

LEGEND

DEVONIAN
LOWER DEVONIAN
De EIDS FORMATION: calcareous quartz siltstone

ORDOVICIAN, SILURIAN AND DEVONIAN
UPPER ORDOVICIAN, LOWER, MIDDLE AND UPPER SILURIAN AND LOWER DEVONIAN
O-Dcp CAPE PHILLIPS FORMATION: calcareous quartz siltstone, graptolitic shale

ORDOVICIAN AND SILURIAN
UPPER ORDOVICIAN AND LOWER SILURIAN
OSa ALLEN BAY FORMATION: dolomite; minor limestone

ORDOVICIAN
LOWER AND MIDDLE ORDOVICIAN
CORNWALLIS GROUP (Middle)
Irene Bay Formation: limestone, argillaceous limestone;
Thumb Mountain Formation: limestone; Bay Fiord Formation: limestone, sandy and shaly; minor gypsum and anhydrite;
Eleanor River Formation (Lower and Middle): limestone, shaly

LOWER ORDOVICIAN
Ob BAUMANN FIORD FORMATION: anhydrite, gypsum; minor limestone (recessive)
Oco COPES BAY FORMATION: limestone; minor flat-pebble conglomerate, anhydrite and dolomite

CAMBRIAN
MIDDLE CAMBRIAN
Cpg PARRISH GLACIER FORMATION: limestone, shale interbeds; minor sandstone and flat-pebble conglomerate

LOWER CAMBRIAN
Csb SCORESBY BAY FORMATION: dolomite, minor limestone

PROTEROZOIC AND CAMBRIAN
PROTEROZOIC AND LOWER CAMBRIAN
ELLESMERE GROUP (Lower Cambrian)
Kane Basin Formation: sandstone, siltstone;
Rawlings Bay Formation: sandstone and conglomerate;
Ritter Bay Formation: phyllite, dark grey to black;
Archer Fiord Formation: sandstone and conglomerate;
Ella Bay Formation (Proterozoic): dolomite, minor limestone; basal conglomerate;
Kennedy Channel Formation: sandstone, phyllite, limestone, dolomite

PRECAMBRIAN
IP (Undivided): limestone, shale, siltstone

Geological boundary (defined, approximate, assumed)
Bedding, tops known (inclined, vertical)
Bedding (from air-photographs or observed from aircraft, inclined, vertical, overturned)
Trend of lineation
Fault (defined, approximate; solid circle indicates downthrow side)
Fault, uncertain type (defined, approximate, assumed)
Thrust fault (defined, approximate, assumed; teeth indicate upthrust side)
Anticline (defined, approximate, overturned; showing plunge of axis)
Syncline (defined, approximate, overturned; showing plunge of axis)
Fossil locality
Measured section showing section number and approximate line of traverse
Geological boundary, fold axis, or fault, inferred beneath water or glacier
Type section *

Geology by J.Wm. Kerr, 1961, 1962
Compiled by J.Wm. Kerr, 1972

NOTES

1. Section 2 contains the type sections of the Kennedy Channel and Ella Bay Formations. It also contains the type sections of the Ellesmere Group and four of its five members, notably the Archer Fiord, Ritter Bay, Rawlings Bay and Kane Basin Formations. This section has been figured and described in Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 67-27, Part II.

2. This is a thin, dark-weathering horizon that was observed from the air. From a comparison with rocks near Tanquary Fiord it is suspected that this horizon is a cherty shale tongue of the Cape Phillips Formation.

Geological cartography by the Institute of Sedimentary and Petroleum Geology, Geological Survey of Canada, 1973

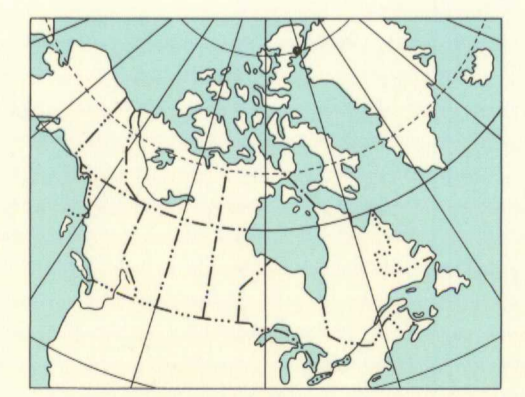
Any revisions or additional geological information known to the user would be welcomed by the Geological Survey of Canada

Copies of the topographic edition of these maps may be obtained from the Canada Map Office, 615 Booth Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E9

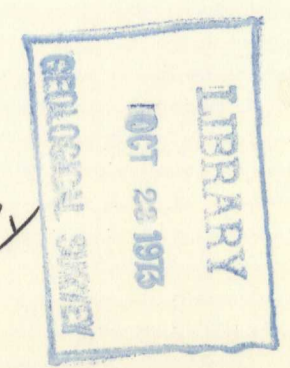
The daily change of the North Magnetic Pole causes the magnetic compass to be very erratic in this area

Elevations in feet above mean sea-level

Copies of this map may be obtained from the Geological Survey of Canada, 601 Booth Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E9 3303 - 33rd Street N.W., Calgary, Alberta T2L 2A7



N.W.T. KENNEDY CHANNEL & LADY FRANKLIN BAY
1:250,000
MAP 1359A
1973

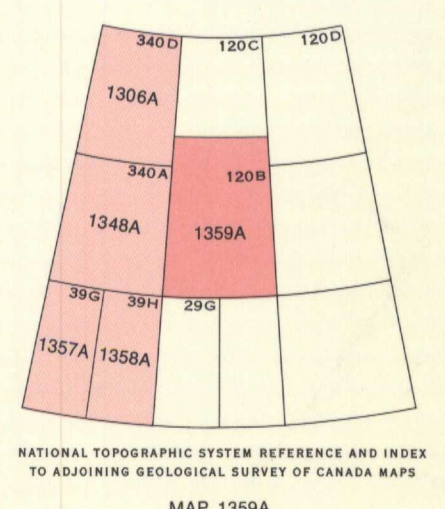


MAP 1359A
GEOLOGY
**KENNEDY CHANNEL
AND LADY FRANKLIN BAY**
DISTRICT OF FRANKLIN

Scale 1:250,000

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

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MAP 1359A
**KENNEDY CHANNEL
AND LADY FRANKLIN BAY**
DISTRICT OF FRANKLIN

1359A