

LEGEND

GENOZOIC	
PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT	Undifferentiated alluvial and deltaic sand; marine beach deposits; cobbles and boulders; may include Tertiary deposits
CRETACEOUS (?) AND TERTIARY	UPPER CRETACEOUS (?) AND TERTIARY
12	EUREKA SOUND FORMATION: sandstone, siltstone; interbedded silty shale and conglomerate; includes undifferentiated clay and silt; sands with partly carbonized wood, and lignite, non-marine (200+)
CRETACEOUS	UPPER CRETACEOUS
11	KANLUK FORMATION: dark grey shale; some siltstone, sandstone, and sand; marine (650)
LOWER OR UPPER CRETACEOUS	Gabbro, diorite
10	HASSEL FORMATION: sandstone, siltstone, shale; some coal; non-marine (1800+)
LOWER CRETACEOUS	CHRISTOPHER FORMATION: grey to black shale; minor siltstone and limestone; marine (1540)
6	ISACHSEN FORMATION: sandstone, sand, grey shale, siltstone; some coal; local conglomerate; mainly non-marine (3250)
JURASSIC (?) AND CRETACEOUS	AWINGAK FORMATION: grey sand, sandy shale; minor coal, conglomerate, and dolomite; non-marine (1500+)
5	DEER BAY FORMATION: black shale; minor siltstone and sandstone; marine (500+)
JURASSIC	JAEGER FORMATION: varicoloured sandstone, pebbly sandstone, sand; marine (1000)
TRIASSIC AND (?) JURASSIC	HEIBERG FORMATION: sand, sandstone, mudstone; some coal; mainly non-marine (2000+)
PENNSYLVANIAN AND/OR PERMIAN	Gypsum; minor limestone; includes blocks of lava flows; some included gabbro may be of Cretaceous age
Figures in parentheses are approximate thicknesses of formations in feet	
Note: New formation names used here will be properly defined in a Memoir being prepared.	
On Lougheed Island, a lower shale unit is tentatively referred to the Kanguk formation, and three upper units, siltstone, sandstone and siltstone, are tentatively referred to the Eureka formation.	
Northwesternmost Ellef Ringnes Island is probably underlain by the Belcher formation.	
A descriptive summary of the geology of the area as a whole has already been given by Fortier ² and for the area from Dee Bay to Isachsen Dome by Heywood ³ .	
¹ Tesser, E. T. (1950): Geological Reconnaissance, Prince Patrick, Ellesmere and Western Melville Islands, Arctic Archipelago, Northwest Territories; Geol. Surv., Canada, Paper 55-5.	
² Fortier, Y.O. (1937): The Arctic Archipelago; Geol. Surv., Canada, Economic Geol. Ser. 1, (4th Ed.), pp. 393-442.	
³ Heywood, W. W. (1957): Isachsen Area, Ellef Ringnes Island, District of Franklin, Northwest Territories; Geol. Surv., Canada, Paper 56-8.	

Geological boundary in area investigated in detail (arrow indicates direction of dip)

Geological boundary established from the air or from air photographs (arrow indicates direction of dip)

Limit of geological mapping

Bedding (horizontal, inclined, vertical, overturned)

Bedding trend with indicated direction of dip

Fault (defined, approximate)

Fault (inclined)

Anticline (arrow indicates direction of plunge)

Syncline (arrow indicates direction of plunge)

Unmapped area

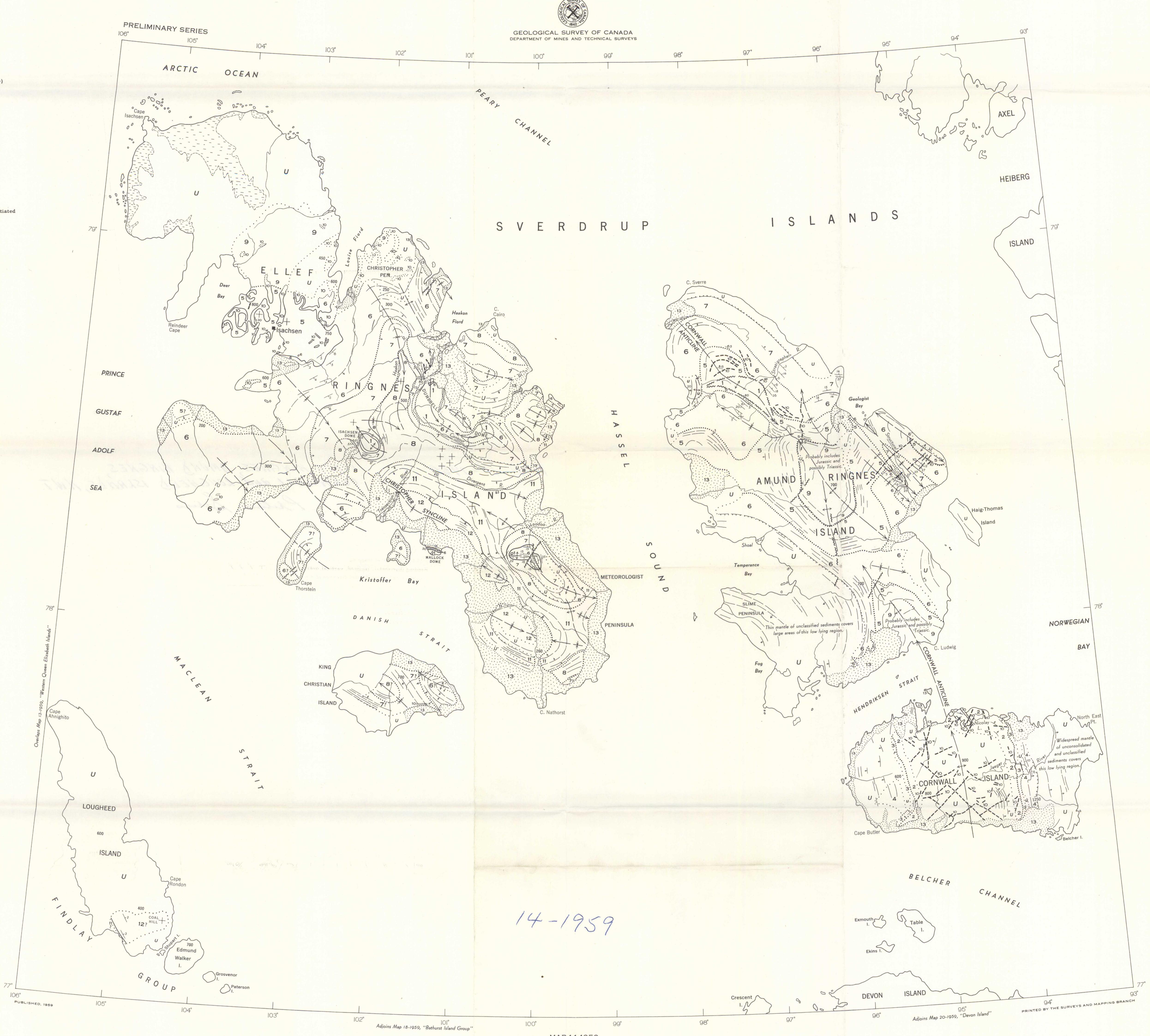
Geology by W. W. Heywood, 1953
Operation Franklin, 1955

Height in feet above mean sea-level 600

Cartography by the Geological Cartography Unit, 1959

In response to public demand for earlier publication, Preliminary Series maps are now being issued in this simplified form, thereby effecting a substantial saving in time. There is no loss of information, but the maps will be clearer to read if all or some of the map-units are hand-coloured.

Air photographs covering this area may be obtained through the National Air Photographic Library, Topographical Survey, Ottawa, Ontario



MAP 14-1959
ELLEF RINGNES, AMUND RINGNES,
CORNWALL AND LOUGHEED ISLANDS

DISTRICT OF FRANKLIN
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Scale: One Inch to Eight Miles = $\frac{1}{506,880}$
Miles

8 4 0 8 16 24
COPIES OF THIS MAP MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE
DIRECTOR, GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA, OTTAWA

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ELLEF RINGNES,
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