

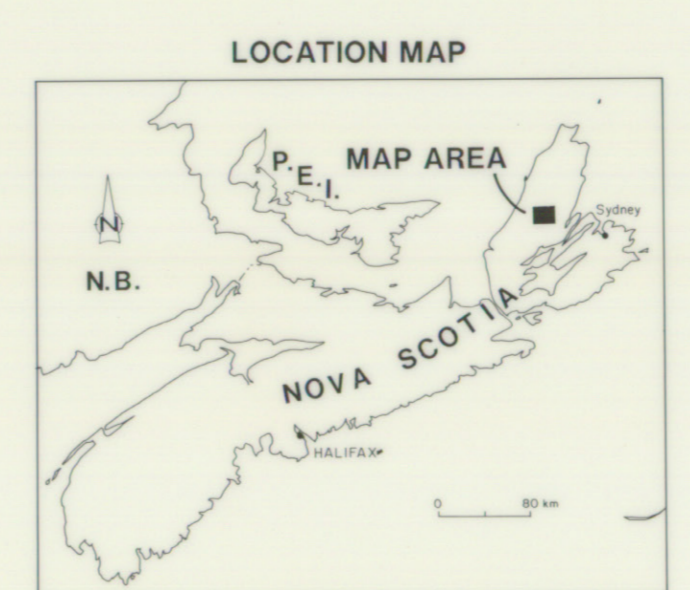


LEGEND

- COLLUVIUM:** Soil material, rock fragments and till deposited on and/or at the base of steep slopes by rainwash, sheetwash or slow, continuous, down-slope creep; layering of materials is common.
- ICE-CONTACT STRATIFIED DRIFT:** Massive to stratified sand and well rounded gravel. Lithologies include local granite and gneiss and allochthonous basalt. Locally restricted to depressions and areas proximal to brooks. Openwork forest beds indicate glacial meltwater flow toward the east.
- TILL:** Includes: (1) highly stony, moderately compact, yellowish-brown to strong-brown, sandy matrix; clasts derived from weathered bedrock; surface wash removes matrix so that immature till resembles weathered bedrock; and (2) clay poor to stony, slightly cohesive to highly compact, reddish-brown with a silty-sand to sandy matrix; matrix may separate along poorly defined fissility planes around rock crystal fragments.
- WEATHERED MATERIALS**
 - Grus:** Exposures are grey, massive and fresh, with superficial appearance of the parent bedrock, disintegrates into pebble - sand size crystal fragments; near surface residual material is reddish-brown to yellowish-brown, soft and friable; in section may reveal intense glacial tectonic deformation. Forms from *in situ* granular disintegration of granitic rocks by biotite hydration and fracture of adjacent grains of quartz and feldspar.
 - Saprolite:** reddish-brown to yellowish-brown and dark greyish-brown, soft, earthy, clay-rich material; characterized by preservation of primary structures and pseudomorphs of original minerals; may reveal intense glacial tectonic deformation. Forms by intense, *in situ* isovolumetric weathering.
 - FELSENMEER:** Occurs at surface as highly angular, cobble sized fragments of frost-shattered bedrock, transitional with depth to fractured *in situ* bedrock. Usually restricted to tops of smoothly-rounded hills.
 - BEDROCK:** Areas of exposed, glacially-scoured rock outcrop; may be overlain by a veneer of soil or covered by vegetation.

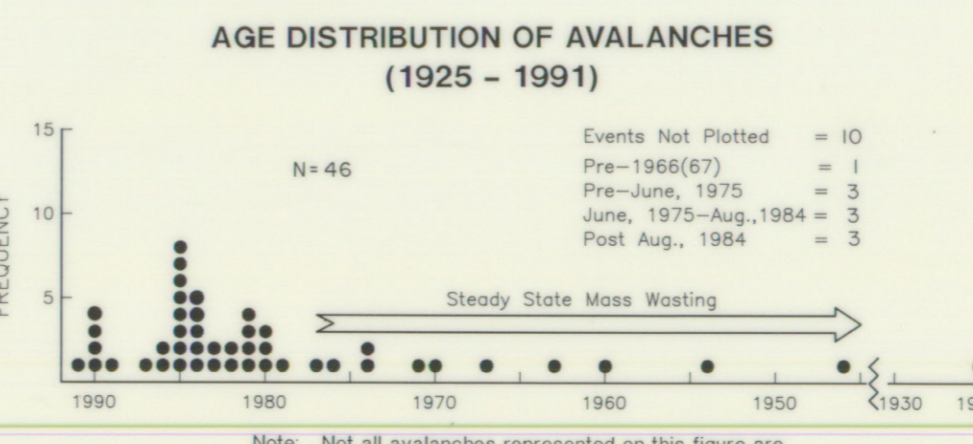
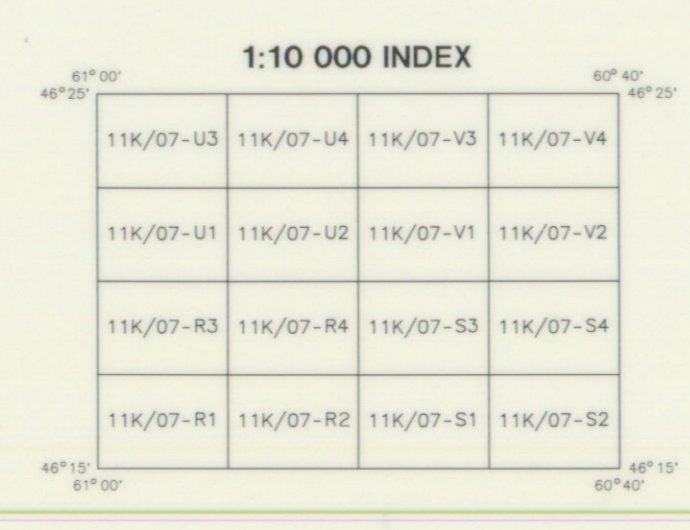
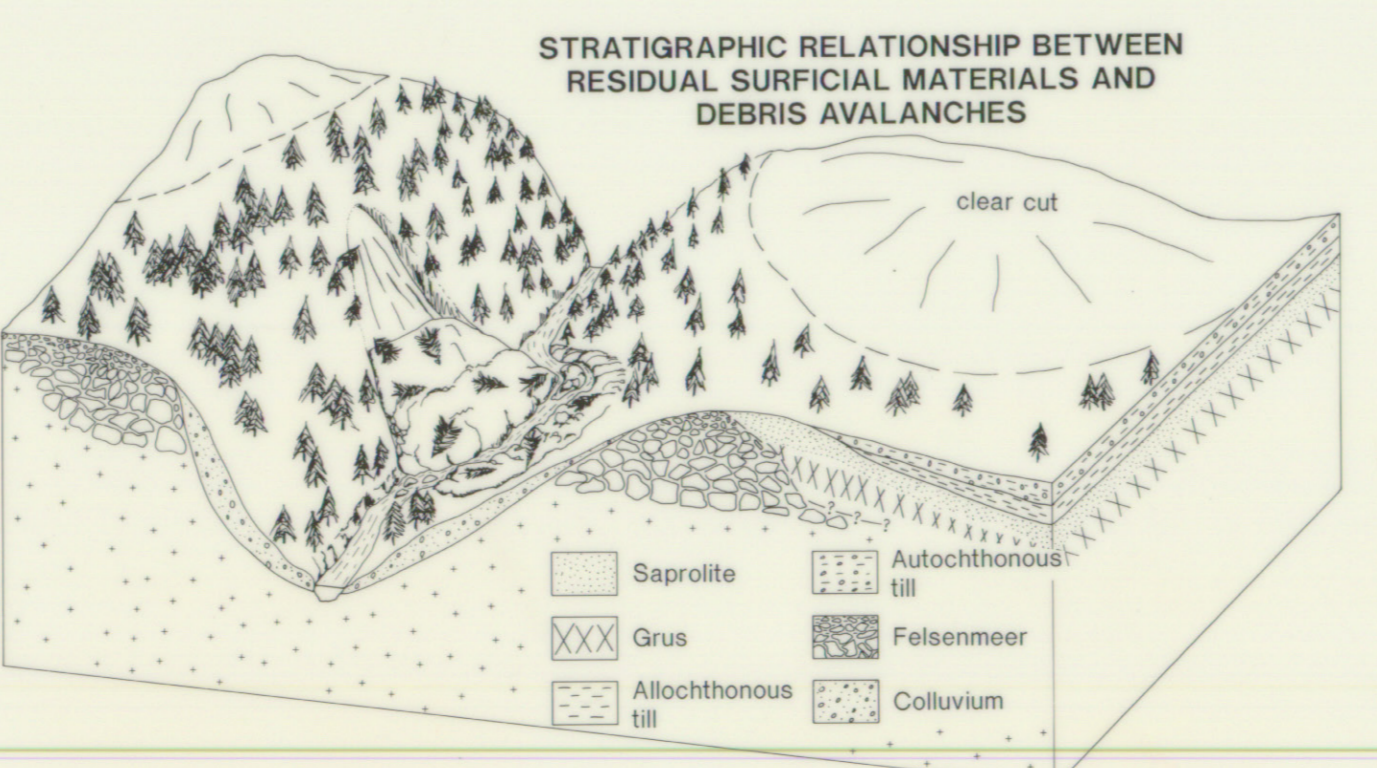
SYMBOLS

- Geological boundary (defined, gradational, assumed)
- Rock outcrop
- Striae (ice flow direction known, unknown)
- Residual core stones
- Avalanche track
- Composition and/or genesis of material largely uncertain
- Descriptive comment refers to area between arrows



MAP NOTES
 Planimetric base derived from Land Registration and Information Service (L.R.I.S.); Orthophoto mapping, circa 1973, scale 1:10 000
 3° N, T.M. projection
 Road update performed visually by Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources field staff at time of survey.
 Cartography by Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Minerals Branch Cartographic Services, 1992.

REFER TO
 For Site Numbers from debris avalanches: Finck, P.W., 1992, in preparation: An Evaluation of Avalanche Hazard in Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy Branches, Open File Report (OFR) 92-007.
 For surficial geology of the northern adjoining area (scale 1:25 000): Finck, P.W., 1992: Surficial and Environmental Geology of the Western Cape Breton Highlands, Nova Scotia, Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy Branches, Paper 92-1, 22 p.
 For regional coverage: Grant, D.R., 1988: Surficial Geology of Cape Breton Island; Geological Survey of Canada, Map 1631A, scale 1:125 000.



Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources
 Mines and Energy Branches
Open File Map 92-002
 Surficial Geology of the
SOUTH-CENTRAL CAPE BRETON HIGHLANDS
 NOVA SCOTIA
 P. W. Finck
 Scale 1:25 000

Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources
 Honourable John G. Leefe, Minister
 Halifax, Nova Scotia
 1992

Canada-Nova Scotia Cooperation
 Agreement on Mineral Development
 1990-1992