrencetown Till) with | Stea and Fowler, 1979 | Chimney Corner Margaree Margaree Island Sea Wolf 1) Margaree M |
| de Vernal, A. 1983. Paleoenvironnements du Wisconsinien par la palynologie dans la région del la Baie Saint-Laurent, Île-du-Cap-Breton; Thése de Maitrise, Université de Montréal, Montréal, Québec. 97 p. de Vernal, A., Causse, C., Hillaire-Marcel, C., Mott, R.J. and Occhietti, S. 1986. Palynostratigraphy | and Energy, Report 80-1, p. 9-20. 1982. The properties, correlation and interpretation of Pleistocene sediments in central Nova Scotia; M.Sc. thesis, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia; Nova Scotia Department of Mines and Energy, Thesis 503, 215 p. | diamicton; reddish-brown silty, shelly diamicton with New Brunswick erratics; greyish, locally-derived dia- mictons; marine sediments. Section consists of 4 tabular drift sheets com- | gravelly-sand; bouldery, sandy diamicton with granite debris (Granite Till B). 53 Sandwich Point Base to top (10 m): granite residuum; | an erosional contact; exposure of a flank of a drumlin. 63 Ecum Secum Grant, 1963; Nielsen, 1976; Stea and | Stea and Fowler, 1979 | Marsh Pl Sunvesan Mean Cove Marsh De Gree Wash De Gree W |
| and Th/U ages of upper Pleistocene interglacial and interstadial deposits on Cape Breton Island, eastern Canada; Geology, v. 14. 554-557. de Vernal, A., Richard, P.J.H. and Occhietti, S. 1983. Palynologie et paleoenvironnements du Wisconsinien de la région de la Baie Saint-Laurent, Île-du-Cap-Breton; Géographie physique et | 1983. Surficial geology of the western Part of Cumberland County, Nova Scotia; in Current Research, Part A; Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 83-1A, p. 197-202; also in Mines and Minerals Branch, Report of Activities 1982; Nova Scotia Department of Mines and Energy, Report 83-1, p. 357-368. | posing a ridge. Description of the contact the Eatonville Till terrain is deeply incised. Terrain maturity and eous, silty diamicton with shell fragments (Little Brook Till); brown, silty, Description of the contact the Eatonville Till terrain is deeply incised. Terrain maturity and greater soil development on the Eatonville Till indicates several thouse. | greyish, silty diamicton with grey- wacke clasts, eastward fabric (Hartlen Till); large quartzite boulders; red- dish, fissile, silty diamicton with southeastward fabric and abundant er- ratic lithologies (Lawrencetown Till); | Fowler, 1979; Finck and Graves, 1987a; Graves and Finck, 1988 64 Wine Harbour Base to top: folded, laminated sand and silt; greyish, silty diamicton (Hartlen Till) oxidized on top; red-dish, sandy diamicton (Lawrencetown Till); drumlin exposure. | Stea and Fowler, 1979; Stea and Brown, 1989 | Broad Cove Chapell SC Anns McLeod Point Mine Table Hd Table Hd Glace Bady Find Department of South Discontinuous Control of |
| Quatermaire, v. 37, p. 307-322. Dickie, G.B. 1979. Report on geological, soil and radon geochemical surveys, EM, magnetic, airborne and ground radiometric surveys; uranium, Lambs Lake, Annapolis County, Nova Scotia; Shell Canada | 1984. The sequence of glacier movements in northern mainland Nova Scotia determined through mapping and till provenance studies; in Correlation of Quaternary Chronologies, ed. W.C. Mahaney; Geo Books, Norwich, England, p. 279-297. | noncalcareous diamicton; sand layer; reddish-brown, silty-sandy diamicton; stony, sandy diamicton (Beaver River Till); morainal exposure. sand years of subareal exposure before the Shulie Lake Till terrain north of the ice margin became ice free. 42 Spencers Island At the mouth of Mahoney Brook a 14, | waterlain sand; bouldery, sandy diamicton (Granite Till) 54 Halifax 54 Halifax | Grant, 1963 | | Strathform Loch Ban Scrathform Loch Ban Scrathform Check Baddel Control of the Aurian Strathform Check Baddel Control of the Aurian Strathform Check Baddel Control of the Aurian Strathform Control of the Aurian Strathform Check Baddel Control of the Aurian Baddel Con |
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| Finck, P.W. and Graves, R.M. 1987a. Glacial Geology of Halifax and Sambro (NTS sheets 11D/12 and 11D/05), Nova Scotia; Nova Scotia Department of Mines and Energy, Map 87-2; scale 1: 50 000. Finck, P.W. and Graves, R.M. 1987b. Glacial Geology of Mount Uniacke (NTS sheet 11D/13 west | Paper 84-1A, p. 477-484. Stea, R.R., Graves, R.M. and Rogers, P.J. 1988. Glacial geology and mineral deposits of mainland Nova Scotia; 8th International symposium on Prospecting in Areas of Glaciated Terrain, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Field Trip Guide, 76 p. | 14 Doty Road Grant, 1980 Grant, 1980 Fied gravelly sand (topset beds). The bottomset and foreset beds are the marriage of t | BAIFVERTE | | West N C Lin Port Hola 16 Port Hola 20 | Control Bay Colindate Glengarry 19 Colindate |
| half) Nova Scotia; Nova Scotia Department of Mines and Energy, Map 87-1; scale 1: 50 000. Fowler, J.H. 1978. Sand and gravel occurrences in Nova Scotia; Nova Scotia Department of Mines and Energy, Open File Report 378; 1: 50 000 scale maps. | Stea, R.R. and Hemsworth, D. 1979. Pleistocene stratigraphy of the Miller Creek Section, Hants County, Nova Scotia; Nova Scotia Department of Mines and Energy, Paper 79-5, 16 p. | Base to top: grey silt with shell fragments - including oyster (Barton Silt); reddish-brown sand; marine gravel. Radiocarbon series: >39,000 (GSC-887), shell fragments Barton Silt; 14,000 ± 200 (GSC-1259), seawed in marine gravel. Radiocarbon series: >39,000 (Grant, 1980 Wehmiller et al., 1988. Grant, 1980 Wehmiller et al., 1988. | Idmish Boss Pt | DE TRO | Susannah H Justaucorps Pt H | Tor Hods Whycocomagh Christmas Island Bear Christmas Bear Christm |
| Fowler J.H. and Dickie, G.B. 1976. Sand and gravel resources of Pictou County, Nova Scotia; Nova Scotia Department of Mines, Paper 77-6, 42 p. Goldthwait, J.W. 1924. Physiography of Nova Scotia; Geological Survey of Canada, Memoir 140, 179 p. | Stea.R.R. and Mott, R.J. 1989. Deglaciation environments and evidence for glaciers of Younger Dryas age in Nova Scotia, Canada; Boreas, v. 18, p. 169-187. Stea R.R. and Mott, R.J. 1990. Quaternary Geology of Nova Scotia; 53rd Annual Reunion, Friends of the Pleistocene; Field Trip Guidebook, 35 p. | Base to top (22 m): grey silt with shells (Barton Silt); gravel foreset beds; gravelly-sand topset beds; delta exposure. AAR series: (D/L Leu32), age estimate, 200,000-300,000; shell fragements Barton Silt. Grant, 1980 Grant, 1980 AAR series: (B/L Leu32), age estimate, 200,000-300,000; shell fragements Barton Silt. Grant, 1980 Grant, 1980 delta is 32 m above MLS. The elevation of topset/bottomset surface in the | Birch Hd Lower Manual Plant of Manual Property Appears Appear | | Little Judit Em | Blue Mfills Blue |
| Goldthwait, R.P. 1988. Classification of glacial morphologic features; in Genetic Classification of Glacigenic Deposits, eds. Goldthwait, R.P. and Matsch, C.L., p.267-278; Balkema, Rotterdam. Grant, D.R. 1963. Pebble lithology of the tills of southeast Nova Scotia; M.Sc. thesis, Dalhousie | Stea, R.R., Scott, D.B., Kelley, J.T., Kelley, A.R., Wightman, D.M., Finck, P.W., Seaman, A., Nicks, L., Bleakney, S., Boyd, R. and Douma, M. 1987. Quaternary Glaciations, Geomorphology and Sea Level Changes: Bay of Fundy Region; NATO Advanced Course on: Sea Level Correlations and Applications, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Field Trip Guidebook, 79 p. | As above Five Islands Formation decreases from 32 m to 0 m from Spencers Island to Saints Rest (see Fig. 5.) 19 Barton As above | Shorthics Det House Philips Cugwish Printed Warren Commencer Comme | pper Gull Share C Cliff Fox Harbon Smith Pt | Pictou Pictou Georgevills Georgevills Georgevills Georgevills Georgevills | Rouse Pt Cape Gabarus |
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| of Activities, Part B; Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 75-IB, p. 109-II0. 1976. Reconnaissance of early and middle Wisconsinan deposits along the Yarmouth-Digby coast of Nova Scotia; in Report of Activities, Part B; Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 76-IB, p. 363-369. | sites: in Dating Quaternary Sediments, ed. D.J. Easterbrook; Geological Society of America, Special Paper 227, p. 69-110. Welsted, J.E. 1971. Morphology and evolution of the Bay of Fundy with emphasis on changes of | 25 Lambs Lake Base to top: (6 m); stony, gravelly diamicton, 2 m cemented with limonite, source area north; stony, sandy diamicton with source area south; ice contact stratified drift. Dickie, 1979 Dickie, 1979 | Shulie/L | Nutrby Sal Linerock Central Color Mount Thom Millbrooks Central Character Color Mount Thom Millbrooks Central Cent | McPhersons Mills Lagger Road Road Road Road Road Road Road Road | Janvin radou Melford Sand Point Seninsida Picture Petit de Grat Janvin radou Melford Sand Point Seninsida Picture Petit de Grat Janvin radou Melford Sand Point Seninsida Picture Petit de Grat Janvin radou Melford Sand Point Seninsida Picture Petit de Grat Janvin radou Melford Sand Point Seninsida Picture Petit de Grat Jerseyman Road Sand Point Seninsida Picture Petit de Grat Jerseyman Road Sand Point Seninsida Picture Petit de Grat Jerseyman Road Sand Point Seninsida Picture Petit de Grat Jerseyman Road Sand Point Seninsida Picture Petit de Grat Anna Sand Point |
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| 63 p.1988. Surficial geology, Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia; Geological Survey of Canada, Map 1631A, scale 1: 125 000.Grant, D.R. and King, L.H. 1984. A stratigraphic framework for the Quaternary history of the Atlantic | Wicklund, R.E. and Smith, G.R. 1948. Soil survey of Colchester County, Nova Scotia; Dominion Department of Agriculture, Report no. 3, 57 p. Wightman, D.M. 1976. The sedimentology and paleotidal significance of a late Pleistocene raised | 27 Long Lake Boulders of South Mountain granite transported northward across the Annapolis Valley and deposited on the North Mountain. These boulders rest Hickox, 1962 Praserville Hickox, 1962 Praserville Advocate Advocate Labourge Advocate Labourge Advocate Labourge Labourge Advocate Labourge Advocate Labourge Labou | Parrsboro Greenhill Clarke 95 Five Is Red Hd Economy Consult Back Co | chowe Mountain Station Glengare Station Glengare Station Stati | Best River St. Mary's Closher Charles Control of Contro | Number/Locality Stratigraphy/Description Dates (yr B.P.) Principal reference Number/Locality Stratigraphy/Description Dates (yr B.P.) Principal reference 130 River Inhabitants Base to top (25 m): compressed peat >49,000 (GSC-1406), wood Blake, 1984; Grant and King, 1984 |
| Provinces; in Quaternary Stratigraphy of Canada - A Canadian Contribution to IGCP Project 24, ed. R.J. Fulton; Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 84-10, p. 173-191. Gravenor, C.P. 1974. The Yarmouth drumlin field, Nova Scotia; Journal of Glaciology, v. 13, p. 45-54. | beach, Advocate Harbour, Nova Scotia; M.Sc. thesis, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia 157 p. 1980. Late Pleistocene glaciofluvial and glaciomarine sediments on the north side of the Minas Basin, | on an older till deposited by ice crossing the Bay of Fundy. 28 Nictaux Falls Base to top (3 m): red silty diamicton; oxidized pebbly gravel; wood and peat; reddish, stony diamicton; | C Split Scots Scots Bay C Blomidon Scots Bay C Blomidon Scots Bay C Blomidon Mose Core Core Miles | Salter Hd And Holens All McClores Wills Millbrook Process Alls Alls Millbrook Process Alls | Michel Country Harbour Lake Country Lake Cou | with wood fragments; fluvial gravel; red, silty diamicton with shell fragments; peat dominated by spruce and nonarboreal pollen indicating a boreal-subarctic environment. |
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| File Report 654. Hogg, W.A. 1953. Pleistocene geology of Pictou County, Nova Scotia; M.Sc. thesis, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia; Nova Scotia Department of Mines and Energy, Thesis 159, 50 p. | | this locality. There appears to be a discontinuity in beach levels at Margaretsville. Here, an ice contact delta with a surface elevation of 36 m separates raised beaches to the south that are 35 m above MSL from | River of Chapters | Crand Devon | heert Harbour Low Beauty Harbour Harbo | dery gravel; peat, wood and clay; greyish-red, silty diamicton (Richmond Till), SE fabric; red clay diamicton; coastal exposure of fluted till plain. 3320), wood. U/Th disequilibrium series: 117,400 ± 10,000 (UQT-181), wood. 114 Bass Brook Cove Stea, 1982 |
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| Livingstone, D.A. 1968, Some interstadial and postglacial pollen diagrams from Eastern Canada; Ecological Monographs, v. 38, p. 87-125. Livingstone, D.A. and Estes, A.H. 1967. A carbon-dated pollen diagram from the Cape Breton plateau, Nova Scotia; Canadian Journal of Botany, v. 45, p. 339-359. | | Delap Cove Granville Round Lake Trout Lake Trout Lake Trout Lake Tout Lake T | Arraxvilla Rasil Cand Stelement Stel | Geard I Consider the control of the | Psyche I Taylor Hd Psyche I Taylor Hd | 117 Miller Creek Quarry Base to top (30 m); greyish, clay diamicton with organic debris (Miller Creek Till); yellowish, oxidized diamicton with dolomite fragments; peat with clay and wood fragments; rhythmically-bedded silt and sand; 52,000 (GSC-2694), wood Pinus sp. from organic bed; 33,200 ± 2000 (I-3237), wood. 1982,1984; MacNeill, 1969 137 Campbell Base to top (3 m): sand; peat; sand. 10,800 ± 100 (GSC-3892), top of the peat section; 11,300 ± 200 (GSC-3781), bottom peat; 11,200 ± 200 (GSC-3781), bottom peat; 11,200 ± 200 (GSC-2121), bulk. |
| Livingstone, D.A. and Livingstone, B.G.R. 1958. Late-glacial and post-glacial vegetation from Gillis Lake in Richmond County, Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia; American Journal of Science, v. 256, no. 5, p. 341-359. | | Prim Pl Lichria Control Made pass of Clements of Lake Lideber Culloden Pleasage Cornwallis Cornwallis Dargin Long L | Shebrooke Wheel L Guachi Shebrooke Vingary Bingary | Contraction of the Contraction o | Number/Locality Stratigraphy/Description Dates (yr B.P.) Principal reference 97 Upper Economy Base to top (9 m): greyish-red diamicton; grey clay with wood fragments, red, clay-sand rhythmites; oxidized fragments. | cross-bedded sand grading upwards into gravelly-sand; greyish-red, cal- careous, massive, silty diamicton with few stones (East Milford Till); red- dish, sandy, silt diamicton (Hants 138 Benacadie Point Base to top (3 m): diamicton; peat; diamicton. Peat; 12,100 ± 100 (GSC-3912), top of peat; 2,100 ± 100 (GSC-3900), base; Peat; 12,100 ± 100 (GS |
| Lowdon, J.A. and Blake, W., Jr. 1968. Geological Survey of Canada radiocarbon dates VII; Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 68-2, pt. B., p. 210-211. 1970. Geological Survey of Canada radiocarbon dates IX; Radiocarbon, v. 12, no. 1, p. 46-86. | | Gullver Pt Rozeffe Scabrook Sc | Halten Hallen Ha | ARTINOU Egg I Shut-in I | clay; coarse, gravelly-sand, cross- bedded; organic layer and sand pinches out upslope at 9 m above high tide level. 8180 ± 150 (GSC-757), wood from Lowdon and Blake, 1970 | Till); section of Quaternary deposits in the Fundy Gypsum quarry. Two distinct facies of organic beds are found sandwiched between tills at the base of the section. One facies consists of a compressed must of peat with wood fragments. The other is an |
| 1973. Geological Survey of Canada radiocarbon dates XIII; Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 73-7, p. 8. 1975. Geological Survey of Canada radiocarbon dates XV; Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 75-7, p. 8. | Lake ———————————————————————————————————— | Centreville Simpson Aller Server Albert Server Server Albert Simpson Corner Server Albert Server Server Albert Server Ser | St Margarets 133 Burling Buy | Journ East Passage # Devis 5 Herring Cove | 98 Saints Rest 8180 ± 150 (GSC-757), wood from stump at - 8 m below MSL. Lowdon and Blake, 1970 ± 130 (GSC-957), stump rooted at - 5 m. | wood fragments. The other is an organic-rich silt with molluse fragments as well as wood. The stratigraphic relationships between these two facies are uncertain. The peat facies contains pollen dominated by pine wood fragments. The other is an base to top, (2.4 m), diamicton; sand with organic silt; diamicton; sand with organic silt; diamicton; sand with organic matter. base. 12,30 ± 100 (00-394), peat from Mott et al., 1960 base. 14. Amaguadees Base to top (4 m): diamicton; organic silt; sand; peat; organic silt; sand; peat; organic silt; sand; peat; (2,600 ± 120 (GSC-4062), botter) |
| 1976. Geological Survey of Canada radiocarbon dates XVI; Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 76-7,p. 4.1979. Geological Survey of Canada radiocarbon dates XIX; Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 79-7,p. 4. | Sandy Control of the | Table 200 Ashmore As | Western horn Quager Upper Upper Luk White Middle Lower New Rive Round Little Round Little Wastern Short Round Little Wastern Short Round Little Round L | Cove Chebucto Hd Chebucto Hd Chebucto Hd Chebucto Hd Chebucto Hd Chebucto Hd | 100 Wentworth Valley The Wentworth Valley is a good example of a glaciated valley, U-shaped and overdeepened. A 10 m exposure in the floor of the valley rev- | and spruce with some thermophilous species such as oak, elm and maple present. The silt facies, on the other hand, is dominated by spruce (over 80%) and sedge pollen in the upper part, indicating boreal forest condi- |
| 1980. Geological Survey of Canada radiocarbon dates XX; Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 80-7, p. 3-4. 1981. Geological Survey of Canada radiocarbon dates XXI; Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 81-7, | Boars Head St B Tiverton Ferry Belliveau C | Constitution of the Consti | Rafuse Big Tancook Marbour Pt Shannor Berry Prospect By Prospect B | Inner Sambro I | eals organic silt with wood fragments and stumps overlain by rhythmically bedded silt, sand and clay, a diamic- ton, and coarse gravelly sand. Folly Lake, at the head of the valley, is dammed at its northern end by 40 m | tions. A mastodon tusk was found associated with these organic beds. 1619), wood from organic silt. AAR series: (Occhietti and Rutter, 1982): (D/L ASP-,135) shells from upper diamicton. Stea, 1982 118 Rawdon Base to top (5 m): greyish-red, massive, silty diamicton (East Milford |
| Lowdon, J.A. Robertson, I.M. and Blake, W., Jr. 1971. Geological Survey of Canada radiocarbon dates XI; Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 71-7, p. 263-267. 1977. Geological Survey of Canada radiocarbon dates XVII; Geological Survey of Canada, Paper | Central Grove | Poplar PARC NATIONAL-DE RAIMAN CONTROL DE LA | Pearl Pea | Number/Locality Stratigraphy/Description Dates (yr B.P.) Principal reference 83 Big Island Base to top (20 m): greyish, silty, compact diametical seastward fabric; howlden local dispersions with and | or more of ice contact stratified drift. 101 Debert Lake Base to top: reddish, stony, silty, sand diamicton; greyish-brown, stony, sandy diamicton; many drillholes in the | Till); silt and clay; grey, stony, clay diamicton (Rawdon Till). Base to top (3 m): rhythmically-bedded clay and silt, massive clay; bedded clay are gravelly condition and the condition of the |
| 77-7, p. 5. MacDonald, G.F. 1968, Debert, a palaeo-Indian site in central Nova Scotia; Anthropology Papers, National Museum of Canada, no. 16, 207 p. | Westport Brier Island Whipple Pt Mercuhan Rio Mercuhan R | Ontession Sphring Beverley L Stronger Schring Beverley L Schring | Paret Have Dount Latter Bay Lower Rose Bay Lower Rose Bay Kingsburg Anne Bay Kingsburg | bouldery, loose diamicton with sand layers; sand and silt with deformed layers grading into coarse sand; red-dish diamicton with wedges intrudes sand unit; drumlin exposure. | Debert Lake area encountered these two diamictons, both interpreted as basal tills. 102 Debert Site of Paleo-Indian occupation. Flut- 10,467 ± 118 (P-270A), charcoal MacDonald, 1968 | wood fragments; gravelry-sand, pear with wood; gravelry-sand, pear with peat and wood; Unit 3 - organic careous concentration in lower clay unit; 9690 ± 110 (GSC-4042), wood in upper sand unit. 123,400 ± 30000 (UQT-176); 106,600 ± 100 (UQT-108); 60,800 ± 5000 (UQT-108); 60,800 ± 5000 (UQT-108); 06,800 ± 5000 (UQT-108); 06,900 ± 5000 (UQT-108); 06,900 ± 5000 (UQT-108); 06,900 ± 5000 (UQT-108); 06,900 ± 5000 (UQT-177); 98,700 ± 10,500 |
| MacDougall, J.I., Cann, D.B. and Hilchey, J.D. 1963. Soil survey of Halifax County, Nova Scotia; Nova Scotia Soil Survey, Report no. 13, 53 p. MacEachern, I.J. and Stea, R.R. 1985. The dispersal of gold and related elements in tills and soils at the Forest Hill Gold District, Guysborough County, Nova Scotia; Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 85-18. | Gull Rk. Gen St Byron. Meteghan Ce 3 Meteghan 2 | Tuper L. Saler E. Sal | Remorting Gaff Bish Island Gaff Bish Isl | 84 Woodside Base to top (3 m): reddish, stony, compact, silty-sandy diamicton with northwest fabric (Eatonville-Hants Till); grey, stony, sandy diamicton; reddish, stony diamicton. | ed points of a tradition similar to Folsom-Clovis found along with hearths. Site buried by up to 1 m of laminated sand believed to be eolian in origin. | L. E. Shaw Ltd. 120 East Milford Base to top (10 m): gypsum surface; grey, clay diamicton with gypsum clasts; brown, clay diamicton with few clasts; brown, clay diamicton with few clasts. L. E. Shaw Ltd. A polite sequence dominated by Oak, white pine, and hardwood genera. The silty clays (Unit 2) are dominated by Oak. White pine, and hardwood genera. The silty clays (Unit 2) are dominated by Oak. White pine, and hardwood genera. The silty clays (Unit 2) are dominated by Oak. White pine, and hardwood genera. The silty clays (Unit 2) are dominated by Oak. OUT-188). UVT-188). |
| MacNeill, R.H. 1951. Pleistocene geology of the Wolfville area, Nova Scotia; M.Sc. thesis, Acadia University, Wolfville, Nova Scotia; Nova Scotia Department of Mines and Energy, Thesis 241, 59 p. 1956. Surficial geology maps of Nova Scotia, 1:50 000; Nova Scotia Research Foundation, | Cape St Mary Maringth Yade | Hannah Mink Little Ponnogk 10 Ponnogk 10 Riverscribt Super Control of the Contr | Green Pt C La Have A O D Indian I Wedney of Pollock Pt | 85 Eden Lake 86 Trafalgar Base to top (4 m): reddish, silty diamicton (Eatonville-Hants Till); red- As above As above | Base to top (3 m): reddish, sandy diamicton with numerous stones; peat layer; reddish, sandy diamicton with few stones; roadside section exposed during highway construction. | clasts and concretions; grey, coarse sand; yellowish, laminated sand and silt; banded silt with peaty layers and wood; reddish, gravelly sand; greyish red, silty diamicton (East Milford Till); yellowish, oxidized sand; |
| Dartmouth, Nova Scotia. 1969. Some dates relating to the dating of the last major ice sheets in Nova Scotia; Maritime Sediments, v. 5, no. 1, p. 3. | Salmon Rivers Oook In | Foregal Above Toney Glen Solomon Lake Anna Solomon L Second MeAfee Mature L Mitton | Andrew Hd East Berlin | stained quartzite boulders; greyish, stony, sandy diamicton (Toney River Till); exposure of an isolated hummock. | Base to top (3 m): reddish-brown diamicton; organic sand; reddish diamicton. Base to top (3 m): reddish-brown diamicton; organic sand; reddish diamicton. 11,700 ± 110 (GSC-3774), base of buried organic layer; 11,100 ± 100 (GSC-2930) top of buried organic layer. | reddish-brown, sandy diamicton (Hants Till); stripping wall exposure in the National Gypsum Co. Quarry; detailed pollen analyses of peat sections in Mott et al., 1982. Et satatal assemblages, whit cooler circumate affinities. Hat East Bay Base to top: diamicton; peat; 10,300 ± 150 (GSC-1578), peat. Grant, 1971 diamicton |
| McKeague, J.A., Grant, D.R., Kodama, H., Beke, G.J. and Wang, C. 1983. Properties and genesis of soil and the underlying gibbsite-bearing saprolite, Cape Breton Island, Canada; Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences, v. 20, no. 1, p. 37-38. Mott, R.J. 1971. Palynology of a buried organic deposit, River Inhabitants, Cape Breton Island, Nova | Port Maitland Burns RI II Asserting | Lang Atleby Reliabet Angel Ang | Number/Locality Stratigraphy/Description Dates (yr B.P.) Principal reference | 87 New Glasgow Base to top (3 m): grey, oxidized, clay diamicton; brown, stony, silty diamicton (Eatonville-Hants Till). 88 Widow Point Base to top (11 m): reddish, silty, clay Stea and Myers, 1990 | 105 Riverside Stea and Finck, 1988 106 Riverside Site showing superimposed striation Stea and Finck, 1984 | Hughes, 1957 Hughes, 1957 145 Leitches Creek Base to top (36 m): brown, silty diamicton; compressed peat with wood; greyish, cobbly diamicton; organics organics 122 Shubenacadie Base to top (20 m): massive clay; gravelly sand; peat; sand; exposure in peat layer; 10,800 ± 100 (GSC-3981), peat for upper blake, 1984; Mott, 1971 Stea and Mott, 1989 |
| Scotia; in Report of Activities, Part B; Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 71-IB, p. 123-125. Mott, R.J., Anderson, T.W. and Matthews, J.V., Jr. 1982. Pollen and macrofossil study of an interglacial deposit in Nova Scotia; in Special Edition Devoted to Papers from the Eleventh INQUA Congress, ed. P. Richard; Geographie physique et Quaternaire, v. 36, no. 1-2, p. 197-208. | Short Beach Sand Royal Cranberry Pi | Recht Hill Recht | 72 Lakevale Myers and Stea, 1986; Stea et al., 1987, 1988 73 Livingstone Brook Myers and Stea, 1986; Stea et al., 1987, 1988 | diamicton (McCarron Brook Till); gravelly-sand layer; greyish-red blocky, sandy-silt diamicton with northward fabric (Eatonville-Hants Till); alteration zone with sand layers; | sets. The oldest set trends 020 degrees and is preserved in large grooves of the same trend on a metasilistone out- crop. The grooves and the older stri- ations are stained with black manganese-iron? oxide. This may im- | the Shubenacadie Wildlife Park. top of peat layer. 123 Forest Hill Base to top (4 m): yellowish-brown, compact, stony diamicton; olive brown, stony diamicton overlying MacEachern and Stea, 1985 Septiments; greyish, sandy diamictor. The upper organic layer is correlate with Palynostratigraphic Unit 3. The lower bed has high percentages of spruce pollen, but with significant percentages of hardwood |
| Mott, R.J. and Grant, D.R.G. 1985. Pre-Late Wisconsinan paleoenvironments in Atlantic Canada; Geographie physique et Quaternaire, v. 39, p. 239-254. Mott, R.J., Matthews, J.V., Jr., Grant, D.R. and Beke, G.J. 1986a. A late glacial buried organic profile near Brookside, Nova Scotia; in Current Research, Part B; Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 86-IB, | Pembroke Shore Chegoggin Pruff Overton Varmouth Research | Central Port Mounts Sologian Solog | 74 Cape George Base to top (24 m): rock bench 3.5 m above highest tide level; buff, clean, well-sorted sand; gravelly-sand; red- dish, sandy diamicton. As above | reddish, stony diamicton (Toney River Till). 89 Sams Point Base to top (10 m): greyish-red, massive, silty diamicton overlying bedrock with eastward striae (McCar- | ply soil formation in an intervening non-glacial interval. Younger striations cut across these grooves trending 250 degrees. | bedrock with southeastward-trending striations; yellowish-brown, stony, loose diamicton with strong south-westward fabric. Alteration (soil?) on the surface of the middle diamicton is very similar to the surface soil, im- |
| p. 289-294. Mott, R.J. Grant, D.R.G., Stea, R.R. and Occhietti, S. 1986b. Late-glacial climatic oscillation in Atlantic Canada equivalent to the Allerod-Younger Dryas event; Nature, v. 323, no. 6085. | Yarmouth Bag Markland | Sable River Chief Cover Chief | 75 Ballantynes Cove Base to top (33 m): greyish-red, silty diamicton with shell fragments derived from ice flow across the Northumberland Strait; reddish, san- dy diamicton with abundant Anti- | bedrock with eastward striae (McCarron Brook Till); reddish, stony, silty diamicton (Eatonville Till). 90 Toney River Base to top (4 m): reddish, stony, sandy diamicton (Eatonville Till); Stea and Finck, 1984, 1988 | Base to top (3-5 m): reddish diamicton with Cobequid Highland erratics; massive, sand, silt; grey, silty diamicton with gypsum clasts; greyish-red, silty diamicton with Cobequid Highland erratics; massive, sand, silt; grey, silty diamicton with gypsum clasts; greyish-red, silty diamicton with Cobequid High- | plying ice free conditions intervening between the deposition of the two units. 147 Saprolite locality units. Base to top: red and yellow saprolite (weathered residuum) developed from gneiss; diamicton (till) and colluvium. 124 Queensport Base to top (4 m): greyish, sandy di- Podolak and Shilts, 1978; Stea and |
| Mott, R.J. and Prest, V.K. 1967. Stratigraphy and palynology of buried organic deposits from Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia; Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences, v. 4, p. 709-724. Myers, R.A. and Stea, R.R. 1986. Surficial mapping results; Pictou, Guysborough and Antigonish Counties, Nova Scotia, in Mines and Minerals Branch, Report of Activities 1985, ed. J.L. Bates, p. 189-194. | Chebogue Point Chebogue Print Chebogue Print Chebogue Print Chebogue Point Chebog | Conse Control of Contr | dy diamicton with abundant Anti- gonish Highland erratics derived from ice flow across the highland regions to the southwest. 76 Cape George Point Base to ton (34 m): wave cut bench Radiocarbon series: (D.R. Grant pers. Myers and Stea. 1986: Stea. et al. | dy diamicton (Eatonville Till); greyish, bouldery diamicton (Toney River Till); section overlies bedrock surface inscribed with two sets of stri- ae, the older trending eastward and the younger, southwestward. | land erratics (East Milford Till); silt and clay; reddish, silty, sand diamic- ton (Hants Till) with Atlantic Upland erratics; exposures along the steep val- ley walls of the Shubenacadie River. Stea and Finck, 1988 | amicton; loose, sandy, stony diamicton. 148 Pleasant Bay Base to top (3 m): diamicton; sand; 11,000 ± 100 (UQ-971), peat. Mott et al., 19800 |
| p. 189-194. Newman, W.A. 1971. Wisconsin glaciation of northern Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia, Canada; Ph.D. thesis, Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York, 117 p. Nielsen, E. 1976. The composition and origin of Wisconsinan tills in mainland Nova Scotia; Ph.D. | Green 1 9 Comcai | Wedge Pt 1 Artyle Solvillo Description Coll Rk Wedge Pt 1 Artyle Solvillo Des | 76 Cape George Point Base to top (34 m): wave cut bench to 4 m above MSL, with potholes on its surface; fine, well-sorted sand; crudely-stratified, gravelly diamicton with angular clasts; reddish, silty diamicton with shell fragments (Mer- Radiocarbon series: (D.R. Grant, pers. comm., 1989), shell (Mercenaria sp.) 37,000 (GSC-4018); AAR series: D/L Leu.1819), age estimate 80,000-120,000; Myers and Stea, 1986; Stea et al, comm., 1989), shell (Mercenaria sp.) 37,000 (GSC-4018); AAR series: D/L Leu.1819), age estimate 80,000-120,000; | 91 Cape John Base to top (13 m): reddish-brown, clay diamicton overlying bedrock sur- face with eastward striae; greyish-red, silty diamicton (McCarron Brook | 109 King Creek Stea and Finck, 1988 110 Burncoat Head Stea and Finck, 1988 | above MSL; sand; compressed peat with large wood fragments; silt; greyish-red, silty diamicton; sea cliff exposure in zone between drumlins. above MSL; sand; compressed peat with large wood fragments; silt; greyish-red, silty diamicton; sea cliff exposure in zone between drumlins. bouldery, sandy diamicton and grav- left sand; compressed peat wood; sand; compres |
| thesis, Dalhousie Unversity, Halifax, Nova Scotia, 256 p. Occhietti, S. and Rutter, N. 1982. Amino acids and Wisconsinan interstades in the Saint Lawrence Valley and Cape Breton Island; in Current Research, Part B; Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 82-IB, p. 301-305. | Bald Tus | Lower West Pubnic Centre of Centre o | cenaria sp., Ostrea sp.) Mercenaria in lowest diamicton. ESR series: age estimate 90,000-180,000 Mercenaria sp. in lower diamicton. | Till); thin sand layer with alteration on the McCarron Brook Till; reddish, sandy diamicton with Cobequid Highland boulders. 92 South Shore Stea and Finck, 1988 | Ill Noel Lake Base to top (30 m): greyish, clay diamicton with limestone fragments; bedded, compact clay with layers of brownish peat, silt and sand, wood | Base to top (15 m): greytsh-red, sitly diamicton, peat with wood fragments; reddish-brown, stony, silty diamicton; peat with wood fragments; exposure on the flank of a drumlinoid hill. 12,700 ± 130 (GSC-44/4), bottom of diamicton. The peat bed exhibits a conifer-dominated pollen assemblage and in viol. (Fig. 1980) ± 100 (GSC-44/5), peat stringer in upper diamicton. The peat bed exhibits a conifer-dominated pollen assemblage and pollen assemblage and in viol. (Fig. 1982) to peat layer; 10,900 ± 100 (GSC-44/5), peat stringer in upper diamicton. The peat bed exhibits a conifer-dominated pollen assemblage and pollen assemblage and in viol. (Fig. 1982) to peat layer; 10,900 ± 100 (GSC-44/5), peat stringer in upper diamicton. The peat bed exhibits a conifer-dominated pollen assemblage and pollen assemblage |
| Ogden, J.G., III, 1960. Recurrence surfaces and pollen stratigaphy of a post glacial raised bog, Kings County, Nova Scotia; American Journal of Science, v. 258, p. 341-353. 1987. Vegetational and climatic history of Nova Scotia. I. Radiocarbon-dated pollen profiles from | | Forbel Put Do Barrington West Thomasvilled Th | 77 Livingstone Point 78 Livingstone Cove As above 79 Morar As above | 92 South Shore 93 Bergeman Point Stea and Finck, 1988 94 Springhill Stea and Finck, 1988 | and shell fragments; reddish, silty di- amicton with abundant Cobequid Highland erratics (East Milford Till) oxidized at top; clay; reddish, stony diamicton with abundant local clasts, fewer erratics (Hants Till); composite of boreholes. | 127 Clems Cove Base to top (31 m): greyish-red, silty diamicton with boulder pavements in- dicating eastward ice flow; reddish, stony, silty diamicton; drumlin exposure. Stea and Mott, 1990 Stea |
| Halifax, Nova Scotia; Canadian Journal of Botany, v. 65, no. 7, p. 1482-1490. Ogden, K.F. 1980. An ice marginal lake in Annapolis Basin at the close of the Late Wisconsin; B.Sc. thesis, Acadia University, Wolfville, Nova Scotia, 59 p. | | Outer Atwood Board Baccaro Noddy 1 Outer Atwood Board Baccaro Newelltand Baccaro West Baccaro West Head Bale Court Side Clark's Harbour Many Baccaro Pt | 80 Malignant Cove As above 81 Arisaig As above | 95 Moose River 96 Economy Mountain Saprolite development on the tholeitite basalt of Economy Mountain. The saprolite is believed to have formed Stea and Finck, 1988 Rutherford and Thacker, 1988 | 112 Tennycape Quarry Quarry surface reveals three striation sets overlain by two diamicton units, a lower greyish-red, silty diamicton with few stones (East Milford Till) Stea and Finck, 1984; Stea, 1984; Stea et al., 1987, 1988 | CAPE BRETON SECTIONS. Note: Only major sections will be presented for Cape Breton Island. Other sections will be described in detail in a forth- coming memoir by D. R. Grant to accompany Cape Breton surficial map (Grant, 1988) 128 Janvin Island Drumlin exposure red silty diamic. 34 000 (GSC-1639) shell: Grant 1971: Grant and King 1984 151 South Aspy River Base to top: yellowish-brown silty di- 20,300 ± 400 (I-2438), peat; 24,900 Newman, 1971 |
| Podolak, W.E. and Shilts, W.W. 1977. Some physical and chemical properties of till derived from the Meguma Group, southeast Nova Scotia; in Report of Activities, Part A; Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 78-1A, p. 459-464. | Devil's Limb (| Seal Comparison Black Point C Sable | Base to top (3 m): reddish sand; organic-rich peat; sandy peat; reddish sand with silt layers. Base to top (3 m): reddish sand; organic-rich peat; sandy peat; reddish sand with silt layers. 11,900 ± 100 (GSC-4153), bottom of organic rich peat; 10,600 ± 100 (GSC-4156), top of sandy peat. Mott et al. 1986b; Stea and Mott, 1989 | during a lengthy warm period, perhaps the Tertiary. If this is true then little or no glacial erosion has occurred during the many ice ages that have characterized the Quaternary. | and an upper reddish, silty diamicton (Hants Till). A boulder of South Mountain granite transported from the south was found embedded in the Hants Till. | 128 Janvrin Island Drumlin exposure, red, silty diamicton, southwest fabric; brown, cobbly diamicton, southwest fabric with peaty silt blocks; interbedded gravelly-sand and silt; bouldery diamicton. 129 Grantville Drumlin exposure, red, silty diamicton, southwest fabric; brown, cobbly diamicton, southwest fabric; with peaty silt blocks; interbedded gravelly-sand and silt; bouldery diamicton. |
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