

- LEGEND**
- CENOZOIC**
- 17 Ice caps, glaciers
 - 16 Sand, minor silt; marine
- CRETACEOUS (?) AND TERTIARY**
- 15 UPPER CRETACEOUS (?) AND LATER EUREKA SOUND (?) FORMATION: conglomerate, sandstone, coal; non-marine (1,000+)
 - 14 EUREKA SOUND FORMATION: sandstone and siltstone; some shale and coal; non-marine (8,200+)
- CRETACEOUS**
- 12 UPPER CRETACEOUS KANGUK FORMATION: shale, in part with sandstone; mainly marine (825-1,200)
 - 11 LOWER AND/OR UPPER CRETACEOUS STRAND FIORD VOLCANIC FORMATION: basalt, agglomerate (20-710)
 - 10 HASSEL FORMATION: sandstone, in part carbonaceous, and shale; mainly non-marine (200-1,420)
 - 9 LOWER CRETACEOUS CHRISTOPHER FORMATION: shale, calcareous mudstone, sandstone; minor tuff; marine (3,000)
 - 8 ISACHSEN FORMATION: sandstone, siltstone, shale; some carbonaceous shale, siltstone, conglomerate, and coal; local agglomerate non-marine (700-4,500)
- MESOZOIC**
- 7 JURASSIC AND CRETACEOUS UPPER JURASSIC AND LOWER CRETACEOUS DEER BAY FORMATION: shale; some calcareous mudstone, ferruginous mudstone, and sandstone; marine (850-2,800)
 - 6 JURASSIC UPPER JURASSIC AWINGAK FORMATION: sandstone, in part non-marine, shale; marine (250-1,000)
 - 5 LOWER AND UPPER JURASSIC SAVIK FORMATION: shale, calcareous mudstone; marine (300-900)
 - 4 TRIASSIC AND (?) JURASSIC UPPER TRIASSIC AND (?) LOWER JURASSIC HEIBERG FORMATION: sandstone, silty sandstone, and shale; coal; marine beds in lower part (1,500-7-4,600)
 - 3 TRIASSIC 3a, 3b, BLIND FIORD FORMATION: 3a, siltstone and silty shale (4,000); 3b, sandy shale and sandstone; 3c-3k, BLAA MOUNTAIN FORMATION: 3c, black shale, siltstone, and silty sandstone; marine (8,200); 3d, shale and sandstone; 3e, black shale; minor limestone; 3f, calcareous and non-calcareous shale; minor sandstone and limestone; 3g, sandstone and shale; 3h, shale; minor limestone and sandstone; 3i, shale; some sandstone; 3j, undifferentiated Triassic; shale and sandstone
- PALAEZOIC**
- 2 PERMIAN 2a, shale, silty shale, argillite; some siltstone; marine (1,700+); 2b, limestone; some cherty limestone and chert; 2c, vesicular and amygdaloidal basic lavas
 - 1 PENNSYLVANIAN AND/OR PERMIAN 1 Cypsum; some limestone; local basic igneous rocks
- 13 Undifferentiated

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.

A descriptive summary of the geology of the area has already been given by Fortier.

Fortier, Y.O. (1957): The Arctic Archipelago: Geol. Surv., Canada, Economic Geol. Ser. 1, (4th Ed.), pp. 393-442.

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)

Bedding trend with indicated direction of dip

Fault (defined, approximate)

Anticline (arrow indicates direction of plunge)

Syncline (arrow indicates direction of plunge)

Unmapped area

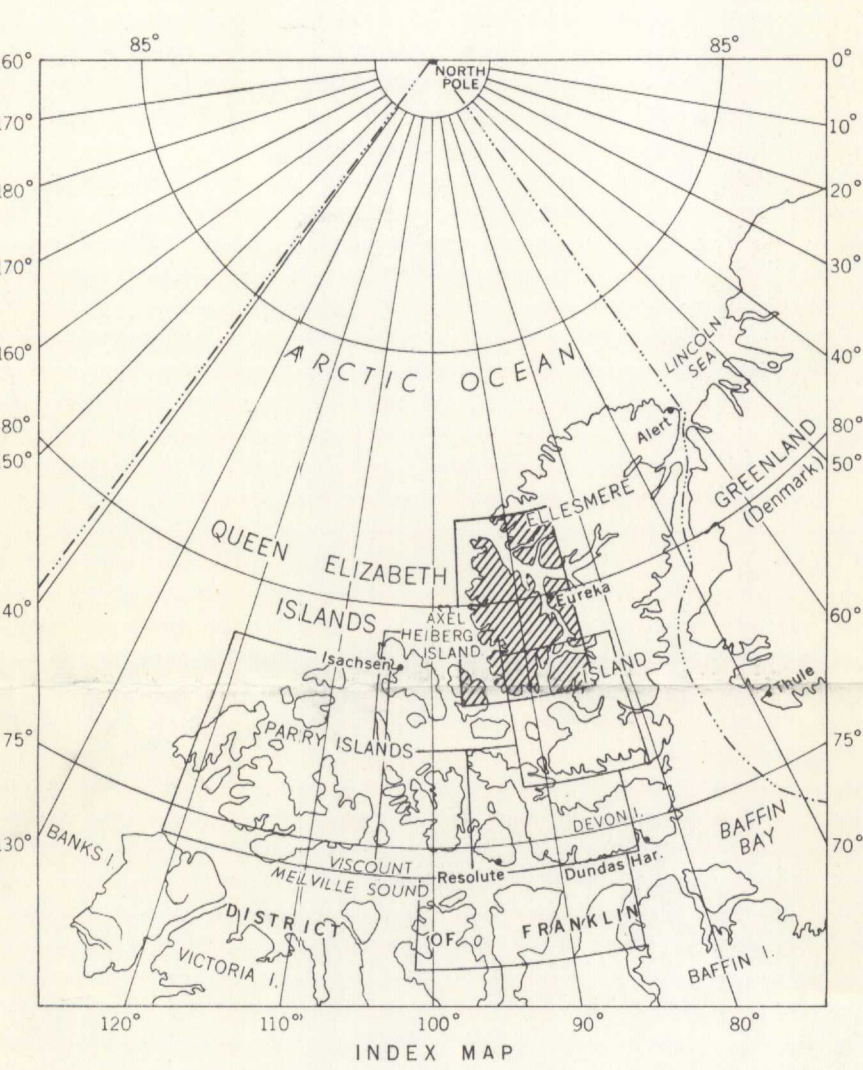
Geology by Personnel of Operation Franklin, 1955

Cartography by the Geological Survey of Canada, 1959

Geographical names subject to revision

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

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.



MAP 36-1959
GEOLOGY
AXEL HEIBERG AND STOR ISLANDS
DISTRICT OF FRANKLIN
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Scale: One Inch to Eight Miles = 1/806,880 Miles

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