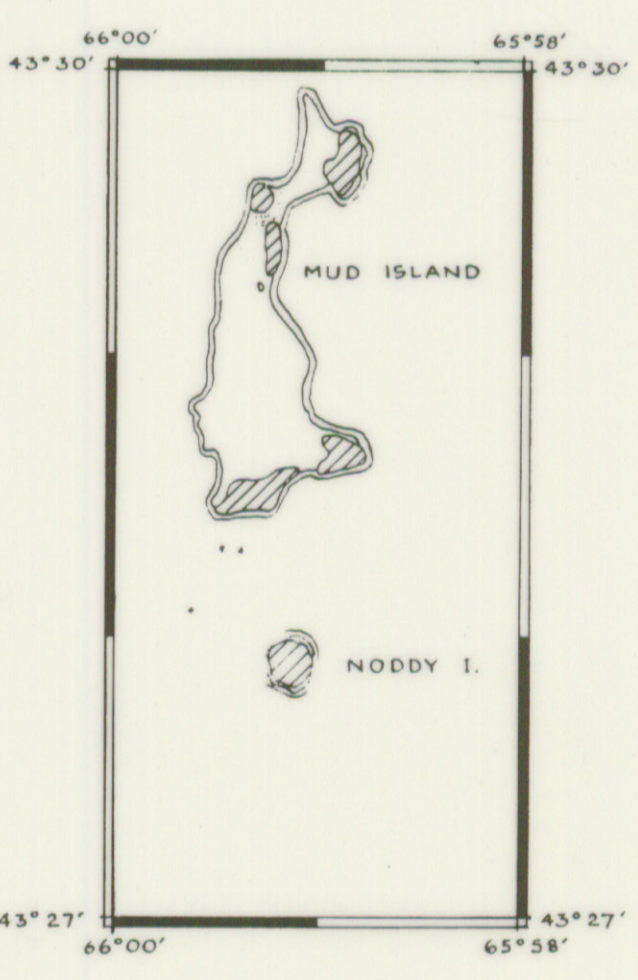




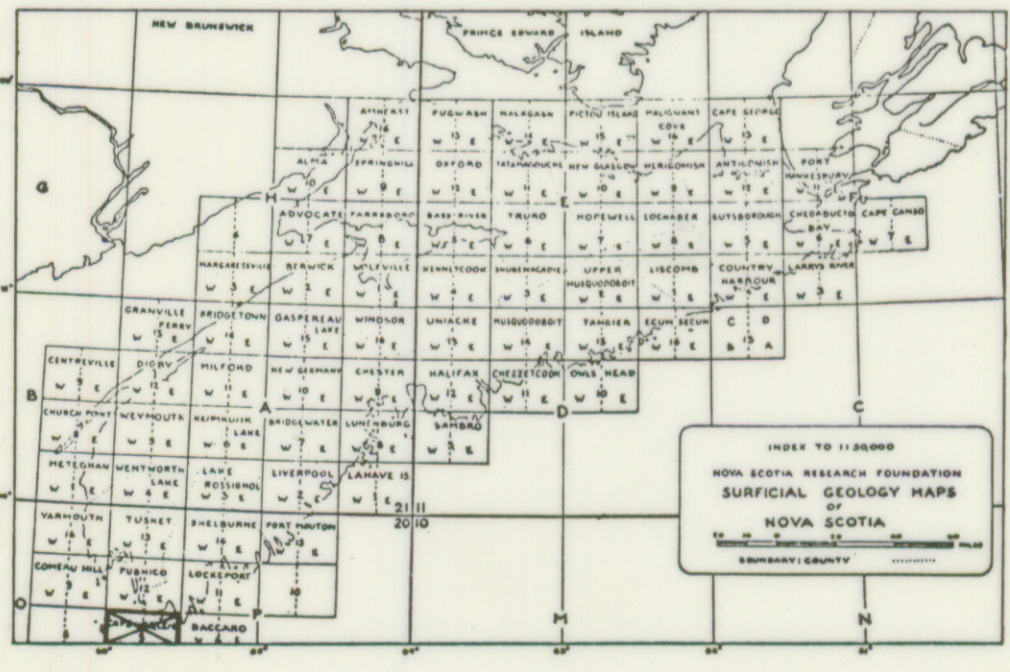
BON PORTAGE AND GULL ISLANDS  
PART OF  
SHEET 20 1/2 WEST HALF  
(ON SAME SCALE)



MUD AND NODDY ISLANDS  
PART OF  
SHEET 20 1/2 WEST HALF  
(ON SAME SCALE)

ATLANTIC OCEAN

Geology by R.H. MacNeill, 1956



# CAPE SABLE ISLAND 20P/5E & W

## 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	
GLACIAL STRIAE	

**DESCRIPTIVE NOTES**

**GENERAL**

The Cape Sable Island area is underlain by Meguma Group meta-sediments, with granite batholithic masses occurring in the north of the map area. The whole land area is quite low and contains considerable amounts of swampy or marshy land. Some of this old wet land has dried up and is now a barren. In the West Head area there are granite stringers in the metasediments. These metasediments are generally mica-rich schists. Rock outcrops are common.

**QUATERNARY GEOLOGY**

**Tills and Drumlins**

There is generally a thin till cover which thickens in places to form heavier deposits of ground moraine which sometimes takes on a modified drumlin form. A number of these forms are rock-cored and are not true drumlins or drumloids. The drift is very sandy with considerable rock flour present. Some of these deposits contain large boulders of granite, granite gneiss, or meta-sediments. Granite pegmatite may be seen in some of them. The drift is largely derived from the areal bedrock but more mafic rock types may also be found.

**Glaciofluvials**

Kames may be found north of Clam Point on Cape Sable Island, otherwise there is a dearth of this type of drift. One very small esker appears at the shoreline at Clam Point, and a larger, bifurcated one can be found north of Clark's Harbour.

**Striae**

South of Newell Head, north of Clam Point at Lower Clam Harbour, and at the Hawk, striae may be found indicating a movement of ice in the general direction of 150° to 165°. These striae are

well preserved and have been exposed by the removal of drift.

**DEGLACIATION**

During the dying stages of the thinned ice sheet, the till was little affected. The meltwater carried the sediments to the (now) offshore area leaving a few eskers and some smaller sand and gravel kame deposits. Since that time, forests developed, e.g. at the Hawk, and have been overwhelmed by an advancing sea level.