| Wet pond (ED) | Polygon | AGR ED | | completed and which has been restored to minimize environmental impacts Pond constructed to allow decantation of solids from mining operations Aggregate mining area where mining activities have |
|--|--|--|---|--|
| Pit (inactive) (GSA) Pit (active) (GS) | Point | GSA GS | × | Aggregate mining area where mining activities have been completed Aggregate mining area where mining activities are ongoing |
| Pit (large) (GSG) Mine or quarry (inactive) (MCA) | Polygon Point | GSG MCA | * | Large-scale aggregate mining area Area used for the extraction of building materials and metallic, non-metallic or industrial substances and |
| Mine or quarry (active) (MC) | Point | МС | <u>△</u> | where mining operations are completed Area used for the extraction of building materials or metallic, non-metallic or industrial substances and where operations are ongoing |
| Mine or quarry (large) (MCG) Tailings (RM) | Polygon | MCG RM | | Large area where building materials or metallic, non-metallic or industrial substances are extracted Area covered by mining-related tailings |
| Peat-bog mining (TE) Embankment area (ZR) | Polygon | TE ZR | | Natural or anthropogenic wetland characterized by the accumulation of organic matter (sphagnum moss) and where mining operations are ongoing Area covered or filled by other materials as a result of human activity |
| Name and Code of the Landform (CODE_FORME_EOLIE) | Geometry | Aeolian landfor Symbol code (CODE_SYMBL) | ms (EOL) Symbol | Description |
| Dune (DUNE) Eolian feature (undifferentiated) (FEND) | Line | DUNE | | Aeolian ridge formed by the accumulation of wind- transported sediment Deposit affected by wind-associated remobilization whose exact morphology could not be identified |
| Name and Code of the Landform (CODE_FORME_VERSA) | Geometry | Symbol code (CODE_SYMBL) | ns (VER) Symbol | Description |
| Landslide scar (direction of movement) (CGT) Avalanche cone (CNA) | Line Point | CGT | →>> | Landslide scar Accumulation of avalanche-associated material which indicates its maximum extension |
| Scree cone (CE) Debris-flow track (CD) | Point | CE | → | Deposit located at the base of a slope and produced as a result of rock fracturing by frost, gravity or water action Material flow composed of liquid and solid phases. Differs from a landslide which occurs almost |
| Avalanche track (CLA) | Line | CLA | → | exclusively in fine materials (clay, silt) Area where materials (snow, ice, stone) have been remobilized by an avalanche |
| Retrogressive thaw flow (GP) Scree slope (TE) | Point | GP TE | —) | Rockslide limited to a specific corridor and affecting a thin layer of surface sediment on steep rocky slopes (>35°) Rubble composed of materials of various sizes that are arranged in a tabular fashion at the foot of a slope |
| Zone reworked by landslides (ZG) Zone covered with a thin layer of weathered shale (AS) | Polygon | ZG AS | | Area where sediments have been reworked by a landslide Slope covered with shale or clay which prevented water from penetrating the soil and caused the |
| Name and Code of the Landform (CODE_FORME_PERIG) | Geometry | Periglacial landfo | orms (PER) Symbol | Surface layers to slip Description |
| Ploughing boulder (LAB) Boulder field (CBL) | Line Polygon | LAB | ===0 | Groove created on a slope by a block subjected to solifluxion movements that are faster than those in the surrounding surface Relatively flat area covered by a more or less dense |
| Thermokarst depression (DT) | Point | DT | | concentration of pebbles and boulders Land surface depression caused by the melting of ice at depth in permafrost areas Field of monomictic blocks formed by bedrock |
| Felsenmeer (FE) Rock glacier (GR) | Point | FE GR | # | fracturing due to freeze-thaw action Mass composed of rock fragments in an ice matrix that moves very slowly downslope |
| Limit of permafrost (LPER) Gelifluction- or solifluction-lobe (LG) | Line | LPER LG | | Distribution limit of permafrost characterized by a permanently frozen ground Very slow movement of material downslope due to increased pore water content during thaw periods |
| Ostiole (OST) | Point | OST | 0 | and gravity processes Small circular mud pool consisting of fresh, silty to clayey material. Formed by liquefaction following a cryoturbation process Steeply sloping cryogenic mound associated with the |
| Palsa or lithalsa (BC) Pingo (PING) | Point | BC PING | \bigcirc | Steeply sloping cryogenic mound associated with the growth of a segregating ice lens in a peaty (palse) or mineral (lithalse) soil Dome-shaped cryogenic mound associated with the growth of a segregating ice lens covered with soil and reaching up to 50 m high |
| Rock pingo (PINR) | Point | PINR | <u>A</u> | Dome-shaped cryogenic mound associated with the growth of a segregating ice lens developing in gelifracted bedrock Typical shape of periglacial environments resulting |
| Polygonal ground (SP) Striped ground (SOS) | Point | SP SOS | <u>(===</u>) | from convection movements associated with the formation of segregated ice lenses Surface morphology resulting from the deformation of polygonal soils on a slope under the influence of gravity or cryogenic processes. Forms a succession |
| Patterned ground (SST) | Polygon | SST | | of large stretched strips of fine material separated by strings of pebbles Soil with geometric shapes or patterns (circles, polygons, steps or stripes) resulting from freeze-thay processes |
| Turf hummock (THU) Name and Code of the Landform | Point | THU Alluvial landfor Symbol code | | Decimetric to metric earth mound, often vegetated, formed by cryoturbation Description |
| Name and Code of the Landform (CODE_FORME_ALLUV) Fluvial channel (direction known) (CC) | Geometry Line | Symbol code (CODE_SYMBL) | Symbol | Channel made by fluctuations in the bed of a watercourse. Known direction of flow |
| Fluvial channel (direction unknown) (CFEI) Alluvial fan (CA) | Line Point | CFEI CA | | Channel made by fluctuations in the bed of a watercourse. Unknown direction of flow Conical deposit transported by a watercourse and deposited at the foot of a steep slope |
| Ice-pushed-ridge (CGL) | Line | CGL | 92409 | Pile of materials (sand, gravel, boulder) deposited at the edge of a body of water or in a shallow area. Associated with the transport of materials by the push of floating ice due to wind, floods or tides |
| Alluvial bar or levee (BA) Ravine (minor) (RM) | Line | BA RM | , | Alluvial accumulation forming a bulge at the edge of a watercourse. Deposition by a watercourse or during floods in an alluvial plain Small gully formed in fine sediment caused by the |
| Ravine (minor) (RM) Ravine scarp (RR) | Line Line | RR | , , , | erosion of a stream Escarpment related to a gully system that defines its head or periphery |
| Fluvial terrace scarp (TF) Name and Code of the Landform | Line La | Symbol code | andforms (LAC) | Escarpment related to the formation of a terrace by a stream Description |
| Name and Code of the Landform (CODE_FORME_LACUS_MARIN) Overflow channel (CDLP) | Geometry Line | Symbol code (CODE_SYMBL) | symbol | Channel resulting from the episodic or catastrophic discharge of a proglacial lake or the connection between two glaciolacustrine water bodies Sedimentary section characterized by an |
| Glaciomarine diamict section (CDG) Beach crest (CP) | Point Line | CDG | D | accumulation of glacial sediments deposited directly in a glaciomarine basin due to its proximity to the ice margin Ridge marking the elevation level of a marine or lacustrine body of water at a given period. It is |
| Beach crest (CP) Delta (undetermined) (DIND) | Line | CP | × | lacustrine body of water at a given period. It is expressed by a succession of small ridges of low elevation Accumulation of cone-shaped sediment due to loss of competence of a tributary flowing into a water body, but for which the direction of the plaeocurrents is unknown |
| Delta (small) (DP) | Point | DP | < | Accumulation of cone-shaped sediment due to loss of competence of a tributary flowing into a water body for which the direction of the palaeocurrents is known Long, narrow strip of sand deposited by longshore |
| Spit (FLIT) Wave cut terrace (GEG) | Line | FLIT | ~~~^^ | currents that extends offshore to form a free, hook- shaped point Step that reflects the erosive action of waves associated with the presence of a proglacial lake. The position of these steps generally marks the |
| Washing limit (LDEL) | Line | LDEL | +++++ | extent of a given phase Upper limit of erosion caused by the presence of a body of water. Characterized by a strip of rock exposed by wave action and generally parallel to contour lines |
| Glaciolacustrine limit (LGLAC) Glaciomarine limit (LGMAR) | Line | LGLAC LGMAR | * * * * * | Maximum extension limit of a glaciolacustrine water body Maximum extension limit of a glaciomarine water body after its invasion |
| Lacustrine limit (LL) Marine limit (LM) | Line | LL | | Maximum extension limit of a lacustrine water body Maximum extension limit of a marine water body |
| Boulder beach (PBLO) | Line | PBLO | 0000000 | A ridge of pebbles and boulders, washed out by wave action, as an elevation mark of a body of water at a given time Escarpment related to the erosive action of a body of |
| Terrace scarp (RT) Glaciolacustrine or lacustrine terrace scarp (RTL) | Line | RT RTL | | water and whose position (and therefore elevation) generally marks its maximum extension at a given period Escarpment related to the erosive action of a glaciolacustrine water body and whose position (and therefore elevation) generally marks its maximum |
| Glaciomarine or marine terrace scarp (RTM) | Line | RTM | | extension at a given period Escarpment linked to the erosive action of a glaciomarine water body and whose position (and therefore elevation) generally marks its maximum extension at a given period |
| Fossil observation site (SF) Tombolo (TOMB) | Point | SF | E | Site characterized by its notably rich and diverse fossil content A sandy barrier beach built by coastal currents and linking an island to the coast |
| Iceberg scour (TSI) | Line | TSI Glaciofluvial land | RVB 250/52/17 | A groove left by the passage of an iceberg as its base scrapes the bottom of a body of water |
| Name and Code of the Landform (CODE_FORME_FLUVI) Washed block field (CBD) | Geometry Point | Symbol code (CODE_SYMBL) | Symbol | Description Boulder zone produced by glacial meltwater that has completely washed out the till matrix. These areas are particularly concentrated in lower valleys or at |
| Undifferentiated meltwater channel (direction known) (CFIC) | Line | CFIC | | the bottom of paleochannels Elongated groove carved by meltwater in loose sediments or bedrock, the exact mode of formation of which cannot be determined. Known direction of flow |
| Undifferentiated meltwater channel | | | 1.==> 7 | Elongated groove carved by meltwater in loose sediments or bedrock, the exact mode of formation of which cannot be determined. Unknown direction |
| (direction unknown) (CFII) | Line | CFII | | of flow Elongated groove carved by meltwater in loose |
| (direction unknown) (CFII) Ice-contact channel (CJ) Lateral channel (uphill right) (CHELD) | Line Line | CFII CJ CHELD | | of flow Elongated groove carved by meltwater in loose sediments or bedrock at the margin of a glacier Meltwater-generated channel formed at the edge of a glacier in loose sediment or bedrock. The channel is subparallel to topographic contours. The upstream |
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| Lateral channel (uphill right) (CHELD) Lateral channel (uphill left) (CHELG) Marginal channel (CHEM) Proglacial channel (CHEM) Proglacial channel (small) (CPP) Rame delta (DJ) Esker (direction known) (EC) Esker (direction unknown) (EE) Buried esker (direction known) (EE) Buried esker (direction unknown) (ERC) Reworked esker (direction unknown) (ERC) Reworked esker (direction unknown) (ERI) Kettle (large) (GK) Kame (K) Minor subglacial channel (direction known) (PCSG) Minor subglacial channel (direction unknown) (PCSG) Minor subglacial channel (direction unknown) (PCSG) Minor subglacial channel (direction known) (PCSG) Minor subglacial channel (direction known) (PCSG) Minor subglacial channel (direction known) (PCSG) Minor subglacial channel scarp (RCEF) Subglacial channel scarp (RCEF) Subglacial channel scarp (RCEF) Proglacial meltwater channel scarp (RCCP) Piping depression (REN) Ice-contact terrace (TJ) Name and Code of the Landform (CODE_FORME_GLAC) Arête (AG) Giant glacial groove (CGG) Cirque headwall (CIG) Major moraine ridge (CMMA) Minor moraine ridge (CMMA) Minor moraine ridge (CMMI) Crevasse filling ridge (CREV) | Line Line Line Polygon Line | CJ CHELD CHELG CHEM CP CPP DJ DJ PDRA EC EI EE ERC ERI ERC FRI GK K PCSG PCSGI PK RCEF GCSG RGCP REN TJ Glacial Landfor (CODE_SYMBL) AG CGG CIG | =:::::> -::::::> -::::::> -::::::> -::::::> -::::::> -::::::> -:::::::> -:::::::> -:::::::> -:::::::> -:::::::: | Elongated groove carved by meltwater in loose sediments or bedrock at the margin of a glacier Meltwater-generated channel formed at the edge of a glacier in loose sediment or bedrock. The channel is subparallel to topographic contours. The upstream side of the channel is on the right Meltwater-generated channel at the edge of a glacier in loose sediment or bedrock. The channel is subparallel to topographic contours. The upstream side of the channel is on the left Elongated groove carved by meltwater into loose sediment or bedrock at the margin or submargin of a glacier Elongated groove carved by meltwater into loose sediment or bedrock in a generally frontal position and perpendicular to the glacier's margin Elongated groove (small) carved by meltwater into loose sediment or bedrock in a generally frontal position and perpendicular to the glacier's margin Marginal deltaic accumulation formed by the circulation of meltwater in glacial crevasses that open out at the front of the glacier into a proglacial take. Formed by both meltwater-transported granular material and deltaic sediment. Generally characterized by a steep upstream side (in contact with the margin) and a gentler downstream side Direction and orientation of fluvioglacial water drainage Elongated, narrow and sinuous ridge formed by fluvioglacial sediments deposited by meltwater. Known direction of flow Elongated, narrow and sinuous ridge formed by fluvioglacial sediments deposited by meltwater. Whortwork direction of flow Elongated, narrow and sinuous ridge formed by fluvioglacial sediments deposited by meltwater. Partially or completely buried under glaciolacustrine or glaciomarine sediments. Unknown direction of flow Elongated, narrow and sinuous ridge formed by fluvioglacial sediments deposited by meltwater. Partially or completely buried under glaciolacustrine or glaciomarine sediments deposited by meltwater. Partially or completely buried under glaciolacustrine or glaciomarine sediments. Unknown direction of flow Elongated, narrow and |
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| Lateral channel (uphill right) (CHELD) Lateral channel (uphill left) (CHELG) Marginal channel (CHEM) Proglacial channel (CP) Proglacial channel (Small) (CPP) Kame delta (DJ) Esker (direction (PDRA) Esker (direction unknown) (EC) Esker (direction unknown) (EE) Buried esker (direction known) (EE) Reworked esker (direction unknown) (ERC) Reworked esker (direction unknown) (ERC) Kettle (large) (GK) Kame (K) Minor subglacial channel (direction known) (PCSGI) Kettle (small) (PK) Meltwater channel scarp (RCEF) Subglacial channel scarp (RCEF) Piping depression (REN) Ice-contact terrace (TJ) Name and Code of the Landform (CODE FORME_GLAC) Arête (AG) Giant glacial groove (CGG) Cirque headwall (CIG) Major moraine ridge (CMMA) Minor moraine ridge (CMMA) Minor moraine ridge (CREV) Ice-flow direction (direction known) (DEGC) Ice-flow direction (direction known) (DEGC) Ice-flow direction (direction known) (DEGC) Drumlin (DU) | Line Line Line Polygon Line Point Line | CJ CHELD CHELG CHEM CP CPP DJ DJ PDRA EC EI EEI EEI ERC ERI GK K PCSG PCSGI PK RCEF GCSG RGCP REN TJ Glacial Landfor (CODE_SYMBL) AG CGG CIG CMMA CMMI CREV DEGC DEGI | = ::= :: > - ::= | of flow Elongated groove carved by meltwater in loose sediments or bedrock at the margin of a glacier Meltwater-generated channel formed at the edge of a glacier in loose sediment or bedrock. The channel is subparalle to topographic contours. The upstream side of the channel is on the right Meltwater-generated channel at the edge of a glacier loose sediments or bedrock. The channel is subparalled to topographic contours. The upstream side of the channel is on the left Elongated groove carved by meltwater into loose sediment or bedrock at the margin of a glacier of a glacier of a glacier of the properties of the properties of the glacier's margin of a glacier of a glacier of the properties of the properties of the glacier's margin of a glacier of the properties of the prop |
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| Lateral channel (uphill right) (CHELD) Lateral channel (uphill left) (CHELG) Marginal channel (CHEM) Proglacial channel (Small) (CPP) Proglacial channel (small) (CPP) Kame delta (DJ) Paleodrainage direction (PDRA) Esker (direction known) (EC) Esker (direction unknown) (EE) Buried esker (direction known) (EE) Reworked esker (direction known) (ERC) Reworked esker (direction unknown) (ERI) Kettle (large) (GK) Kame (K) Minor subglacial channel (direction known) (PCSG) Minor subglacial channel (direction unknown) (PCSG) Kettle (small) (PK) Meltwater channel scarp (RCEF) Subglacial meltwater channel scarp (RCCP) Piping depression (REN) Ice-contact terrace (TJ) Name and Code of the Landform (CODE_FORME_GLAC) Arête (AG) Giant glacial groove (CGG) Cirque headwall (CIG) Major moraine ridge (CMMI) Crevasse filling ridge (CREV) Ice-flow direction (direction unknown) (DEGC) Ice-flow direction (direction unknown) (DEGC) Ice-flow direction (direction unknown) (DEGC) Buried drumlin (DRUE) Rock drumlin (DRUE) | Line Line Line Polygon Line Point Line Li | CJ CHELD CHELG CHEM CP CPP DJ PDRA EC EI EEI EEI ERC ERI GK K PCSG PCSGI PK RCEF GCSG RGCP REN TJ Glacial Landfor (CODE_SYMBL) AG CGG CIG CMMA CMMI CREV DEGC DEGI | = ::= :: > - ::= | of flow Elongated groove carved by meltwater in loose sediments or bedrock at the margin of a glacier Meltwater-generated channel formed at the edge of a glacier in loose sediments or bedrock. The channel is subparalle to topographic contorus. The upstream side of the channel is on the right Meltwater-generated channel at the edge of a glacie in loose sediments or bedrock. The channel is subparalle to topographic contours. The upstream side of the channel is on the left in subparalle is subparalle to topographic contours. The upstream side of the channel is on the left in the upstream side of the channel is on the left in the property of the property of the property of the property of a glacier bedrock at the margin or submargin of a glacier. Elongated groove carved by meltwater into loose sediment or bedrock in a generally frontal position and perpendicular to the glacier's margin in the property of the glacier into a proglacial lake. Formed by both meltwater inglaci crevasses that open out at the front of the glacier into a proglacial lake. Formed by both meltwater inglaci crevasses that open out at the front of the glacier into a proglacial lake. Formed by the three th |
| Lateral channel (uphill right) (CHELD) Lateral channel (uphill left) (CHELG) Marginal channel (CHEM) Proglacial channel (CP) Proglacial channel (small) (CPP) Kame delta (DJ) Paleodrainage direction (PDRA) Esker (direction known) (EC) Esker (direction unknown) (EE) Buried esker (direction unknown) (EE) Reworked esker (direction unknown) (ERI) Kettle (large) (GK) Kame (K) Minor subglacial channel (direction known) (PCSG) Kettle (small) (PK) Meltwater channel scarp (RCEF) Subglacial channel scarp (RCEF) Subglacial meltwater channel scarp (RCCP) Piping depression (REN) Ice-contact terrace (TJ) Name and Code of the Landform (CODE FORME_GLAC) Arête (AG) Giant glacial groove (CGG) Cirque headwall (CIG) Major moraine ridge (CMMA) Minor moraine ridge (CMMA) Minor moraine ridge (CMMA) Major moraine ridge (CMMA) Porumilin (DU) Buried drumlin (DRUE) Rock drumlin (DRUE) | Line Line Line Polygon Line Point Line | CJ CHELD CHELG CHEM CP CPP DJ DJ PDRA EC EI EE EEI ERC ERI GK K PCSG PCSGI PK RCEF GCSG RGCP REN TJ Glacial Landfor (CODE_SYMBL) AG CGG CIG CMMA CMMI CREV DEGC DEGI | = ::= :: > - ::= | Elongated grove carved by melitwater in loose sediments or bedrock at the margin of a glacier in loose sediment or bedrock. The channel is supparable to lopographic controls. The upstream side of the channel is outparable to lopographic controls. The upstream side of the channel is on the night. Meltwater-generated channel at the edge of a glacier in loose sediments or bedrock. The channel is subparable to lopographic controls. The upstream side of the channel is on the left in loose sediment or bedrock in the margin or asubmargin of a glacier. Elongated groove carved by meltwater into loose sediment or bedrock at the margin or submargin of a glacier in bedrock in a generally frontal position and perpendicular to the glacier in margin and perpendicular to the glacier in margin or a glacier of the provision of the provision and perpendicular to the glacier in margin or a glacier of the provision and perpendicular to the glacier into a proglacial take. Format by both meltwater transported granular material and celtack sediment. Generally cruciation of meltwater in glacial crewasses that open out at the front of the glacier into a proglacial take. Format by both meltwater transported granular material and celtack sediment. Generally crainacterized by a leep upstream side (in contract with the margin) and a gentler downstream side. Elongated, narrow and sinuous ridge formed by fluoroglacial sediments deposited by meltwater. White of the provision of flow the provision of flow the provision of flow glacial sediments deposited by meltwater. Partially or completely buried under glacial caustime or glacionarine sediments. Monor direction of flow provision of the glacier is deposited by meltwater. Partially or completely buried under glacial caustime or glacionarine sediments deposited by meltwater. Partially or completely buried under glacial caustime or glacier is sediments deposited by meltwater. Partially or completely buried under glacial caustime of the control of the provision of the glacier. Unknown direction |
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