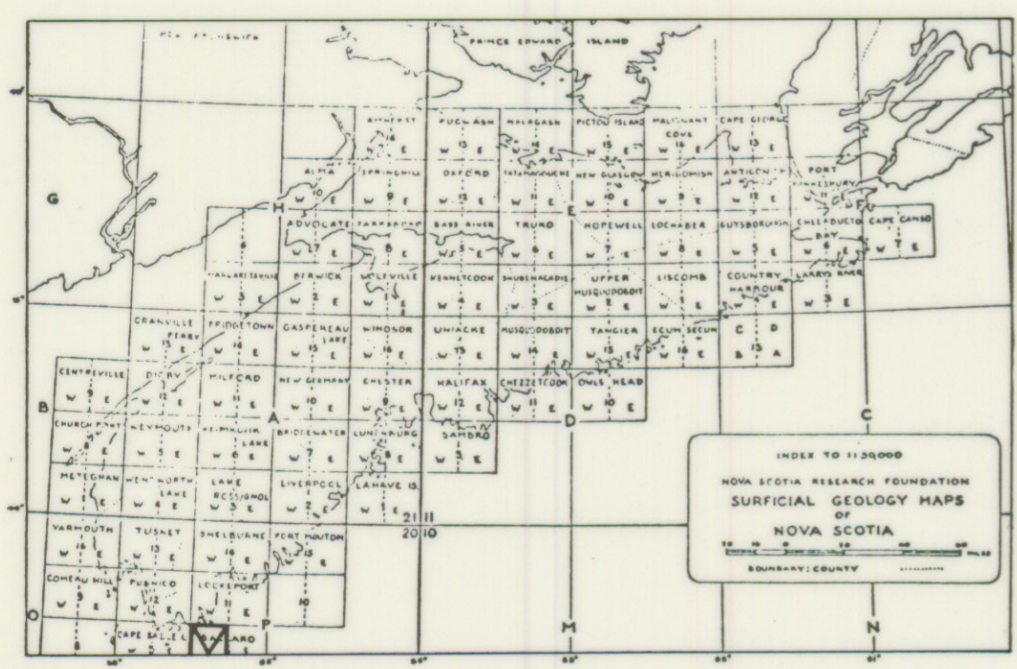


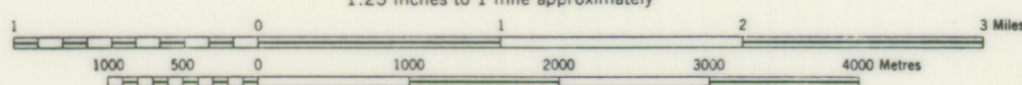
Geology by R.H. MacNeill, 1956



BACCARO 20P/6W

SURFICIAL GEOLOGY

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



NOVA SCOTIA RESEARCH FOUNDATION
CORPORATION

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

DESCRIPTIVE NOTES

BEDROCK

The small area of land on this map sheet is underlain by the Ordovician Meguma Group rocks consisting of metamorphosed arenaceous sediments, now impure quartzites, mica, staurolite, and andalusite schists.

DRUMLINS AND TILL

No proper drumlins occur in this map area, only humpbacked till which is rounded into low rolling deposits which resemble drumlins in vertical profile. Many are no more than 10 feet in thickness and rest on glaciated bedrock.

KAMES

Several small kames may be found but these are insignificant except the same area west of Baccaro. These contain much rock flour and sand, with rocks up to two feet in diameter. These rocks are almost completely derived from the areal bedrock.

ESKERS

Several eskers occur both on the Baccaro and on the Blanche peninsulas. These were formed by generally southward moving meltwater. The debris consists of Meguma rock fragments as well as Devonian granites and some mafic rocks from the northward.

DEGLACIATION

This area is similar to adjacent areas in its glacial history. The late Wisconsin ice placed the till and shared the glacial drifts with the local ice cap which formed as a sequel to the major ice advances. The ice was apparently generally thin at the time of deglaciation, yet had apparently cleared the bedrock of any earlier drift which had been deposited.