

COMPARISON OF THE THREE TILL TYPES

PROPERTY	LODGEMENT	MELTOUT	FLOW
Thickness	one to few m constant over extent	cm to several m several may be stacked	highly variable cm to m stacked to 10's m
Lateral Extent	very local (m) to km ²	100's m ² to 100's km ²	few m's
Material	multimodal size diamicton	multimodal size diamicton w /lens	polymodal diamicton w/lens redistribution of fines
Sorting	very poor, with clast clusters	overall very poor locally good	very poor some grading
Inhomogeneities	very few, sheared subhorizontal jointing vertical joints	-inclusions may be large, both connected and isolated -small scale, stratification	stratified sediments between lobes. incorporated seds
Boundaries	base and top planar and abrupt	base planar top variable, gradational	variable, fills depressions may have load casts
Associated sediments Above	any glaciogenic sediment	meltwater deposits, flow till	commonly uppermost but may be related to any glaciogenic deposit.
Below	underlying sediments, either glacial or nonglacial	lodgement till or any of the sediments under a lodgement till	any glaciogenic sediment
Strength	overconsolidated	normal to over- consolidated	normal to overconsolidated from desiccation
Permeability	low except though fractures	variable	relatively permeable
Density	high	lower and more variable than lodgement till	lower than parent till

modified from Dreimanis, 1988