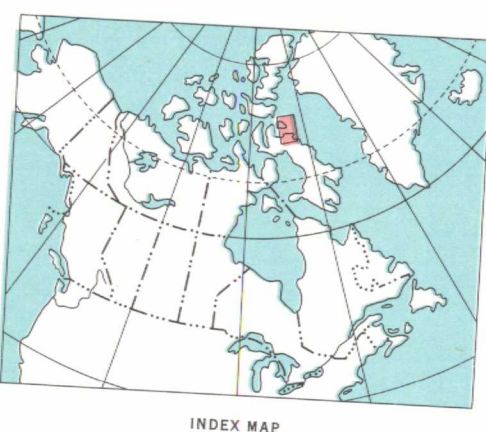


COMMON MAP-UNIT DESIGNATIONS						
Symbol	Name	Material	Estimated Thickness	Topography	Drainage	Comments
Ap	Alluvial floodplain	Gravel, sand, minor silt	1-10 +m	Floodplain with low bordering terraces, commonly braided.	Intermittent discharge through braided channels.	Periodic flooding. Polygonal and linear furrows, probably underlain by ice wedges, on surfaces above normal river level.
At	Alluvial terrace	Gravel, sand	5-20 +m	Terraces	Surface drainage, local gully.	Polygonal and linear frost cracks. Pore ice.
Af	Alluvial fan	Boulders, gravel, sand	2-20 +m	Gentle to moderate (1- 12°) sloping fan. Terraces and steep bluffs if near fiord, with rapidly falling base level	One or more shifting channels.	Peak discharge during spring run-off. Bed-load boulders may exceed 2 m diameter
Cs	Colluvium (solifluction)	Colluvium derived almost entirely from till or bedrock detritus	1-2 +m	Slopes 1-40°; solifluction lobes and terraces on slopes >5°	Surface seepage, often in shallow subparallel runs.	Mass movement by solifluction.
Cf	Talus/colluvial fans		1-10 +m	Slopes 25-45°		
Wr	Marine deposits, beach ridges	Sand or gravel over silt. Silt and clay in swales and estuarine flats	1-5 +m	Low ridges with intervening swales. Flights of ridges common. Estuarine flats,	Beach deposits well drained. Raised estuarine deposits may be poorly drained.	Beach deposits generally well sorted granular materials. Estuarine and subbeach deposits fine grained
Lp	Lacustrine plain	Silt, sand, gravel	5 +m	Proglacial lake basins contained within fiords or narrow valleys. Strandlines, perched deltas, and cross-valley moraines are the most prominent features (cross-valley moraines are included in Mr category).	Surface drainage, local gully to river in valley bottom	Silt present where recent glacier-dammed lakes have drained. Most deposits are reworked same terraces, ice-contact deltas, etc.
Gp Gt	Glaciofluvial plain (sandur), terrace Kame terrace	Sand, gravel, minor silt	5-100 +m	Flat to gently sloping plain or terraces, broken by kettle holes, braided channels (abandoned if not adjacent to ice), low scarps.	Surface drainage, gully in steep bluffs adjacent to modern streams.	Polygonal and linear frost cracks.
Mp Mv Mpv	Moraine plain Ground moraine	Featureless glacial till; typically consists of sand and boulder-size material with some silt, especially adjacent to tide-water. Locally may include some felsenmeer.	Mp: 2-20 m Mv: 0-2 m Mpv: 1-20 m	Flat to low rolling, grades into Cs as slope increases. Includes segments of moraine ridges and channels too small to be mapped separately.	Surface seepage in shlglow dendritic or subparallel runs.	Moraine veneer general; some areas of felsenmeer. Thick till (Mp) adjacent to moraine ridge belts and on coastal foreland. Patterned ground universal on thicker till
Mr Mc Mh	Ridged, channelled moraine; and moraines	Glacial till as above	5 +m. Possibly 200 +m in underwater ridges.	Individual or compound, straight to sinuous ridges, often with associated meltwater channels cut into till or bedrock.	Ridges well drained. Channels may be poorly drained, and accumulate peat deposits.	Mainly in Cockburn Moraine System across fiord heads and on the coastal foreland
R	Bedrock	Granites, gneisses and migmatites on most of northeast Baffin Island. Sandstones, siltstones, shales, limestone, and dolomite south and west of Pond Inlet and in western Bylot Island. Granulites in central and eastern Bylot Island		Outcrops present in all but alluvial, glaciofluvial, and thick till units.		

GENETIC CATEGORY
A - alluvial
C - colluvial
M - marine
L - lacustrine
G - glaciofluvial
M - moraine
R - rock

MORPHOLOGICAL MODIFIER
v - veneer
p - plain
h - hummocky
r - ridged
t - terraced
e - eroded, gullied
c - channelled
f - fans
s - solifluction

The map-unit designator is a combination of a genetic category and one or more morphological modifiers. Where the areas of two or more map units are too small to be delineated separately at the map scale, mixed units are used. A common combination is Mv and R; the unit comprising over 50% of the total area is shown first; where the secondary unit comprises 49-20% the combination is shown as MvR; where the secondary unit comprises less than 20%, the combination is shown as Mv.R.



Geology by D.A. Hodgson and G.M. Haselton, 1968
To accompany Paper 74-20 by D.A. Hodgson and G.M. Haselton
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.

MAP 1395A
PAPER 74-20
**SURFICIAL GEOLOGY OF
NORTHEASTERN BAFFIN ISLAND**
DISTRICT OF FRANKLIN
Scale 1:500,000
Miles 8 0 8 16 24 Miles
Kilometres 12 0 12 24 36 Kilometres
Universal Transverse Mercator Projection
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Copies of the topographical edition of this map may be obtained
from the Canada Map Office, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa.
Magnetic declination 1974 varies from 67°30' Westerly at centre of West edge to 65°24' Westerly at centre of east edge.
Mean annual change 22.3' easterly.
Elevations in feet above mean sea-level

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