

Map of Eastern Canada showing the distribution of calcareous glacial drift. The map includes the Great Lakes (Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, Ontario), the St. Lawrence River, and the Atlantic coast. Various regions are labeled with letters (A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z) and numbers (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50). A scale bar indicates 0 to 500 Kilometres.

INDETERMINATE OR INTERMEDIATE SENSITIVITY

-  Areas formerly submerged beneath proglacial lakes; high probability of occurrence of calcareous, fine-grained lake sediments

- ## LOW SENSITIVITY

- ## HIGH SENSITIVITY

- *Local buffering capacity in these generalized areas is proportional to thickness of surficial deposits. Less surficial sediment equals less buffering capacity

Generalized direction of glacial transport..... $\longrightarrow$

Areas where limits of glacial dispersal of carbonate bedrock are not well known.....?