GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES

LEGEND

SEDIMENTARY AND VOLCANIC ROCKS

CENOZOIC

QUATERNARY

Q — *Stream, deltaic, glacial and marine beach sediments (mapped only where underlying bedrock geology cannot be inferred with reasonable certainty)*

MESOZOIC

CRETACEOUS
LOWER CRETACEOUS

Kc — *CHRISTOPHER FORMATION: dark coloured shale; minor siltstone, sandstone, and mudstone*

Ki — *ISACHSEN FORMATION: sandstone; minor shale, siltstone, conglomerate*

JURASSIC AND CRETACEOUS
UPPER JURASSIC AND LOWER CRETACEOUS

JKd — *DEER BAY FORMATION: dark coloured shale; minor siltstone, sandstone and mudstone*

JURASSIC

J — *Jurassic Undivided (see note 1): AWINGAK FORMATION (Upper Jurassic): sandstone, siltstone; minor shale: SAVIK FORMATION (Lower, Middle and Upper Jurassic): dark coloured shale; sandstone, siltstone*

TRIASSIC
UPPER TRIASSIC

Trh — *HEIBERG FORMATION: sandstone, siltstone; minor shale*

Trs — *SCHEI POINT FORMATION: calcareous siltstone, sandstone (see note 3)*

LOWER TRIASSIC

Trb — *BJORNE FORMATION: sandstone (mainly red); minor siltstone, shale and conglomerate*

PALEOZOIC

PERMIAN
UPPER PERMIAN

Ptf — *TROLD FIORD FORMATION: green sandstone; minor conglomerate, bioclastic limestone and chert*

CARBONIFEROUS AND PERMIAN
UPPER CARBONIFEROUS AND LOWER PERMIAN

CPn — *NANSEN FORMATION: light coloured limestone; minor sandstone, siltstone and shale*

CARBONIFEROUS
LOWER CARBONIFEROUS

Cb — *BORUP FIORD FORMATION: red sandstone and conglomerate; minor siltstone, shale and limestone*

ORDOVICIAN AND SILURIAN
UPPER ORDOVICIAN AND SILURIAN

OSi — *IMINA FORMATION: calcareous greywacke, calcareous siltstone, calcareous slaty shale*

ORDOVICIAN
LOWER AND MIDDLE ORDOVICIAN

Oh — *HAZEN FORMATION: bedded chert; limestone in part argillaceous, silty and sandy; calcareous siltstone; slaty shale; minor breccia, dolomite*

ORDOVICIAN AND/OR CAMBRIAN
LOWER ORDOVICIAN AND/OR CAMBRIAN

€g — *GRANT LAND FORMATION: quartzose and feldspathic sandstone; red, green and grey slate and phyllite; minor conglomerate*
€g1: *may include strata of the Hazen Formation*

CARBONIFEROUS AND PERMIAN
UPPER CARBONIFEROUS AND LOWER PERMIAN

CPbc — *BELCHER CHANNEL FORMATION: limestone; minor siltstone and sandstone*

CARBONIFEROUS
UPPER CARBONIFEROUS

Cc — *CANYON FIORD FORMATION: red sandstone, siltstone, limestone, conglomerate*

Geological boundary (defined, approximate, assumed)
Bedding, tops known (inclined) 30
Bedding (from air photographs or observed from aircraft)
Bedding, tops unknown (inclined: m, dip moderate; s, steep; from ground observation and air photographs) m,s
Fault (defined, approximate; solid circle indicates downthrow side)
Thrust fault (defined; teeth indicate upthrust side)
Anticline (defined; arrow indicates direction of plunge)
Syncline (defined; arrow indicates direction of plunge)
Fossil locality 83
Measured section showing approximate line of traverse
Boundary of Quaternary sediments
Geological boundary, fold axis or fault, inferred beneath water, glacier or Quaternary sediments

Geology of Carboniferous and younger rocks by R. Thorsteinsson, 1962, 1963 and E.T. Tozer, 1962

Geology of Silurian and older rocks by H.P. Trettin, 1962

Compilation by R. Thorsteinsson and H.P. Trettin, 1969

NOTES

1. The Lower Jurassic Borden Island Formation has not been observed in the map-area.
2. The unbroken line that separates the Bjorne Formation and Heiberg Formation in the territory south of the head of Tanquary Fiord may be regarded as representing a thin development of the Schei Point Formation.
3. The Schei Point Formation in this map-area consists mainly of calcareous sandstone that varies from about 50 to over 100 feet in thickness. The sandstone represents the Late Triassic *Gryphaea* bed, uppermost unit of the Schei Point. Middle Triassic strata that are represented in normal developments of the formation are missing.
4. The Belcher Channel Formation apparently oversteps the Canyon Fiord Formation beneath the ice cap.
5. The section of Belcher Channel Formation measured at locality 83 comprises Upper Carboniferous strata only.

Geological cartography by the Institute of Sedimentary and Petroleum Geology, Geological Survey of Canada, 1971

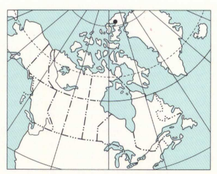
Horizontal control point
Intermittent stream
Lake, indefinite
Dry river bed with channel
Icefield, glacier
Contours (interval 500 feet)
Moraine, scree

Topographic base-map at the same scale published by the Surveys and Mapping Branch in 1967, with revisions by the Institute of Sedimentary and Petroleum Geology, 1971

The daily change of the North Magnetic Pole causes the magnetic compass to be very erratic in this area

Published, 1971
Copies of this map may be obtained from the Geological Survey of Canada, Ottawa

Printed by the Surveys and Mapping Branch

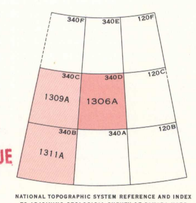


INDEX MAP

MAP 1306A
GEOLOGY
TANQUARY FIORD
DISTRICT OF FRANKLIN

Scale 1:250,000

Miles 4 0 4 8 12 Miles
Kilometres 6 0 6 12 18 Kilometres



NATIONAL TOPOGRAPHIC SYSTEM REFERENCE AND INDEX TO ADJOINING GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA MAPS

1306A

MAP 1306A
TANQUARY FIORD
DISTRICT OF FRANKLIN

306R

N.W.T. TANQUARY FIORD
1:250,000
1971
MAP 1306A