

<<CodeList>> Losmassetype/SuperficialDepositSurfaceType

Code	Code name	Definition/Description
	CodeList SuperficialDepositSurfaceType	The superficial deposit surface is affected by secondary processes; for example climate
1	Soil/bedrock underwater, unspecified	Used for a deposit where genetic origin has not been proven, it has not been determined whether the sediment is of marine origin.
10	Till, unspecified	Sediment entrained, transported, and deposited by a glacier. It is commonly poorly sorted, containing clay to boulder-sized clasts. Thickness and surface morphology may vary.
11	Till, continuous cover, very thick in places	Sediment entrained, transported, and deposited by a glacier. It is commonly poorly sorted, containing clay to boulder-sized clasts. Till with thickness ranging from 0.5 m to several tens of metres. There are few or no exposures of bedrock in the area.
12	Till, discontinuous or thin cover over the bedrock	Sediment entrained, transported, and deposited by a glacier. It is commonly poorly sorted, containing clay to boulder-sized clasts. Areas with sparse cover of till and frequent bare patches of bedrock. The thickness of the deposits is normally less than 0.5 m but may thicker locally.
13	Clayey till	Till with particularly high clay content.
14	Melt-out till (Ablation till)	Mounds and ridges with loosely compacted/layered, partially sorted material deposited under stagnating glaciers (dead ice). The terrain is characterized by mounds and ridges with varying orientation.
15	Ice-marginal moraine/zone of ice-marginal moraines	Ridges or zones of ridges that have been deposited at a glacier terminus or laterally adjacent to a glacier. Commonly composed of till.
16	Drumlin	Streamlined ridge in sediment and/or bedrock, oriented parallel to the ice-flow direction. If sediment is accumulated on the lee side of a bedrock knoll, the total form might be termed crag-and-tail.
17	Rogen moraine (ribbed moraine)	Numerous, parallel, closely-spaced ridges of till oriented transverse to the direction of former ice-flow.
20	Glaciofluvial deposit	Sediment transported and deposited by glacial meltwater streams. The sediment generally consists of sorted clasts commonly forming inclined beds. Grain sizes vary from fine sand to cobbles and boulders.
21	Glaciofluvial and fluvial deposit	Sediment transported and deposited by meltwater and other streams. The sediment generally consists of sorted clasts, varying from fine sand to gravel and pebbles. No distinction is made between glaciofluvial and fluvial deposits.
22	Esker	A long, narrow, sinuous, steep-sided ridge composed of irregularly stratified sand and gravel that was deposited by a subglacial or englacial stream flowing between ice walls or in an ice tunnel when the glacier melted.
23	Kame	Glaciofluvial sediment deposited on or within a former glacier. Large deposits are given the colour for glaciofluvial deposits in combination with the symbol for mounds.
30	Glaciolacustrine or subglacial lake deposit	Fine-grained sediments deposited in (sub) glacial lakes. Sediment thickness is more than 0.5 m.
31	Glaciofluvial and glaciolacustrine/subglacial lake deposit	Sediment deposited by a glacial meltwater stream or within a glacier-dammed or subglacial lake. No distinction is made between glaciofluvial and glaciolacustrine deposits.
35	Lacustrine deposit	Fine-grained sediment deposited in a lake. Sediment thickness is more than 0.5 m.
36	Glaciolacustrine/subglacial lake and lacustrine deposit	Used if one wants to group the two deposit types together. In that case, the specific colours for glacial lake and lake are not used on the same map sheet.
37	Glaciolacustrine or lacustrine beach	Shoreface deposit in a lake or glacial lake.
40	Fine-grained marine deposit, unspecified	Fine-grained marine sediment (clay to sand). Used in map making at very small scales.
41	Fine-grained marine deposit; thick and continuous	Fine-grained marine sediment ranging in thickness from 0.5 m to several tens of metres. This type of deposit also includes slide material from quick clay slides, often denoted by an additional symbol.
42	Marine beach, continuous	Marine shoreface deposit greater than 0.5 m thick. Formed by wave and current activity. Sediment is often rounded and well-sorted. Grain size varies from sand to boulders, but sand and gravel is most common. Commonly occurs as a thin layer or ridge over bedrock or other sediments.
43	Marine sediment and/or marine beach; discontinuous or thin cover over bedrock	Areas with a thin or discontinuous cover of fine-grained marine sediment or marine beach sediment.
44	Shell-bearing sand	Sand with whole or fragmented carbonate shells.
45	Marine gyttja	Deposit consisting of silt and clay with a high organic content. The primary production of organic material is inferred to have taken place in the water column where there was minimal clastic sedimentation.
50	Fluvial deposit	Sediment which has been transported and deposited by rivers and streams. The most typical forms are fluvial plains, terraces and fans. Sand and gravel dominate, and the material is commonly sorted and rounded.
51	Fluvial deposit, continuous cover	Sediment which has been transported and deposited by rivers. The most typical forms are plains, terraces and fans. Sand and gravel dominate, and the material is commonly sorted and rounded.
52	Fluvial deposit; discontinuous/thin	Areas with a thin and/or discontinuous cover of fluvial sediment.
53	Deposit from glacier-lake outburst flood (unspecified)	Used for special sediments deposited by the sudden drainage of glacial lakes.

54	Deposit from glacier-lake outburst flood, continuous	Used for special sediments deposited by the sudden drainage of glacial lakes.
55	Deposit from glacier-lake outburst flood, discontinuous/thin	Used for special sediments deposited by the sudden drainage of glacial lakes.
56	Flood deposit, continuous	Laterally continuous and/or thick fluvial sediment deposited by a flood or floods.
57	Flood deposit, discontinuous/thin	Laterally discontinuous and/or thin fluvial sediment deposited by a flood or floods.
60	Eolian deposit	Windblown silt/sand greater than 0.5 m thick.
70	Weathered bedrock, unspecified	Chemically- and physically-weathered bedrock. No distinction between continuous and discontinuous or thin cover of this type of deposit.
71	Weathered bedrock, continuous/thick	Laterally continuous chemically- and physically-weathered bedrock greater than 0.5 m thick.
72	Weathered bedrock, discontinuous/ thin	Laterally discontinuous and/or thin chemically- and physically-weathered bedrock.
73	Blockfield	Angular, coarse sediment (cobbles to boulders) lacking a fine-grained matrix, formed by periglacial processes (i.e. frost weathering).
80	Colluvium, unspecified	Sediment deposited by rockfalls and snow avalanches on steep valley slopes. Unspecified thickness.
81	Colluvium, continuous/thick	Laterally continuous and/or thick sediment deposited by rockfalls and snow avalanches on steep valley slopes.
82	Colluvium, discontinuous/thin	Laterally discontinuous and/or thin sediment deposited by rockfalls and snow avalanches on steep valley slopes.
88	Rock glacier deposit	Colluvium containing massive and/or interstitial ice, which flows downslope.
90	Peat/bog	Organic material greater than 0.5 m thick.
100	Humus/thin peat over bedrock	Humus mantled bedrock. The thickness of the humus cover is usually less than 0.5 m but may be thicker locally. Bare patches of bedrock occur frequently within such areas.
101	Discontinuously and/or thinly covered bedrock	Varying sediment types, forming a thin and/or discontinuous cover over bedrock. This term is used only when one chooses not to distinguish between various types of surficial deposits.
102	Continuous surficial deposit of mixed origin	
110	Bedrock/bedrock with thin organic cover, unspecified	
120	Fill material (anthropogenic material)	Surficial material added or modified by human activity.
121	Waste rock dump	
122	Anthropogenic material, not specified	
130	Bedrock	Bedrock.
140	Bedrock/bedrock with a discontinuous and/or thin cover of surficial sediment	Both bare bedrock and bedrock discontinuously and/or thinly covered by surficial sediment.
150	Compacted sediments or sedimentary bedrock	Submarine outcrop of compacted sediments or sedimentary bedrock.
200	Marine suspension deposit	Fine-grained (clay, silt) sediments transported and deposited from suspension. Usually draping underlying sediments or bedrock, and are usually layered.
201	Marine bedload deposit	Sediments which consist of sand and gravel transported and deposited from bottom currents. Covers the bottom of undersea channels formed by bottom currents.
202	Glacio-marine deposit	Primarily fine-grained suspension deposits (silt, clay) deposited near ice/glaciers. May be affected by bottom currents and even out the topography more than draping it. Occur in thick layers in areas on the continental shelf along the coast and in fjords.
203	Ice contact deposit	Sediments deposited in contact with ice. May consist of moraine, glacio-fluvial material, or a mixture of glacially deposited sediments. The grain size alternates between clay and gravel depending on which processes were in play.
204	Lag deposit	Sediments consisting of sand, gravel and mineral fragments after the fine fractions have been washed away by waves and current. Makes up a lag with varying grain size covering tills or other sediments.
205	Glacio-fluvial delta deposit (marine)	Sediments transported by glacial streams and deposited in the sea, in lakes or glacial lake.
206	Fluvial delta deposit	Sediments deposited at the mouth of a river into a fjord, lake or the sea. Grain size is often in sand sized near the outlet and more fine-grained in deeper water. Typically layered sediments with dip in the direction of the current.
207	Tidal deposit	Deposit formed in coastal area by tidal transport. The sediments are sandy to clayey with typical structures such as sand dunes, ripples, cross-bedding, flaser and lenticular bedding.
208	Estuarine deposit	Sediment deposited in brackish water in an estuary. The sediment is characterised by fine-grained material (silt, clay) of marine and fluvial origin mixed with a high proportion of decomposed terrestrial organic material.
209	Levee deposit (marine)	Deposit formed as a rise of sediments along one or both sides of a submarine channel (cleft, fan valley or deep sea channel). The deposit may have grain size varying from very fine (clay) to fairly coarse material (sand).
210	Shallow marine deposit	Sediments deposited in a turbulent, shallow marine environment where the finest material is washed out and transported to deeper water by currents and waves. Consists of sand, gravel and pebbles. In areas with much sand, sand waves may be built with a characteristic crossbedding.
211	Contouritic deposit	Clastic sediments transported and deposited by contour currents along the edge of "Eggakanten" (the edge of the continental shelf). Consists of fine, well-sorted material (silt and clay). The deposits usually have horizontal or cross-layering/bedding and normal or reverse grading.

212	Turbidity deposit	A sediment from, or inferred to have been deposited from a turbidity current. It is characterized by graded bedding, moderate sorting, and well developed primary structures in the sequence noted in the Bouma cycle.
213	Debris flow deposit	Deposit from a flowing mass of rocks, fragments and mud. It consists of unsorted material where more than half of the particles are larger than sand in size.
214	Submarine fan deposit	A conical or fan-shaped deposit located seaward of large rivers and submarine. Consists primarily of fine sediments (clay, silt). The fan has a finely laid inner structure with layers which slope slightly toward the deep ocean.
215	Channel deposit	Sediments deposited in a channel. The deposits are usually relatively coarse (sand and gravel).
216	Deep marine deposit	Generic term for deep sea sediments. May be both contouritic, hemipelagic, eupelagic, etc. Used for fine-grained sediments settled outside the continental margin. Mainly consist of clay and remnants/remains of pelagic organisms.
217	Bioclastic deposit	Sediment which primarily consists of small particles of biological origin (shells, coral). Grain size may vary from sand to whole shells or coral colonies. Located in areas with optimal growth conditions over time and where occurrence of other clastic material is restricted.
218	Vulcano-sedimentary deposit	Deposit which consists of material of volcanic origin. Depending on grain size, the sediments may be divided into volcanic ash, lapilli (2-64 mm) and breccia (>64 mm).
219	Laminated sediments underlain by debris flow deposits	Laminated sediments underlain by debris flow deposits.
220	Carbonate crust	Occurrences of carbonate cemented sediments that form crusts on the seafloor, typically several decimetres thick.
240	Mass movement deposit, covered by younger sediments	Mass movement deposit, covered by younger sediments.
241	Mass movement deposit, locally covered by younger sediments	Mass movement deposit, locally covered by younger sediments.
242	Mass movement deposits and hemipelagic sediments	
250	Marine deposits of unknown origin	
301	Debris flow or slump deposit, continuous/thick	Laterally continuous and/or thick deposit of unsorted debris originating from a sediment cover and transported gravitationally downslope. Often water saturated during release, transport, and deposition. Deposits may be fan- or lobe-shaped.
302	Debris flow or slump deposit, discontinuous/thin	Laterally discontinuous and/or thin deposit of unsorted debris originating from a sediment cover and transported gravitationally downslope. Often water saturated during release, transport, and deposition. Deposits may be fan- or lobe-shaped.
303	Clay-slide deposit, continuous/thick	Laterally continuous and/or thick deposit formed by the slope failure of marine sediment containing clay (quick clay).
304	Clay-slide deposit, discontinuous/thin	Laterally discontinuous and/or thin deposit formed by the slope failure of marine sediment containing clay (quick clay).
305	Rockslide deposit, continuous/thick	Laterally continuous and/or thick deposit consisting mostly of angular boulders. Formed when large sections of rock (mountainsides) fall down into valleys and fjords.
306	Rockslide deposit, discontinuous/thin	Laterally discontinuous and/or thin deposit consisting mostly of angular boulders. Formed when large sections of rock (mountainsides) fall down into valleys and fjords.
307	Rockfall deposit, continuous/thin	Laterally continuous and/or thick sediment that has fallen from higher bedrock exposures, forming steep scree at the foot of slopes. The material varies from sand to boulders, with increasing grain size down the slope.
308	Rock fall deposit, discontinuous/thin	Laterally discontinuous and/or thin sediment that has fallen from higher bedrock exposures, forming steep scree at the foot of slopes. The material varies from sand to boulders, with increasing grain size down the slope.
309	Snow avalanche deposit, continuous/thick	Laterally continuous and/or thick sediment deposited in areas with repeated snow avalanches.
310	Snow avalanche deposit, discontinuous/thin	Laterally discontinuous and/or thin sediment deposited in areas with repeated snow avalanches.
311	Rockslide/rockfall deposit, continuous/thick	Laterally continuous and/or thick sediment consisting of boulders, blocks, and slabs which have fallen from higher bedrock exposures. Consists primarily of unsorted, coarse sediment and is situated at the foot of steep slopes/mountainsides.
312	Rockslide/rockfall deposit, discontinuous/thin	Laterally discontinuous and/or thin sediment consisting of boulders, blocks, and slabs which have fallen from higher bedrock exposures. Consists primarily of unsorted, coarse sediment and is situated at the foot of steep slopes/mountainsides.
313	Snow avalanche and debris flow deposit, continuous/thick	Laterally continuous and/or thick sediment deposited in areas with repeated debris flows and snow avalanches.
314	Snow avalanche and debris flow deposit, discontinuous/thin	Laterally discontinuous and/or thin sediment deposited in areas with repeated debris flows and snow avalanches.
315	Debris flow and rockfall deposit, continuous/thick	Laterally continuous and/or thick sediment deposited by both debris flows and rockfalls.
316	Debris flow and rockfall deposit, discontinuous/thin	Laterally discontinuous and/or thin sediment deposited by both debris flows and rockfalls.
317	Snow avalanche and rockfall deposits, continuous cover	Laterally continuous and/or thick sediment deposited by both snow avalanches and rockfalls.
318	Snow avalanche and rockfall deposits, discontinuous or thin cover	Laterally discontinuous and/or thin sediment deposited by both snow avalanches and rockfalls.
320	Organic-rich solifluction material	Downslope creep of organic-rich sediment facilitated by periglacial processes.
321	Clast-rich solifluction material	Downslope creep of clast-rich sediment facilitated by periglacial processes.