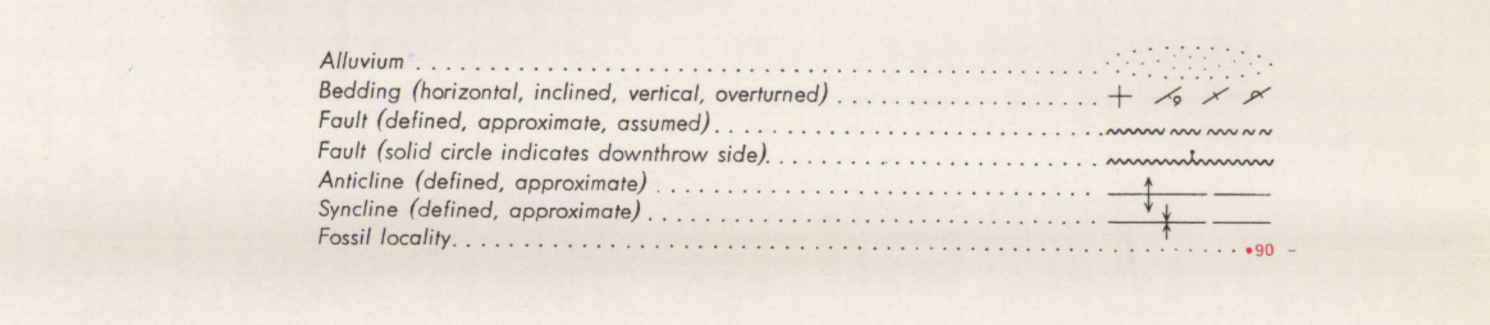


- LEGEND**
- CRETACEOUS AND TERTIARY**
- 30 BEAUFORT FORMATION: non-marine sand and gravel, abundant fossil wood
 - 29 EUREKA SOUND FORMATION: non-marine sand
 - 25 UPPER CRETACEOUS KANGIK FORMATION: grey marine shale
 - 24 LOWER OR UPPER CRETACEOUS HASSEL FORMATION: red and brown non-marine sandstone and sand
 - 23 LOWER CRETACEOUS CHRISTOPHER FORMATION: marine shale, siltstone and fine-grained sandstone
 - 22 SACHSEN FORMATION: white, yellow, and brown non-marine sandstone, grit and conglomerate, coal, variably tilted, 22a, includes 23
 - 21 UPPER JURASSIC AND LOWER CRETACEOUS MOVED BAY FORMATION: grey, greenish grey and brown marine sandstone and sand, grey shale with calcareous concretions
 - 20 MIDDLE AND UPPER JURASSIC WILKINS FORMATION: grey and green sand, dusky red sandstone, grey micaceous shale, marine and non-marine, on Mackenzie Island and Borden Island lower part is grey marine shale 20a, includes 20
 - 19 LOWER JURASSIC BORDEN ISLAND FORMATION: green and red sand and sandstone, marine
 - 18 UPPER TRIASSIC HEBERG FORMATION: marine and (?) non-marine grey and brown sandstone
 - 17 LOWER TRIASSIC SCHEI POINT FORMATION: marine grey calcareous sandstone, limestone, sand
 - 16 LOWER TRIASSIC BORNE FORMATION: red, brown, and white, non-marine (?) sandstone and conglomerate
- PERMIAN**
- 15 ASSISTANCE FORMATION: green, grey and dusky red sandstone, grey chert, grey limestone, marine, 15a, includes 14
 - 14 LOWER PERMIAN SABINE BAY FORMATION: green and grey calcareous sandstone, limestone, grey clay, marine, upper beds include non-marine sandstone and conglomerate
- PENNSYLVANIAN**
- 12 CANYON FORD FORMATION: red, brown, and orange sandstone and conglomerate, thin limestone beds near base, marine and (?) non-marine
 - 13 PENNSYLVANIAN OYSTER, limestone
- DEVONIAN**
- 11 MIDDLE DEVONIAN GRIPER BAY FORMATION: green, grey, and white, commonly calcareous, non-marine sandstone, siltstone, shale, and thin coal seams, marine bands of brown calcareous sandstone
 - 10 MIDDLE DEVONIAN NICLA BAY FORMATION: white, yellow, and red, non-marine sandstone, 10a, includes upper beds of 9
 - 9 MIDDLE DEVONIAN WEATHERALL FORMATION: mostly grey, marine, and non-marine sandstone, siltstone, and shale, 9a, 9b, 9c, 9d, 9e, 9f, 9g, 9h, 9i, 9j, 9k, 9l, 9m, 9n, 9o, 9p, 9q, 9r, 9s, 9t, 9u, 9v, 9w, 9x, 9y, 9z
 - 8 LOWER DEVONIAN BLUE FORD FORMATION: grey limestone
- ORDOVICIAN AND SILURIAN**
- 4 UPPER ORDOVICIAN TO UPPER SILURIAN CAPE PHILIPS FORMATION: grey and black granitic shale, conglomerates, calcareous beds and concretions
 - 3 MIDDLE ORDOVICIAN CORNWALLS FORMATION: grey dolomite and limestone
 - 2 LOWER ORDOVICIAN TO UPPER SILURIAN IBBETT BAY FORMATION: black argillaceous shale, argillite, and chert, minor dolomite
 - 1 LOWER ORDOVICIAN AND (?) EARLIER CANADBERT FORMATION: limestone, silt dolomite, edge-wise conglomerate, calcareous sandstone
 - 6 UPPER SILURIAN KITSON FORMATION: black granitic shale, conglomerates, limestone, calcareous siltstone
 - 5 ORDOVICIAN (?) AND SILURIAN Grey limestone and dolomite
 - 7 SILURIAN Grey dolomite



Note 1. In Southwestern Melville Island small uncoloured outliers of the Hasselet and Christopher Formations (Map- and 22a) are probably present.

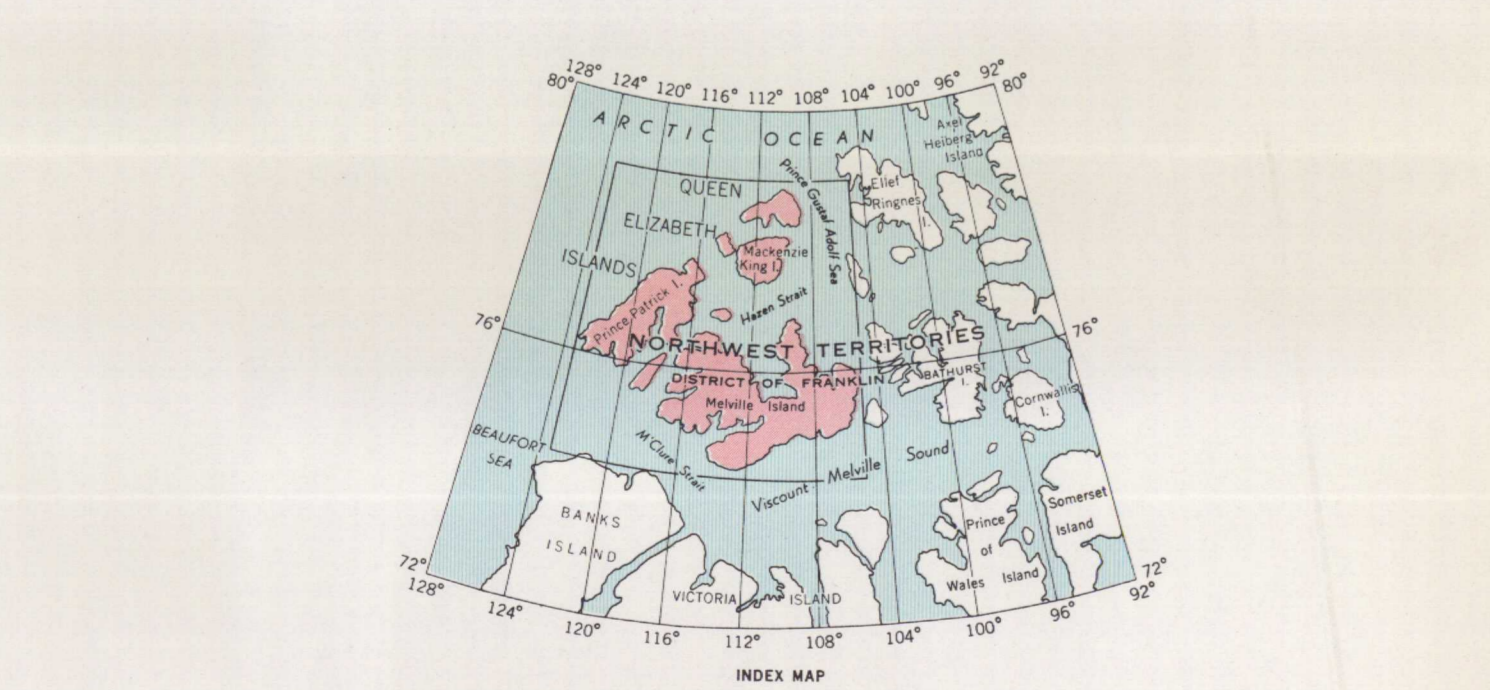
Note 2. Between Cambridge Hills and Regins Range the geological structure is more complicated than shown on the map.

Geology by E.T. Toner, 1954, 1955, 1959 and R. Thomsen and E.T. Toner, 1958

Settlement with Flag Office: Sand, sand and mud, or mud.

Cartography by the Geological Survey of Canada, 1963

To accompany G.S.C. Memoir 332, by E.T. Toner and R. Thomsen



GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND TECHNICAL SURVEYS

MARSHALLA
GEOLOGY
WESTERN QUEEN ELIZABETH ISLANDS
DISTRICT OF FRANKLIN

Scale: One Inch to Eight Miles = 1:63,360

0 5 10 15 20 Miles