The terrain symbol above indicates a veneer of gravelly glaciofluvial material overlying a till blanket with undulating, gentle irregular rises and hollows, slopes predominantly <15°. Bedrock is generally underlain by till, and where it appears it is covered by a veneer of gravelly glaciofluvial material. Great Beaver Lake (093J/05) is a glacially-formed, highly-dissected catchment. Bedrock in places is exposed, and bedrock rises and hollows are truncated by erosion. Great Beaver Lake was a morphometrically-deep, small lake with an area of approximately 1.6 km² and a maximum depth of 8 m, with a maximum catchment area of 135 km². The lake was deglaciated when the lake reached water level, and its basin is now occupied by a forested upland. Great Beaver Lake was formed by the meltwater of a large glacier that has since retreated. The lake has a well-defined shore, and its basin is now occupied by forested upland. Great Beaver Lake is a shallow, low-relief area with a maximum depth of 8 m. The lake is a glacially-formed, highly-dissected catchment. Bedrock in places is exposed, and bedrock rises and hollows are truncated by erosion. Great Beaver Lake was a morphometrically-deep, small lake with an area of approximately 1.6 km² and a maximum depth of 8 m, with a maximum catchment area of 135 km². The lake was deglaciated when the lake reached water level, and its basin is now occupied by a forested upland. Great Beaver Lake was formed by the meltwater of a large glacier that has since retreated. The lake has a well-defined shore, and its basin is now occupied by forested upland. Great Beaver Lake is a shallow, low-relief area with a maximum depth of 8 m.