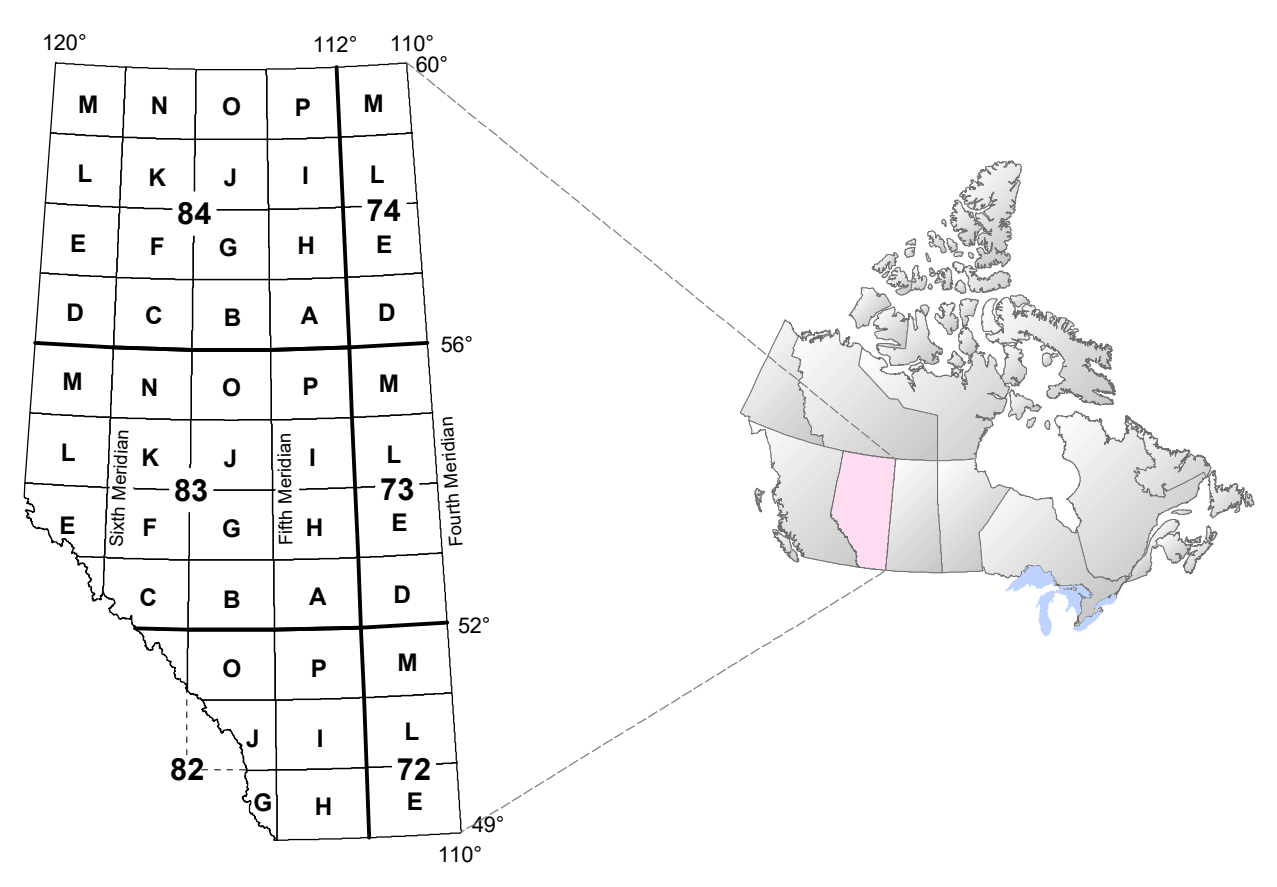


Alberta Geological Survey Map 622

# Glacial Flowlines of Alberta

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- SYMBOL LEGEND**
- Deglacial readvance flowsets are defined by a range of subglacial and ice-marginal landforms that formed during time-transgressive readvances of the retreating ice margin during regional deglaciation. Flow patterns often exhibit cross-cutting due to the changing configuration of the ice margin.
  - Deglacial retreating flowsets are characterized by subglacial and ice-marginal landforms that evolved close to the ice margin during regional deglaciation. These landforms may exhibit cross-cutting due to time-transgressive changes in ice sheet geometry. These changes resulted from the increasing influence of topography on flow patterns as the ice sheet thinned, and/or changes in the configuration of the ice margin.
  - Deglacial thinning flowsets are predominantly characterized by subglacial landforms that evolved inside the ice margin during regional deglaciation. Flow patterns exhibit a range of configurations due to time-transgressive changes in ice sheet geometry resulting from the initial transition to topographically constrained flow associated with ice sheet thinning.
  - Last Glacial Maximum flowsets are characterized by highly elongate subglacial bedforms that evolved within the ice sheet interior when regional ice divides were fully developed. These regionally coherent flowsets range from isochronous to time-transgressive and primarily delineate the configuration of topographically unconstrained ice streams, which formed during an interval when the ice sheet geometry was relatively stable.
  - Pre-Last Glacial Maximum flowsets are characterized by elongate subglacial bedforms that evolved during the buildup of regional ice divides as ice sheet geometry built towards its maximum configuration. Flow patterns range from isochronous to time-transgressive, in some places resulting in cross-cutting by younger flowsets. These document the evolving geometry of the ice sheet as it continued to migrate.
  - Patrimag flowsets represent areas that are overlain and partially hidden and/or overprinted by younger ice flows. These flowsets are often fragmented.
  - Unknown flowsets: relative age and glaciodynamic implication of the flowsets are uncertain.