

CORRELATION OF SURFACE AND SUBSURFACE MAP UNITS

Meltwater deposits	Lake-bottom and nearshore deposits		Beach deposits	Fluvial deposits	Colluvial deposits	
Grms	Grms	Grms	Grms			Os

	Grb	Qat	Qat	Qat
--	-----	-----	-----	-----

0sk			
-----	--	--	--

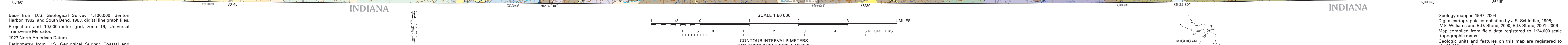
Qdo

The diagram shows a coordinate system with a horizontal axis labeled 'n' and a vertical axis labeled 'm'. A diagonal line extends from the origin (0,0) upwards and to the right. A shaded region is located below this diagonal line. A point on the diagonal line is labeled 'Qdim'.

A diagram of a cell. The nucleus is at the top left, containing a nucleolus. The rough endoplasmic reticulum (RER) is shown as a series of flattened sacs (cisternae) with ribosomes attached, extending from the nucleus. The Golgi apparatus is a stack of flattened sacs (cisternae) located to the right of the RER.

Out

GA



cause boundaries between
aided in the explanation.]

- Deformed englacial and superposed sediment from ice at bottom of kettle structure
- Contact between map units
- Collapse high-angle reverse and normal faults caused by melting of buried ice, inferred from ice-contact slopes at the surface
- Dominant trend of bedding



By
Byron D. Stone, Kevin A. Kincare, Dennis W. O'Leary, Wayne L. Newell, Emily M. Taylor, Van S. Williams, Scott C. Lundstrom, Jared E. Abraham, and Michael H. Powers
2017