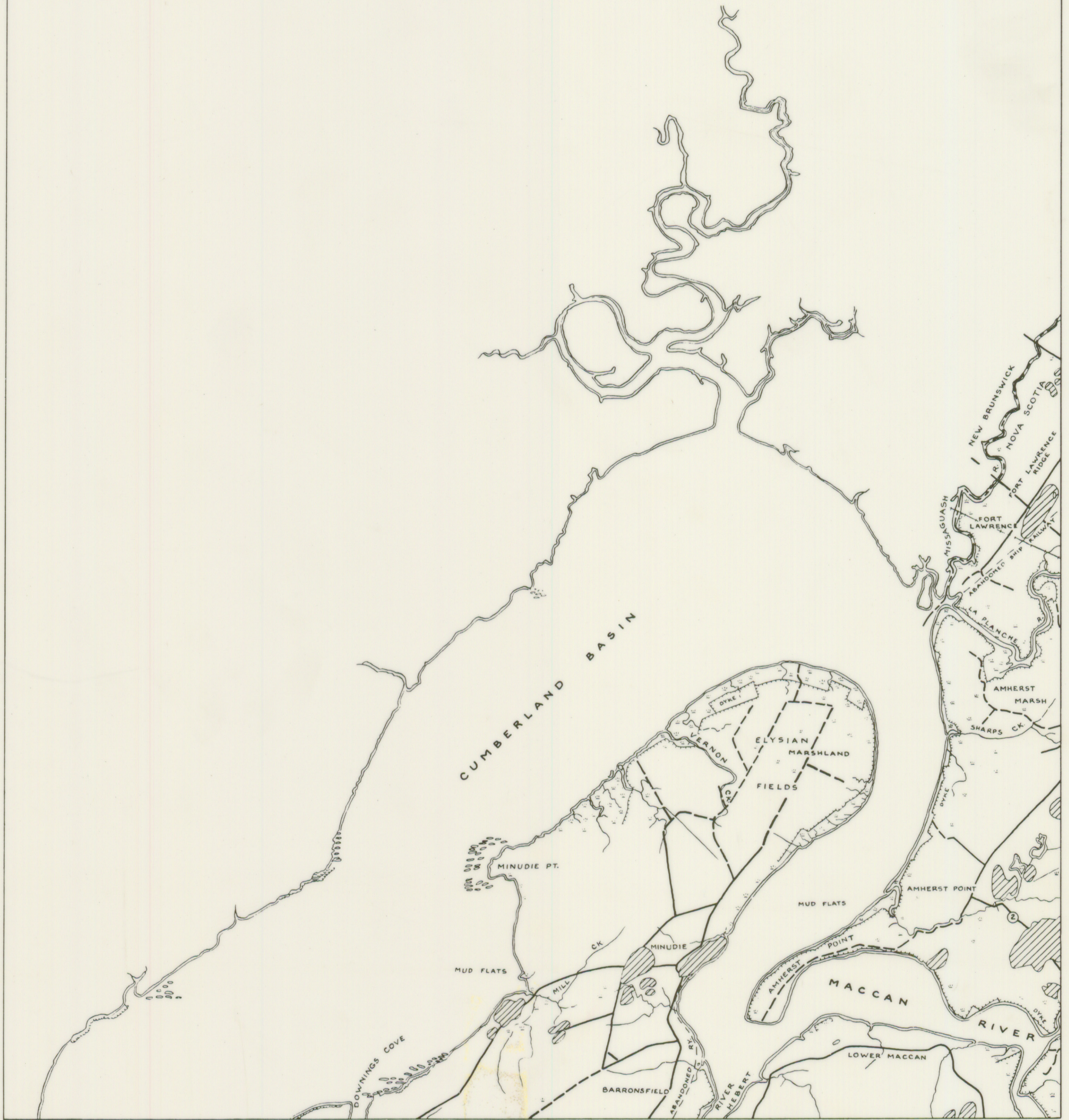
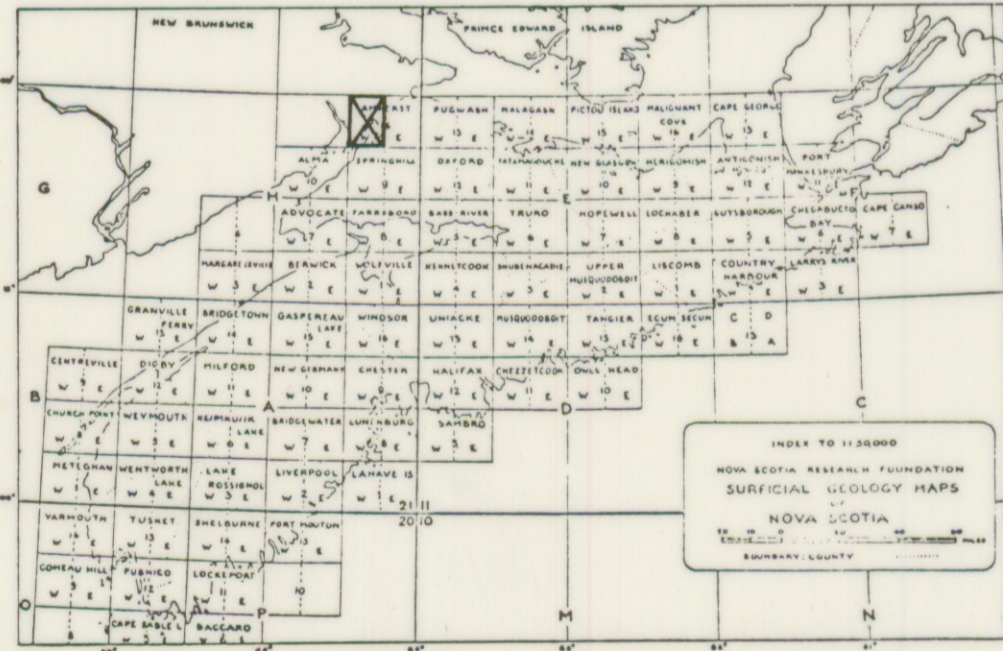


NEW BRUNSWICK

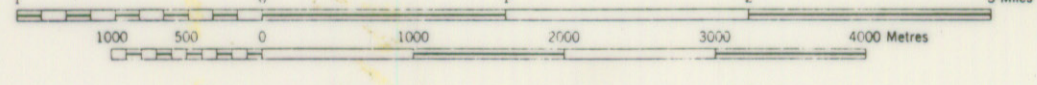


Geology by R.H. MacNeill, 1956



AMHERST 21H/16W
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
A small portion of Nova Scotia is included in the southeast corner of the Amherst West map area. Elevations are low, ranging from sea-level to slightly over 500 feet, and relief is slight.

BEDROCK GEOLOGY
The area is underlain by sedimentary rocks of the Windsor and Canoe Groups of Mississippian age, and the Riversdale and Pictou Groups of Pennsylvanian age. The Windsor Group includes limestone, siltstone, sandstone, shale, sandstone, conglomerate, and salt; while the Canoe Group includes

shale, sandstone, conglomerate, and limestone. The Riversdale and Pictou Groups include conglomerate, sandstone, shale, coal (minor in Riversdale), and limestone (minor in Pictou). Rock outcrops are not plentiful, except along the coast-line, and particularly at Minudie Point and Downings Cove on Cumberland Basin.

QUATERNARY GEOLOGY

Till
The higher terrain of the area is generally bedrock controlled with a relatively thin (10 - 15 feet) glacial drift cover. At lower elevations and in areas of karst topography, the drift may attain a greater thickness. One well report, near the sink holes half a mile north-east of the community of Amherst Point,

gives a depth to bedrock of 120 feet.

The till is light to dark brown in colour, with a clay to fine sand matrix (depending on the composition of the local bedrock) and containing varying amounts of locally derived sandstone, siltstone, claystone, and conglomerate rock fragments. Compactness varies from loose and friable in the sand till to massive and tough in the clay till. Most rock fragments are angular to subrounded and of local origin, although 5 to 10 per cent are more rounded and usually of resistant rock types: varicoloured granites, quartz, felsic and mafic volcanic rocks, diorite, and gabbro. These rocks do not outcrop in the area and their source was probably the Highlands of New Brunswick.

There are few true drumlins in the area. The ridges have been

rounded and modified by glacial ice but the upland topography remains a reflection of the bedrock.

Glacifluvials
Small, local patches of slope wash, that has no economic importance, are the only known sand or gravel deposits.

OTHER
Part of the low terrain surrounding Cumberland Basin and along Maccan River are underlain by Quaternary sediments that may attain 80 feet in thickness. A typical section from surface to bedrock is: marsh mud, forest layer, marsh mud, forest layer, marsh mud, and till.