

**LEGEND**

**SEDIMENTARY ROCKS**

**CENOZOIC**

**QUATERNARY**

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

**CRETACEOUS**

**LOWER CRETACEOUS**

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

**JURASSIC (Undivided)**

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

**MESOZOIC**

**TRIASSIC**

**UPPER TRIASSIC**

**Rh** HEIBERG FORMATION: sandstone, siltstone; minor shale

**MIDDLE AND UPPER TRIASSIC**

**Rs** SCHEI POINT FORMATION: calcareous siltstone and sandstone, shale; minor limestone

**LOWER TRIASSIC**

**Rb** BJORNE FORMATION: mainly red sandstone; minor siltstone, shale and conglomerate

**PERMIAN**

**UPPER PERMIAN**

**Pd** DEGERBÖLS FORMATION: light coloured limestone; minor chert

**LOWER PERMIAN**

**Pv** VAN HAUEN FORMATION: dark coloured shale, chert and siltstone

**Pa** ASSISTANCE FORMATION: sandstone; minor siltstone and limestone

**CARBONIFEROUS AND PERMIAN**

**UPPER CARBONIFEROUS AND LOWER PERMIAN**

**CPbc** BELCHER CHANNEL FORMATION: limestone, sandstone, siltstone

**CARBONIFEROUS**

**UPPER CARBONIFEROUS**

**Cc** CANYON FIORD FORMATION: red sandstone, siltstone; minor limestone and conglomerate

**DEVONIAN**

**UPPER DEVONIAN**

**Dob** OKSE BAY FORMATION: sandstone, siltstone, shale; Dob4, Upper Sandstone and Shale Member: mainly green sandstone, shale and siltstone, minor coal; Dob3, Upper Sandstone Member: light coloured sandstone, mainly orange-weathering; Dob2, Lower Sandstone and Shale Member: red and green sandstone, mudstone, shale and siltstone, recessive; Dob1, Lower Sandstone Member: yellow-orange sandstone, resistant; recessive red shale

**MIDDLE DEVONIAN**

**Dbi** BIRD FIORD FORMATION (Undivided); Dbi2, Upper Member: sandstone, partly calcareous (mainly red or green); Dbi1, Lower Member: limestone, shale (variably quartzose, green-weathering)

**LOWER AND MIDDLE DEVONIAN**

**Dbf** BLUE FIORD FORMATION; Dbf2, Brown Limestone Member; Dbf1, Limestone and Shale Member

**LOWER DEVONIAN**

**De** EIDS FORMATION: silty limestone, calcareous siltstone and shale

**SILURIAN AND DEVONIAN**

**LOWER, MIDDLE AND UPPER SILURIAN AND LOWER DEVONIAN**

**S.Dcp** CAPE PHILLIPS FORMATION: shale, siltstone; minor limestone and dolomite

**ORDOVICIAN AND SILURIAN**

**UPPER ORDOVICIAN AND LOWER SILURIAN**

**Osa** ALLEN BAY FORMATION: dolomite; minor limestone and shale

**ORDOVICIAN**

**MIDDLE ORDOVICIAN**

**CORNWALLIS GROUP**

**Oci, Ocl, Ocd** IRENE BAY FORMATION: limestone, greenish shaly interlayers, recessive; Ocl, THUMB MOUNTAIN FORMATION: limestone, bluff-forming; Ocb, BAY FIORD FORMATION: limestone, dolomite, gypsum-anhydrite, greenish siltstone

**LOWER AND MIDDLE ORDOVICIAN**

**Oe** ELEANOR RIVER FORMATION: limestone

**LOWER ORDOVICIAN**

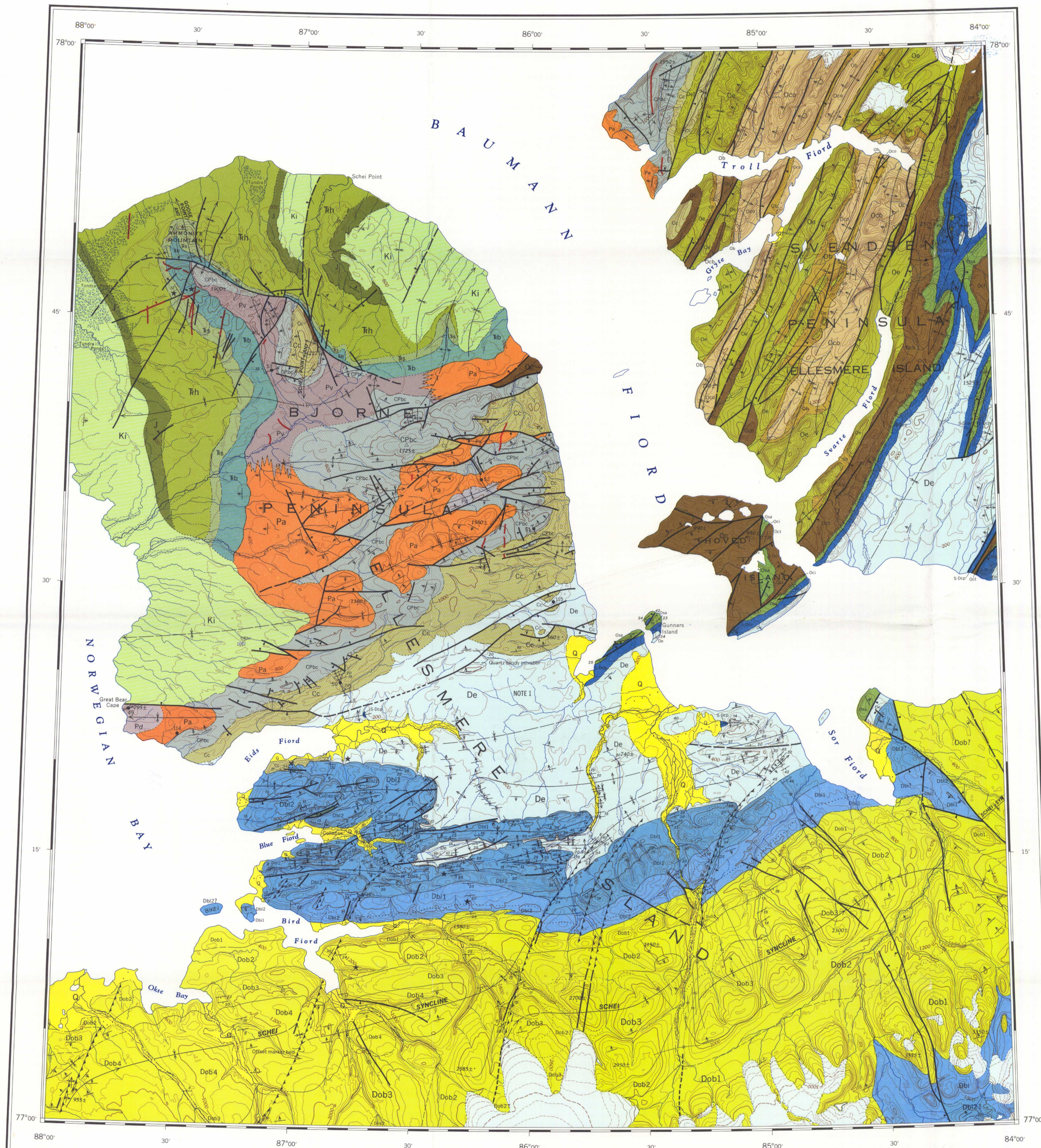
**Ob** BAUMANN FIORD FORMATION: light coloured anhydrite, gypsum; minor limestone

**Oco** COPES BAY FORMATION: limestone, flat-pebble conglomerate; minor anhydrite, gypsum

**INTRUSIVE ROCKS**

**CRETACEOUS**

**Gabbro, diabase, and basalt dykes (solid circle indicates downthrow side of fault intruded by dyke, see note 2)**



**LEGEND**

Geological boundary (defined, approximate, assumed) .....  
 Bedding, tops known (horizontal, inclined) .....  
 Bedding from air photographs or observed from aircraft (inclined, overturned) .....  
 Fault (defined, approximate, assumed; solid circle indicates downthrow side) .....  
 Thrust fault (defined, approximate, assumed; teeth indicate upthrust side; arrows show lateral movement) .....  
 Strike slip fault (arrows show relative movement) .....  
 Lineament .....  
 Multiple fold (trend unknown) .....  
 Anticline (defined, approximate; showing culmination and plunge of axis) .....  
 Syncline (defined, approximate; showing culmination and plunge of axis) .....  
 Geological boundary, fold axis, or fault; inferred beneath water, glacier, or Quaternary sediments .....  
 Boundary of Quaternary sediments .....  
 Measured section showing approximate line of traverse .....  
 Fossil locality .....  
 Line of facies change (approximate) .....  
 Type section (see note 3) .....

Geology of Devonian and older rocks by J. Wm. Kerr, 1962, 1967

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

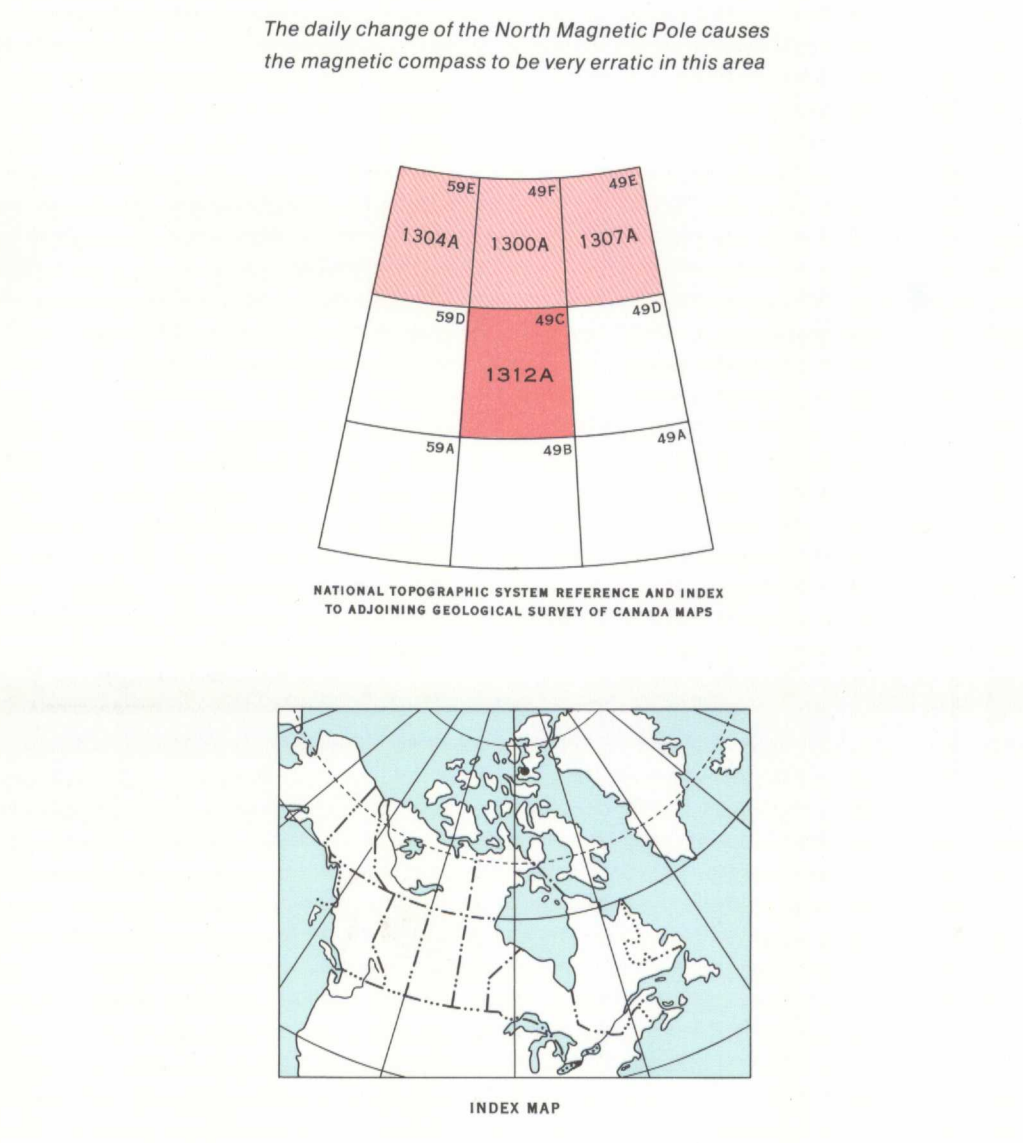
Compilation by J. Wm. Kerr and R. Thorsteinsson, 1971

- NOTES**
- The Eids Formation is incompetent and recessive-weathering. The formation is poorly exposed between Eids Fiord and Baumann Fiord and outcrops are generally confined to stream channels. Exposures examined indicate that the Eids Formation, in this area, is complexly folded and faulted.
  - Basic dykes and sills intrude upper Paleozoic and Mesozoic sediments of the Sverdrup Basin throughout much of Axel Heiberg Island and western Ellesmere Island. They intrude all formations older than, and including the Strand Fiord (volcanic) Formation, but have not been observed to intrude the Upper Cretaceous Kanguk Formation. They are especially common in Mesozoic rocks that predate the Kanguk Formation, and whereas it is possible that more than one episode of intrusion is represented, it is probable that the vast majority of dykes and sills are Cretaceous in age.
  - The larger and more conspicuous dykes are shown on the map, but sills have not been mapped. In this map-area sills occur only in the Belcher Channel and van Hauen Formations in the vicinity of the Goose Point anticline and Schei Point anticline on Bjorne Peninsula. The sills are few in number and generally thin (up to about 50 feet in thickness).

Geological cartography by the Institute of Sedimentary and Petroleum Geology, Geological Survey of Canada, 1972

Intermittent stream .....  
 Dry river bed with channel .....  
 Horizontal control point .....  
 Height in feet above mean sea-level .....  
 Icefield, glacier .....  
 Contours (interval 200 feet) .....

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, 1972



N.W.T. BAUMANN FIORD  
1:250,000  
MAP 1312A  
1972

MAP 1312A  
GEOLOGY  
BAUMANN FIORD  
DISTRICT OF FRANKLIN  
Scale 1:250,000

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

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MAP 1312A  
BAUMANN FIORD  
DISTRICT OF FRANKLIN

1312A