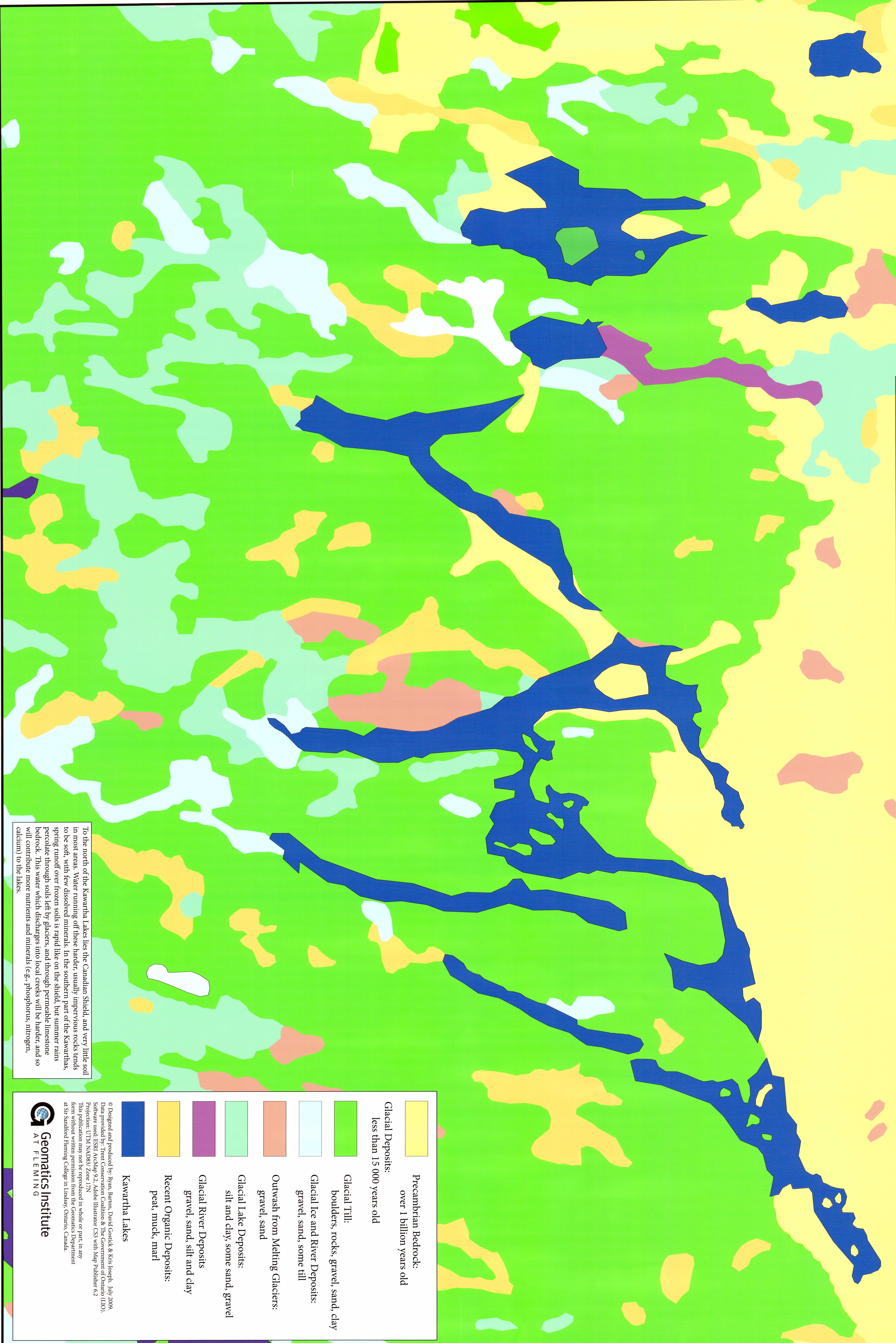
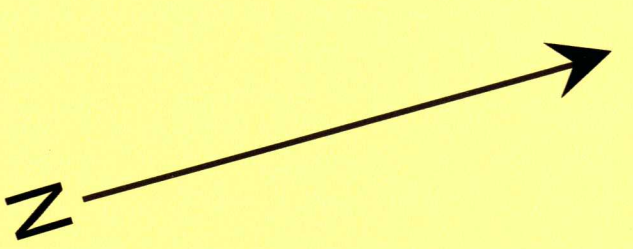
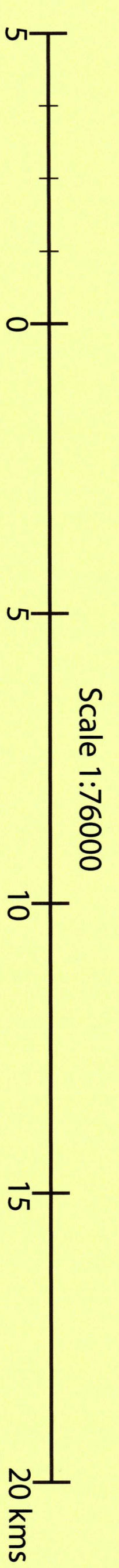
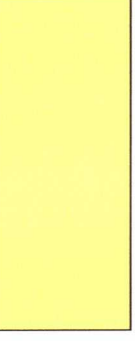










Kawartha Watershed Surficial Geology

Kawartha Lake Stewards Association



To the north of the Kawartha Lakes lies the Canadian shield, and very little soil in most areas. Water running off these harder, usually impervious rocks tends to be soft, with few dissolved minerals. In the southern part of the Kawarthas, spring runoff over frozen soils is rapid like on the shield, but summer rains percolate through soils left by glaciers, and through permeable limestone bedrock. This water which discharges into local creeks will be harder, and so will contribute more nutrients and minerals (e.g., phosphorus, nitrogen, calcium) to the lakes.

-  Precambrian Bedrock:
over 1 billion years old
-  Glacial Deposits:
less than 15 000 years old
-  Glacial Till:
boulders, rocks, gravel, sand, clay
-  Glacial Ice and River Deposits:
gravel, sand, some till
-  Outwash from Melting Glaciers:
gravel, sand
-  Glacial Lake Deposits:
silt and clay, some sand, gravel
-  Glacial River Deposits
gravel, sand, silt and clay
-  Recent Organic Deposits:
peat, muck, marl
-  Kawartha Lakes

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Projection: UTM NAD83 Zone 17N
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