LEGEND

SURFICIAL DEPOSITS

QUATERNARY

HOLOCENE - LATE WISCONSINAN

MA/OW **MARINE - ALLUVIAL AND OUTWASH DEPOSITS (MA,OW):** **MA*:** silty clay, sand and gravel; forms estuarine deposits, alluvial floodplains and alluvial channel deposits. **OW*:** silt, sand and gravel; massive to horizontally bedded; channel sequences common; forms flat plains and terraced deposits.

IC **ICE-CONTACT DEPOSITS (IC)*:** silty sand, gravel and boulders, abrupt grain size transition from shallow- to steeply-dipping beds; faulting is common; clasts reflect provenance of surrounding till; may be interstratified with till; forms kames, kame terraces, ice contact deltas and eskers; thickness 1-15 m.

LATE - MIDDLE WISCONSINAN

GSRT MSRT **SHELBURNE RIVER TILL:** Occurs as granite (GSRT) and greywacke-slate (MSRT) lithological facies; loose, texture varies from a sandy matrix-rich to a stony, clast supported till; colour varies from white (10YR8/1)** to very pale brown (10YR7/3); nonweathered appearance; occurs as hummocks, ridges and a rolling ground moraine; deposits are crudely stratified; spatially associated with kames and eskers; exhibits extensive onlap of clasts down-ice onto adjacent bedrock units; renewal distances*** vary from 0.1 km to > 5 km; matrix may be derived from up-ice lithologies and may not reflect the composition of the pebble fraction; thickness varies from 1-3 m in areas of ground moraine to 10-15 m on hummocks and ridges; the major transport direction is toward the southeast with lesser transport toward the south and west.

BEAVER RIVER TILL: Divided into ablation, ground moraine and drumlin-derived units.

GTC GWC SLC Ablation moraine*: May occur as granite (GTC), greywacke (GWC) and slate (SLC) lithological facies; loose, matrix supported till containing intrabeds of silt, sand and gravel; colour varies from very pale brown (10YR7/4) to yellowish-brown (10YR5/4); forms hummocks and ridges with associated ice-contact deposits; locally derived or may exhibit extensive onlap of clasts and matrix down-ice onto adjacent rock types; renewal distances vary from 0.1 to 6 km; thickness 1-10 m; glacial transport is toward the southeast and south.

GTB GWB SLB Ground moraine: Subdivided into granite (GTB)* and greywacke-slate (GWB/SLB) lithological facies; structureless stony matrix, though sandier varieties with minor washed zones around boulders are common; colour varies from light yellowish-brown (10YR6/4) to dark yellowish-brown (10YR4/4) in the granitic facies, light olive-brown (2.5Y5/4) in the greywacke and slate facies; generally forms a featureless ground moraine; exhibits rapid lithological change down-ice of bedrock contacts, > 90% of clasts are transported less than 1 km; renewal distances vary from tens to hundreds of metres; thickness 1-6 m; glacial transport directions are difficult to determine due to short renewal distance, it is southeastward across most of the South Mountain Batholith (SMB); however, northward, northwestward and westward dispersal was mapped in the northern and western margins of the SMB.

GTB(D) Drumlin-derived moraine (GTB(D): Loose, medium- to coarse-grained, sandy matrix, moderately stony, minor washing; colour is brown (10YR5/3) to dark yellowish-brown (10YR4/4); till mantles and forms a ground moraine between drumlins; nongranitic lithologies are incorporated from stratigraphically older tills; matrix composition is in part dependent on composition of reworked older till; thickness 1-4 m; actual glacial transport directions are the same as those of the ground moraine unit; however, a strong southeast transport was inherited from older, reworked southeast-transported till(s).

LT **LAWRENCETOWN TILL* (LT):** Muddy to sandy till, moderately compact, jointed, greenish mottling in the weathered zone; colour varies from dark reddish-brown (2.5YR3/4) to strong brown (7.5YR4/6); occurs as a ground moraine and drumlins; clast lithologies vary from 10-90% local bedrock to 10-90% non-granitic clasts derived from as far as 90 km, distal sources are the metasedimentary volcanic massif complex of the Cobequid Highlands, Meguma Group, metasedimentary and volcanic rocks of the White Rock, New Canaan, Kentville and Torbrook formations, and North Mountain basalt; renewal distances vary from hundreds of metres to tens of kilometres; thickness is 1-2 m as a ground moraine and 4-30 m as drumlins; dispersal direction varies from southward to southeastward.

EARLY WISCONSINAN (?)

HT **HARTLEN TILL (HT)*:** Occurs as granite (GTA) and slate (STA) lithological facies; sandy, compact till, clast-rich, fissile; colour varies from strong brown (7.5YR4/6) in granite facies to olive (5Y5/3) in slate facies; generally forms or cores drumlins; cast lithology dominated by local bedrock lithologies; 10-35 percent of clasts transported 20-25 km; thickness 1-10 m; glacial transport is toward the southeast with lesser transport toward the east-southeast(?).

PRE-WISCONSINAN

R **RESIDUUM (R)*:** Chemically-weathered bedrock; commonly develops a soil-like consistency due to in situ weathering followed by glacial mixing; may retain hypidiomorphic granular texture of parent granite, preservation of K-feldspar megacrysts and hydrothermally altered fracture zones; restricted to the topographically higher regions of the Southern Uplands; thickness varies from a veneer to > 3 m.

D **BEDROCK (D)*.** Glacially-scoured bedrock; areas of discontinuous till veneer and B-horizon soil developed to bedrock; bedrock structure and large scale features of glacial erosion are easily discernible on aerial photographs.

* Indicates units not mapped on this map sheet.

** All colours from Munsell Soil Colour Chart.

*** Renewal distance is the distance required by a given rock type (measured from the proximal contact of the up-ice lithology) to increase its proportion in till from 0% to 50% (Pettoniemi, 1985).

LEGEND

TILL CLAST LITHOLOGIES

1 **Tobeatic Lake Monzogranite and Roseway Lake Granodiorite:** (monzogranite) medium- to coarse-grained with abundant K-feldspar megacrysts, contains biotite (4-7%), muscovite (trace-2%): and cordierite (trace-2%): (granodiorite) medium-grained equigranular to slightly porphyritic, contains biotite (16-18%), muscovite (1-1.5%) and very abundant metasedimentary zenoliths.

2 **Davis Lake Leucomonzogranite:** whitish-grey to locally blue-grey, medium- to coarse-grained, highly megacrystic; contains biotite (4-7%), muscovite (trace-2%) and cordierite (trace-2%).

3 **Porphyritic rocks:** grey- to blueish-grey to, medium-grained matrix; quartz and feldspar phenocrysts; includes aplitic rocks.

4 **Biotite muscovite leucomonzogranite:** grey, white, orange or blue, fine-grained equigranular, biotite (0-3%), muscovite (0-2%), may be siliceous.

6 **Meguma Group metasediments:** finely laminated, black-dark grey slate and siltstone, greenish-grey to light-grey metawacke and argillite.

7 **Foreign rocks:** basalt, mafic dyke, indurated sandstone and quartzite.

REFERENCES

Corey, M.C. and Horne, R.J.
1989: Preliminary Geological Map of Lake Rossignol, NTS Sheet 21A/03 (West Half); Nova Scotia Department of Mines and Energy, Open File Map 89-010, scale 1 : 50 000.

Peltoniemi, H.
1985: Till lithology and glacial transport in Kuhmo, eastern Finland; Boreas, v. 14, p.67-74.

SYMBOLS

Contact between surficial units based on airborne radiometrics, field mapping and airphotograph interpretation (gradational, interpretative, assumed)

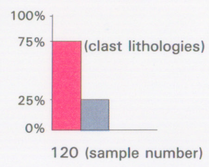
Bedrock geological boundary (from Corey and Horne, 1989)

Moraine (minor)

Ablation hummock

Drumlins

Lineaments (from airphotographs)



This illustration shows the system of lithological representation used on the map. Each bar represents a clast type. The bar height denotes the percentage of that clast type in the pebble fraction of the till. Clast lithologies on histograms are keyed to the legend. Axis of histograms defines sample location.

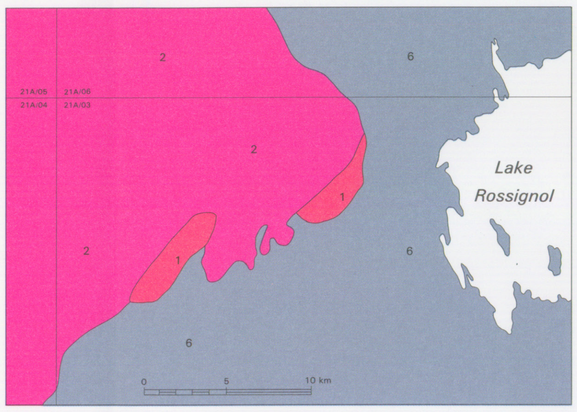


FIGURE 1: Simplified bedrock geology of Lake Rossignol (NTS 21A/03) modified after Corey et. al.(1989). Bedrock units and lithologies are keyed to the till clast legend and histograms on the glacial geology map.

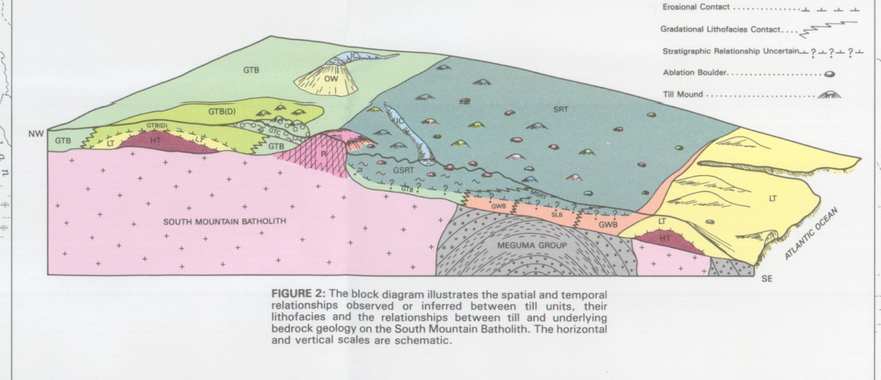
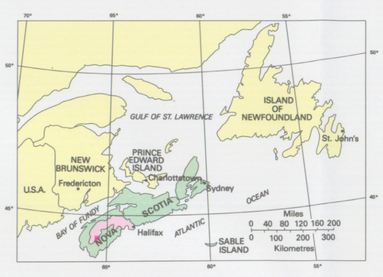
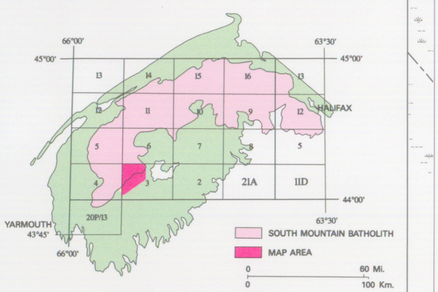


FIGURE 2: The block diagram illustrates the spatial and temporal relationships observed or inferred between till units, their lithofacies and the relationships between till and underlying bedrock geology on the South Mountain Batholith. The horizontal and vertical scales are schematic.



LOCATION MAP



LOCATION MAP OF STUDY AREA

NOVA SCOTIA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

MINES AND ENERGY BRANCHES

MAP 94-09

GLACIAL AND TILL CLAST GEOLOGY OF

LAKE ROSSIGNOL
NOVA SCOTIA

(NTS SHEET 21A/03 WEST)

SOUTH MOUNTAIN BATHOLITH PROJECT

P.W. FINCK, R.M. GRAVES AND F.J. BONER

SCALE 1 : 50 000

kilometres 1 0 1 2 3 4 kilometres

miles 1 0 1 2 miles

NOVA SCOTIA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

HONOURABLE DONALD R. DOWNE, MINISTER — DARRELL D. HILTZ, DEPUTY MINISTER

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA
1994

Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources

Canada-Nova Scotia Mineral Development Agreement

Canada-Nova Scotia Cooperation Agreement on Mineral Development

Planimetric base from National Topographic Series, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa.

Updated from aerial photography that was available in May, 1988

Cartography by Land Registration and Information Service, Amherst, Nova Scotia.