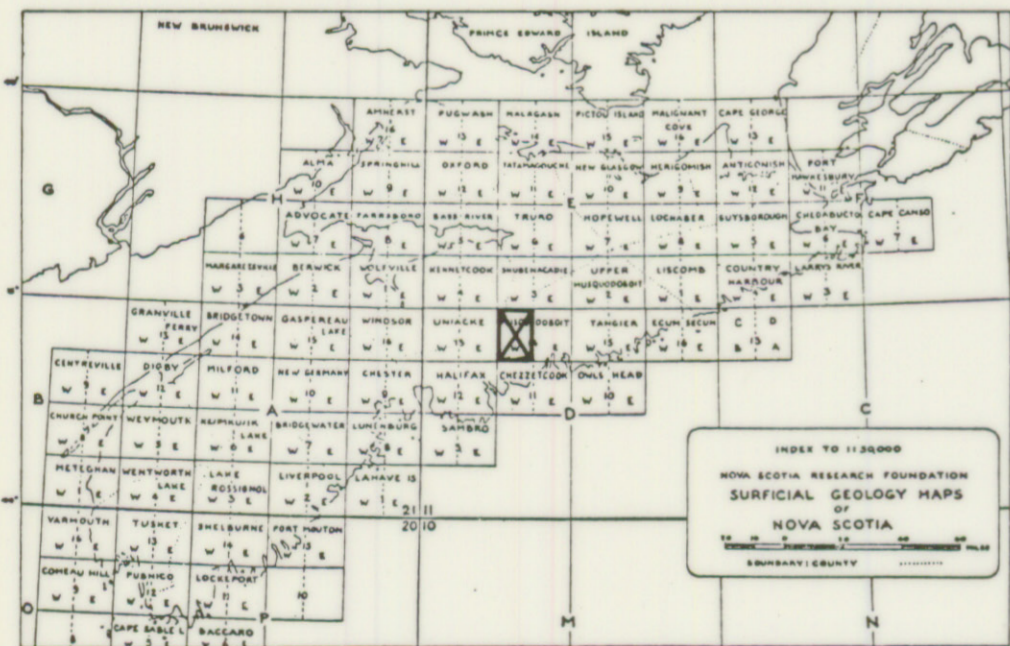


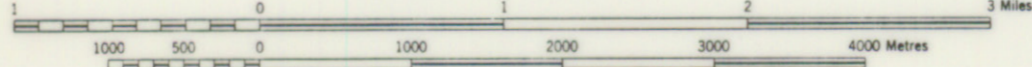
Geology by R.H. MacNeill, 1956



MUSQUODOBOIT 11D/14W

SURFICIAL GEOLOGY

SCALE 1:50,000
1.25 inches to 1 mile approximately



NOVA SCOTIA RESEARCH FOUNDATION
CORPORATION

LEGEND	
DRUMLIN & MORAINES	
KAME	
ESKER	
DELTA	
TILL AREAS (undiff.)	
SWAMP	
ROADS & TRAILS	
STREAMS	

DESCRIPTIVE NOTES

GENERAL

The Musquodoboit west map-area is a rugged area characterized by numerous ridges, hills and small lakes. Elevations are low, ranging from 100 feet near Wyse Corner to 475 feet in the Curtis Lake region. Hills, ridges are generally rounded in outline.

BEDROCK GEOLOGY

Sedimentary, igneous and metamorphic rocks underlie the area and are divided into the Windsor Group of Mississippian age, the Halifax Formation of Lower Ordovician age, the Goldenville Formation of Lower Ordovician age and Lower to Mid-Devonian age rocks. The

Windsor Group underlies 15 per cent of the area and includes limestone, gypsum, shale, sandstone and conglomerate. The Halifax Formation underlies 5 per cent of the area and includes slate, quartzite and schist. The Goldenville Formation underlies 40 per cent of the area and includes quartzites, greywacke and slates. The Lower to Mid-Devonian rocks underlie 40 per cent of the area and include granitic and allied rocks.

QUATERNARY GEOLOGY

Till and Drumlins

The tills of the area are generally relatively thin. An average depth to bedrock would be 5 to 10 feet, although it varies greatly.

The tills examined are divided into two general types. One is a brown

to red brown silt to clay matrix, containing varying amounts of locally derived rock fragments. The tills varied from loosely to semi-compacted, determined by the amount of clay. The other type of till is a gravel-silt-clay-sand, typical of that found covering granite bedrock.

Rock fragments are generally pebble-cobble size with boulders becoming more numerous to the south. Pebbles, including slates, quartzites, granites and volcanics, are generally local in origin and reflect the underlying bedrock.

Glaciofluvials

Glaciofluvial deposits were generally small, poorly developed and few in number. The area of glaciofluvials is limited to the southern portions of the area. These deposits are composed of locally derived angular granite fragments with a silt-sand matrix, giving the appearance of a fragmental till.