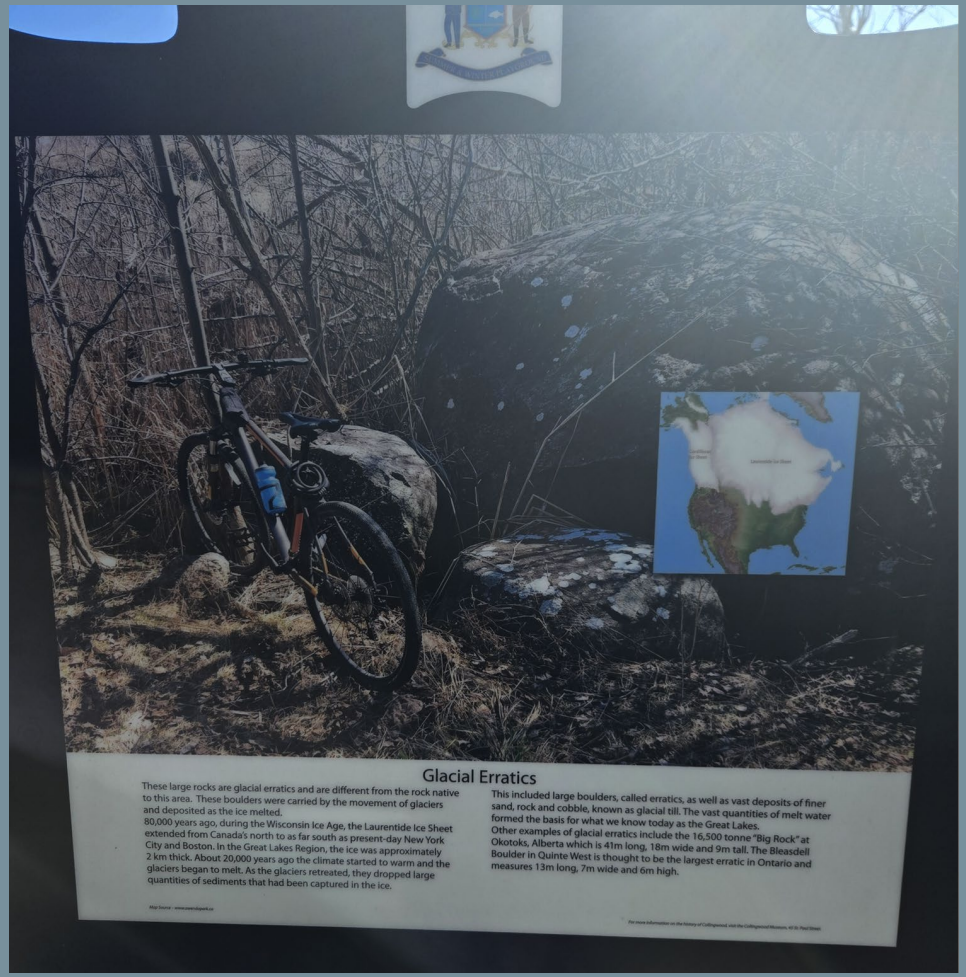
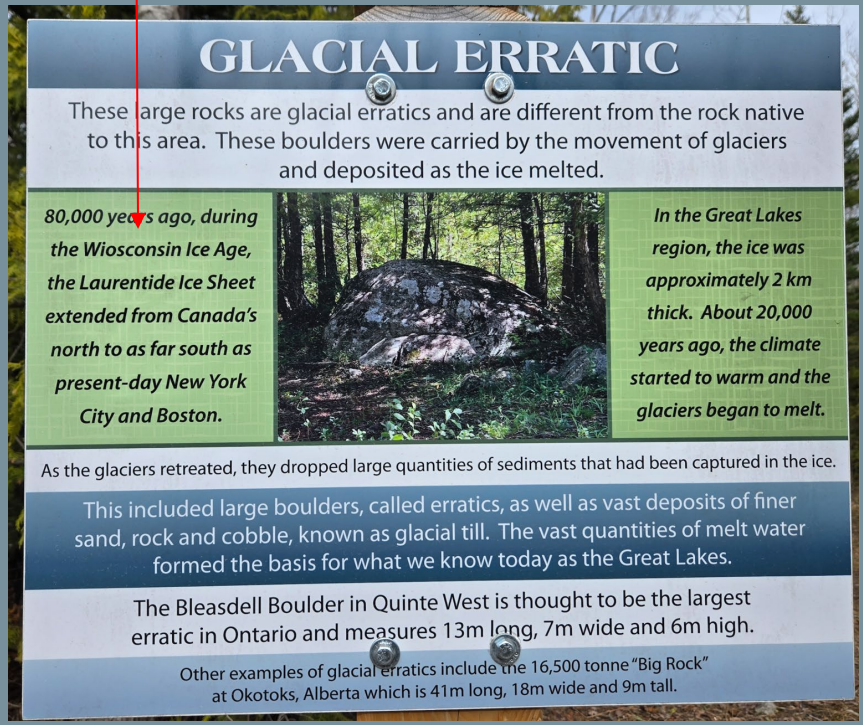

Glacial Erratics
These large rocks are glacial erratics and are different from the rock native to this area. These boulders were carried by the movement of glaciers and deposited as the ice melted.
80,000 years ago, during the Wisconsin Ice Age, the Laurentide Ice Sheet extended from Canada's north to as far south as present-day New York City and Boston. In the Great Lakes Region, the ice was approximately 2 km thick. About 20,000 years ago the climate started to warm and the glaciers began to melt. As the glaciers retreated, they dropped large quantities of sediments that had been captured in the ice.
This included large boulders, called erratics, as well as vast deposits of finer sand, rock and cobble, known as glacial till. The vast quantities of melt water formed the basis for what we know today as the Great Lakes.
Other examples of glacial erratics include the 16,500 tonne "Big Rock" at Okotoks, Alberta which is 41m long, 18m wide and 9m tall. The Bleasdell Boulder in Quinte West is thought to be the largest erratic in Ontario and measures 13m long, 7m wide and 6m high.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