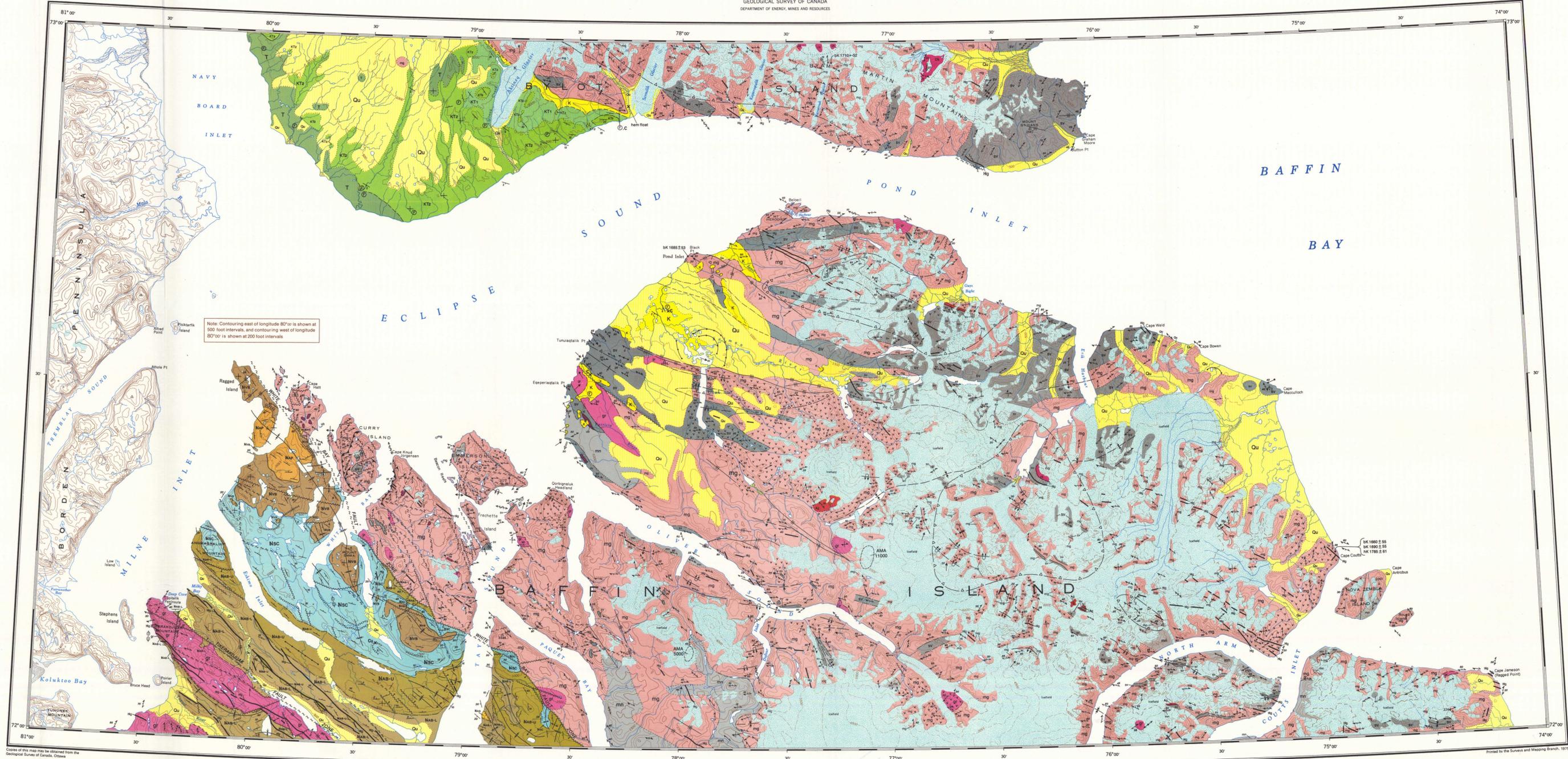
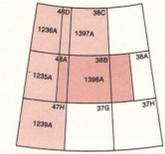


LEGEND

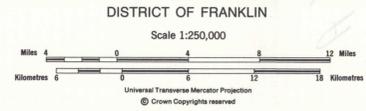
- QUATERNARY**
PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT
Qu Mostly unconsolidated glacial drift; minor associated marine, lake, river, and bog deposits. Includes some weathered bedrock (regolith) mainly in areas underlain by Cretaceous-Eocene strata.
- CRETACEOUS AND TERTIARY**
ECLIPSE GROUP (K to T)
T Fossiliferous shale and mudstone, grey to black, minor dark grey siltstone and sandstone, local cone-in-cone structures and ripple marks.
- CRETACEOUS AND TERTIARY**
UPPER CRETACEOUS TO EOCENE
KT2 Arkosic sandstone, poorly sorted, buff to olive green, commonly calcite cemented, very thin to thick-bedded; minor shale and locally carbonaceous siltstone; rare coal lenses; ripple-marks, concretions and crossbedding locally abundant.
- CRETACEOUS**
KT1 Subgreywacke, quartzwacke, mudstone and siltstone, buff to olive green, very thin to thin-bedded, commonly calcite cemented, local carbonaceous plant remains, mudcracks, crossbedding and hematite staining.
- CRETACEOUS**
K White orthoquartzite and arkosic sandstone, weakly cemented, poorly sorted, white to reddish brown, thin to very thick-bedded; fine-grained to pebbly; minor shale and siltstone, and pebble conglomerate; coal.
- HADRYNIAN**
FRANKLIN DYKES: tholeiitic diabase
- HELKIAN**
NECHULIKAN GROUP
NAP ATHOLE POINT FORMATION: argillaceous limestone, calcareous shale and siltstone, dark grey to black, thinly laminated to thin bedded; minor limestone, sandstone, greywacke, and stromatolitic chert.
NVB VICTOR BAY FORMATION: Upper member: dolomite, edgewise breccia, dolomite intrafossiliferous conglomerate; light grey, poorly bedded to massive; large bioherms in uppermost part. Lower member: edgewise conglomerate and breccia, argillaceous to calcareous dolomite, shale, argillaceous limestone; grey to black, thinly bedded to massive; ripple-marks and cross-bedding in sandy beds.
Nsc SOCIETY CLIFFS FORMATION: dolomite, light to medium grey, thin bedded to massive, commonly stromatolitic, interbedded varicoloured shale, siltstone, sandstone and gypsum; minor conglomerate, breccia, chert.
NAB-U ARCTIC BAY FORMATION: Upper member: shale, dolomite, sandstone; minor limestone, green shale, argillaceous shale, grey to pebbly conglomerate, sandy dolomite, dolomite, breccia, chert and cherty dolomite, stromatolitic dolomite; abundant mudcracks, ripple-marks and crossbedding.
NAB-L Lower member: shale and siltstone, dark grey to black, locally greenish, fissile (graphitic); abundant mudcracks, ripple-marks and crossbedding; minor sandstone and dolomite; rare quartz and conglomerate.
NAS ADAMS SOUND FORMATION: quartz sandstone, light grey, very fine- to medium-grained, thin to thick-bedded, crossbedded; minor quartz-pebble conglomerate, cherty shale.
- LATE APHEBIAN**
AG Massive granite to granodiorite, chiefly quartz monzonite; fine- to coarse-grained.
- ARCHEAN AND APHEBIAN**
GK Charnockite to granodiorite (hypersthene granite to hypersthene granodiorite), chiefly monzonitic; foliated, strongly lineated, sheared, blastoporphyratic, greasy grey to green.
Gf Foliated granite-granodiorite, chiefly quartz monzonite; pink to greyish pink, locally porphyroblastic.
mg Banded migmatite; light to dark greenish grey and black.
ub Ultrabasic rocks.
sv Metasedimentary and metovolcanic rocks; very thin to thickly banded, light grey to dark greenish grey, quartz-biotite-feldspar gneiss, and amphibolite.
mn Nebulitic granodiorite to quartz monzonite gneiss; foliated, light grey to light pinkish grey.



Geology by G. D. Jackson, 1967, 1968; S. L. Blusson, W. J. Crawford, A. Davidson, W. C. Morgan, 1968; W. L. Davidson, 1954, 1963
Compilation and interpretation by G. D. Jackson and A. Davidson, completed in 1973
To accompany GSC Paper 74-25 by G. D. Jackson, A. Davidson and W. C. Morgan
Geological cartography by I. A. Coulthart, Geological Survey of Canada
Any revisions or additional geological information known to the user would be welcomed by the Geological Survey of Canada
Base-map assembled by the Geological Survey of Canada from maps published at the same scale by the Surveys and Mapping Branch in 1955, 1966
Copies of the topographical editions of this map may be obtained from the Canada Map Office, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa
The daily change of the North Magnetic Pole causes the magnetic compass to be very erratic in this area
Elevations in feet above mean sea-level



MAP 1396A
GEOLOGY
POND INLET AND NOVA ZEMBLA ISLAND
DISTRICT OF FRANKLIN



MAP 1396A

NOT TO BE TAKEN FROM LIBRARY
NE PAS SORTIR DE LA BIBLIOTHÈQUE

1396A