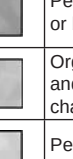
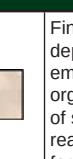
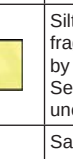
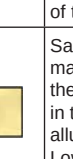
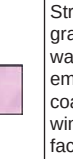
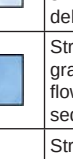
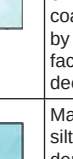
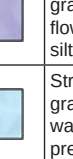
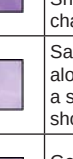
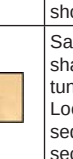
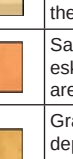
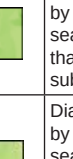
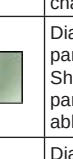
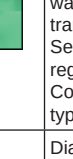
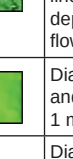
MORPHOSEDIMENTOLOGICAL ZONE						
Name and Code of the Deposit (CODE_DEPOT_MORP_SEDM)	Symbol code (CODE_SYMBL)	RGB colour			Symbol	Description
		R	G	B		
Antropogenic deposit						
Antropogenic deposit (H)	H	190	140	140		Deposit either reworked or deposited by anthropogenic activities (mines, towns, industries, etc.)
Slope deposits						
Stratified slope deposit (Cl)	Cl	230	230	128		Substratified to stratified sandy-gravelly pebbles forming fans and talus cones at the base of hillslopes
Rockfall deposit (Ce)	Ce	230	204	0		Frost-shattered angular pebbles and boulders forming fans and talus cones at the base of hillslopes
Avalanche deposit (Ca)	Ca	230	178	0		Frost-shattered angular pebbles and boulders deposited within avalanche paths along hillslopes
Rock glacier deposit (Cr)	Cr	230	204	128		Angular to subangular pebbles and boulders deposited on steep slopes and plastically deformed due to the presence of interstitial ice
Landslide deposit (Cg)	Cg	230	230	38		Silt and clay reworked by landslides, and generally occupying amphitheaters characterized by chaotic or stepped landforms at the base of landslide scars. Depending on the nature of the material covering clays and silts, these sediments may include sandy or gravelly horizons incorporated by the landslides
Undifferentiated slope deposit (C)	C	230	230	178		Colluvial deposit whose exact formation processes could not be determined
Organic sediments						
Peatland sediment (Ot)	Ot	128	128	128		Peat decomposed to various degrees, deposited in fens or bogs
Swamp and marsh sediment (Om)	Om	178	178	178		Organic sediment generally rich in mineral particles and deposited in palustrine (swampy) environments, characterized by open water bodies (ponds)
Undifferentiated organic sediment (O)	O	204	204	204		Peat bog, marsh and swamp sediment whose exact formation processes could not be determined
Eolian sediments						
Eolian sediment (Ed)	Ed	230	204	178		Fine sand with diffuse cross-bedded stratifications, deposited by the wind as parabolic dunes on freshly emerged coastal and alluvial sediments. May contain organic horizons such as paleosols. The wind erosion of stabilized dunes and other sandy surfaces may be reactivate if vegetation cover is removed, due to either forest fires or human activities
Loess (El)	El	230	178	102		Massive silt or sandy silt deposited by wind. Usually organized as thin veneer deposits less than a meter thick
Alluvial sediments						
Recent alluvial deposit (Ap)	Ap	255	255	178		Sand, sandy silt, gravelly sand and gravel commonly containing organic matter. Forms levees, bars and modern alluvial floodplains
Alluvial fan (Ac)	Ac	230	255	0		Layered pebbles, gravel and sand forming gently sloping cones at the outlet of streams on flat land. Generally channeled surface
Ancient estuarine sediment (Ae)	Ae	255	255	102		Silt, sandy silt and sand generally containing organic fragments, commonly aquatic plants. Characterised by a massive, sublaminated or rhythmic structure. Sediments deposited during transgressive episodes and unconformably overlying older units
River terrace alluvial deposit (At)	At	255	230	0		Sand, gravelly silt, gravelly sand and gravel that may contain organic matter. Surface locally reworked by wind action and generally marked by levees and alluvial bars, however, the base level is highlighted by the stepping of terraces
Ancient river terrace alluvial deposit (Ax)	Ax	255	230	128		Sand, sandy silt and gravel, containing some organic matter, and deposited in areas overflowing the limits of the current river corridors. Estuarine facies are common in this unit. Surface generally marked by levees and alluvial bars, and reworked locally by wind action. However, the base level is highlighted by the stepping of terraces
Alluvial deposit or alluvium (undifferentiated) (A)	A	255	255	0		Alluvial sediment deposited along watercourses, but whose exact formation processes could not be determined
Lacustrine sediments						
Deltaic and prodeltaic lacustrine sediment (Ld)	Ld	230	76	255		Stratified and well-sorted sand, gravelly sand and gravel, deposited at the mouth of streams flowing into the current lakes. Shows a flat surface generally marked by abandoned channels, and locally reworked by wind action
Coastal and pre-coastal lacustrine sediment (Lb)	Lb	255	178	255		Stratified and generally well-sorted sand, sandy silt, gravelly sand and gravel. Sediment deposited in shallow water during the glenlacustrine phase and during land emergence. Shows a surface generally marked by coastal and prelittoral shorelines, locally reworked by wind action. When associated with land emergence facies, this unit usually forms a thin veneer resting on deep water sediment
Deep-water fine-grained lacustrine sediment (La)	La	255	128	255		Generally laminated silt and clay forming locally rhythmites, and deposited in the deeper depressions of the current lacustrine basins
Lacustrine sediment (undifferentiated) (L)	L	230	128	204		Sediment deposited in a current lacustrine water plan, but whose exact formation processes could not be determined
Marine sediments						
Intertidal marine sediment (Mi)	Mi	204	230	255		Generally massive or slightly stratified silt and sandy silt. Sediment deposited in intertidal or subtidal zones in sheltered bays or current sea arms, usually near large deltaic complexes
Deltaic and prodeltaic marine sediment (Md)	Md	102	178	255		Stratified and well-sorted sand, gravelly sand and gravel. Sediment deposited at the mouths of streams flowing into current seas. Prodeltaic silty-sandy sediments might be locally observed in this unit
Coastal and pre-coastal marine sediment (Mb)	Mb	204	255	255		Stratified and generally well-sorted sand, sandy silt, gravelly sand and gravel deposited in shallow water during the plein-marine phase and during land emergence. Shows a surface generally marked by coastal shorelines and nearshore bars, locally reworked by wind action. When associated with land emergence facies, this unit usually forms a thin veneer resting on deep water sediment
Deep-water fine-grained marine sediment (ma)	Ma	102	255	255		Massive, laminated or stratified, grey to dark grey clayey silt and silty clay, locally including rythmites. Sediment deposited mainly by settling in the deeper depressions of current marine basins
Undifferentiated marine sediment (M)	M	153	230	255		Sediment deposited in a current sea or ocean, but whose exact formation processes could not be determined
Glaciomarine sediments						
Intertidal glaciomarine sediment (MGi)	MGi	204	204	255		Generally massive or slightly stratified silt and sandy silt. Sediment deposited in intertidal or subtidal zones into sheltered bays or postglacial sea arms, generally near large deltaic complexes
Deltaic and prodeltaic glaciomarine sediment (MGd)	MGd	153	153	255		Stratified and well-sorted sand, gravelly sand and gravel. Sediment deposited at the mouths of streams flowing into post-glacial seas. Locally includes prodeltaic silty-sandy sediments
Coastal and pre-coastal glaciomarine sediment (MGb)	MGb	178	230	255		Stratified and generally well-sorted sand, sandy silt, gravelly sand and gravel. Sediment deposited in shallow water whose surface is generally marked by coastal or prelittoral shorelines, locally reworked by wind action
Deep-water fine-grained glaciomarine sediment (MGa)	MGa	102	230	255		Massive, laminated or stratified, grey to dark clayey silt and silty clay, locally including rhythmites. Sediment deposited mainly by settling in the deeper depressions of the glaciomarine basins
Undifferentiated glaciomarine sediment (MG)	MG	153	204	230		Sediment deposited in a postglacial sea (Champlain, Tyrell, Goldwaith, Iberville or Laflamme sea), but whose exact formation processes could not be determined
Glaciolacustrine sediments						
Deltaic and prodeltaic glaciolacustrine sediment (LGd)	LGd	153	76	230		Sand, silty sand, sandy gravel and boulders, deposited at the mouth of streams flowing into glacial lakes. Shows a flat surface generally marked by abandoned channels, and locally reworked by wind action
Coastal and pre-coastal glaciolacustrine sediment (LGb)	LGb	204	178	255		Sand, silty sand, sandy gravel and boulders, deposited along the shores and within the glacial lake. Shows a surface generally marked by coastal and prelittoral shorelines, and locally reworked by wind action
Deep-water fine-grained glaciolacustrine sediment (LGa)	LGa	204	153	255		Generally laminated silt and clay forming locally rythmites or varves, and deposited in the deeper depressions of the glaciolacustrine basins
Undifferentiated glaciolacustrine sediment (LG)	LG	178	153	204		Sediment deposited in a glaciolacustrine water plan, but whose exact formation processes could not be determined
Glaciofluvial sediments						
Subaerial outwash sediment (Go)	Go	255	204	38		Sand, gravel and boulders organized in normal bedding sequences with finer particles generally situated further away from the glacial margin. The surface is characterized by flat top ridges and outwash plains showing numerous shallow and sinuous channels
Subaquatic outwash sediment (Gs)	Gs	255	204	128		Sand, silty sand and gravel deposited in relatively shallow water at the outlet of subglacial or intra-glacial tunnels, generally in a glaciolacustrine or marine basin. Locally exposed under glaciolacustrine or glaciomarine sequences, in either sand pits, gravel pits or natural sections
Undifferentiated outwash sediment (Ge)	Ge	255	190	80		Generally stratified sand and gravel. Sediment transported by meltwater and deposited at the front of the glacier in an undifferentiated environment
Ice-proximal sediment (Gx)	Gx	255	128	38		Sand, gravel, boulders and diamictic sediment forming eskers, kames, kame-delta or morainic ridges. Forms areas with a generally hummocky surface
Interlobate ice-proximal sediment (Gxi)	Gxi	230	153	38		Gravel, sand, boulders and diamictic sediment, deposited within an interlobate moraine. Surface generally covered largely by a thin veneer of littoral, pre-littoral or aeolian sediments
Frontal moraine sediment (GxT)	GxT	255	102	0		Till, diamicton, boulders, sand and gravel, deposited at the front of the glacier and consisting of one or several ridges whose surface is generally hummocky, and the lateral continuity is variable
Undifferentiated proglacial sediment (G)	G	255	178	38		Glaciofluvial sediment whose exact formation processes could not be determined
Glacial sediments						
Reworked till in continuous cover (Tr)	Tr	153	230	76		Diamicton whose superficial part has been reworked by waves and currents related to a postglacial lake and sea. Sediment whose thickness is generally greater than 1 m, locally fossiliferous and containing stratified or substratified sandy-gravel layers
Reworked till in discontinuous cover (Trm)	Trm	178	255	102		Diamicton whose superficial part has been reworked by waves and currents related to a postglacial lake and sea. Sediment thickness is generally less than 1 m. The surface is generally punctuated by outcrops, and the structure of the underlying bedrock can be seen on aerial photographs
Washed-out till (Td)	Td	180	220	40		Diamicton with a matrix of sand and gravel, with boulders often visible at the surface, and whose fine particle content have been washed out by meltwater. Usually found along glaciofluvial corridors or in topographic depressions
Melt-out or ablation till (Tf)	Tf	38	178	102		Diamicton with a loose and washed matrix, related to slow melting of the glacier, and whose thickness is generally greater than 1 m. Surface generally characterized by numerous pebbles and boulders
Hummocky till (Tb)	Tb	163	202	153		Diamicton with a matrix of sand and gravel, poor in fines particles, with boulders often visible on the surface. Shows generally a hummocky topography without any particular orientation. Sediment deposited during ice ablation by stagnant or inactive ice mass
Ridged till (To)	To	10	204	102		Diamicton with a generally coarse matrix and showing several sedimentary structures (convolute laminations, faults, lenses, stratified sand and gravel). Forms wavy crests that are regularly spaced and oriented transversely to the ice flow (Rogen or ribbed moraines). Sediment deposited by an ice sheet in a compressive regime where ice flow conditions are relatively slow. Commonly found in association with drumlins and other types of streamlined landforms
Streamlined till (Ts)	Ts	80	180	50		Diamicton formed mainly of lodgement or ablation facies, and characterized by swarms of streamlined landforms (drumlins, crag-and-tail and other glacial lineations) oriented in the ice flow direction. Sediment deposited by a glacier in an extensive regime where ice flow conditions are generally fast
Till in generally continuous cover (Tc)	Tc	76	204	0		Diamicton blanket cover consisting mainly of lodgement and ablation facies, and whose thickness is greater than 1 m
Till in thin and discontinuous cover (Tm)	Tm	204	255	153		Diamicton formed mainly of lodgement and ablation facies whose thickness is lower than 1 m. The surface is generally punctuated by outcrops and the structure of the underlying bedrock can be seen on aerial photographs. This unit occurs mainly in bedrock areas
Undifferentiated till (T)	T	38	255	38		Glacial diamicton whose exact formation processes could not be determined
Ancient quaternary formation						
Undifferentiated ancient quaternary formation (Q)	Q	178	102	38		Glacial or interglacial quaternary unit deposited before the Late Wisconsinan, but whose exact formation processes could not be determined
Altered early Quaternary formation (Qa)	Qa	178	128	102		Weathered sedimentary formation of various natures, preserved from glacial erosion or not covered by the Late Wisconsinan glaciers
Felsenmeer (Qf)	Qf	178	76	0		Boulder (predominantly frost-shattered) field formed on high plateaus and covering a mosaic of rock outcrops and oxidized till. Widespread presence of stone circles, mudboils and striated soils, and locally of erratics within a majority of boulders of local origin
Bedrock						
Undifferentiated bedrock (R)	R	255	0	0		Rock outcrops occasionally presenting a thin cover of sediment (less than 30 cm), and whose exact nature could not be determined
Intrusive igneous rock (Ri)	Ri	204	0	76		Outcrops formed of intrusive igneous rocks
Generally subhorizontal sedimentary and/or volcanic rock (Rs)	Rs	255	38	76		Outcrops formed of undeformed sedimentary and/or volcanic rocks, and generally subhorizontal
Deformed metasedimentary and/or metavolcanic rock (Rd)	Rd	255	102	128		Outcrops formed of deformed metasedimentary and/or metavolcanic rocks
High-grade metamorphic rock (Rm)	Rm	230	0	0		Outcrops formed of high-grade metamorphic rocks