COASTAL PHOTOGRAPH BY DOUGLAS R. GRANT

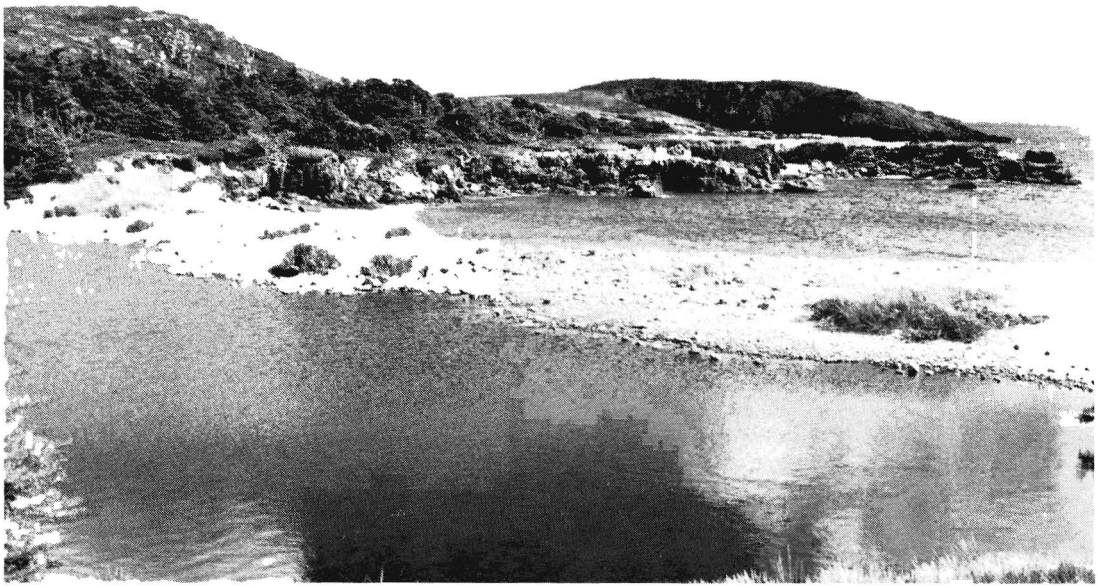

PHOTO 14. Raised Intertidal Abrasion Platform, Wild Cove, Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia, Canada. Common along the Atlantic coast of eastern Canada, this feature cuts across Precambrian to Paleozoic bedrock, and serves as a useful datum for subdividing the Quaternary sequence and for assessing crustal movements. It is assigned on stratigraphic grounds to the sea level maximum of the last interglaciation (*i.e.* Stage 5e; Eemian or Sangamonian). At 4-6 m elevation above its modern counterpart it compares with similar features in nonglaciated areas. Wisconsinan drifts are usually stacked up on it; here the till, which is lodged in the lee of a rock crag or former sea stack, is attributed to onshore flow of an ice dome formerly located on the emergent shelf. Horizontal along the outer coast, the platform rises northward to 17 m in the Gulf of St. Lawrence because of incomplete glacio-isostatic readjustment. At one place it is cut by a neotectonic fault with a throw of 14 m.

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