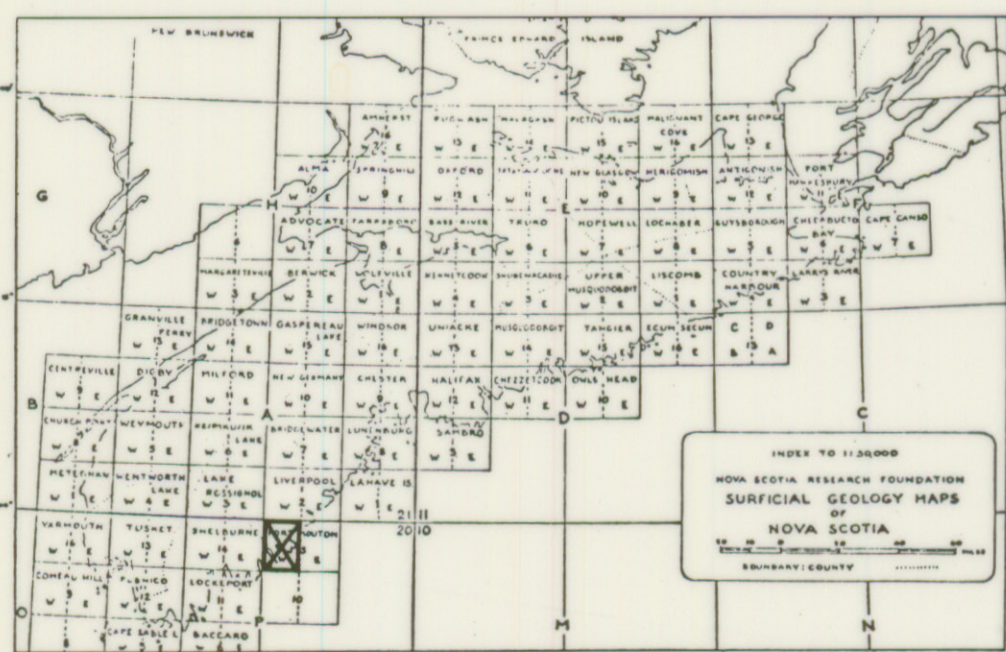


Geology by R.H. MacNeill, 1956

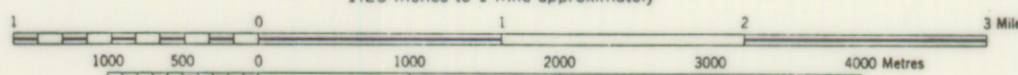


# PORT MOUTON 20 P/15W

## 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

#### GENERAL

The west half of the Port Mouton map sheet is underlain by the Meguma Group metasediments and the Devonian granite with a wide dike of mafic rock cutting diagonally SE to NW across the northern part. This cuts the Meguma rocks.

The surface is a tilted peneplain with low rounded elevated

areas which give an undulating aspect to the region. Bogs are common.

#### TILL AND DRUMLINS

The whole map area has only a thin glacial debris cover, the till in places being very thin or non-existent. Bedrock outcrops frequently, and contains much rock flour from the arenaceous metasediments and from the grey granite of the area, as well as various sizes of rocks. Some of these rocks are large blocks and outsize boulders.

#### GLACIOFLUVIALS

There are several small low profile kames in the Shute Point area and a small one is to be found at Bull Point. Two small kames and an esker about 800 yards long occur about one-quarter mile northwest of Path Lake.

An esker-kame-delta complex was deposited about one-quarter mile to the west of Louis Lake. This contains medium sized sand and gravel with little debris of larger size. The meltwater flowed southward.

No other glaciofluvials of consequence appear in this map area.

#### SERIAE

Striae in several parts indicate a movement of ice from a direction of 130°. The rock was well scoured and retains striae very well.

#### DEGLACIATION

This ice is indicated at the time of retreat. Many small "thin ice" deposits, some of very large extent, occur in addition to the kames and eskers. These deposits are very thin and are generally too small to warrant mapping.