

LEGEND

North of Schei Syncline South of Schei Syncline

QUATERNARY
Q Glacial gravels, moraine debris, silt, clay and stream sediments, marine beach deposits (mapped only where underlying bedrock geology cannot be inferred with certainty)

CRETACEOUS OR TERTIARY
Ktd Dike dykes; mottled light green and dark grey, slightly rusty brown-weathering

PENNSYLVANIAN
Pcf CANTON FIORD FORMATION: conglomerate, sandstone, minor sandy limestone; red-weathering

DEVONIAN
Upper Devonian
Dob4 OSSE BAY FORMATION: Upper Sandstone and Shale Member: argillaceous sandstone, shale, siltstone, minor coal; green on both fresh and weathered surfaces, recessive
Dob3 Upper Sandstone Member: quartz sandstone, ferruginous, light coloured, weathers orange; micaceous shaly intervals at base and top
Dob2 Lower Sandstone and Shale Member: argillaceous quartz sandstone, sandy mudstone, shale, siltstone; red and green on both fresh and weathered surfaces, recessive
Dob1 Lower Sandstone Member: quartz sandstone; massive to thick-bedded, yellow-orange-weathering, resistant; much recessive red shale and sandstone in lower part of member

MIDDLE DEVONIAN
Ddb2 BIRD FIORD FORMATION: Upper Member: quartz sandstone; partly calcareous, rusty or green-weathering, resistant
Ddb1 Lower Member: limestone, shale, sandy, greenish weathering, recessive

LOWER AND MIDDLE DEVONIAN
Ddb2 BLUE FIORD FORMATION: Brown Limestone Member: limestone, medium- to thick-bedded, resistant
Ddb1 Limestone and Shale Member: light grey limestone, resistant; calcareous shale, recessive

LOWER DEVONIAN
SDe EIDS FORMATION: limestone, lity shale and siltstone; light brown, thin-bedded, very recessive SDe1. SDe2 Member (there only Devonian parts of the formation occur)

SILURIAN AND DEVONIAN
Lower Silurian to Lower Devonian
Ddb2 CAPE PHILLIPS FORMATION: shale, lity shale, siltstone, friable to thin-bedded, dark grey to black, graphitic, recessive (there only Silurian and Devonian parts of the formation occur)

SILURIAN
Sd DOURO FORMATION: limestone, shaly partings; greenish grey weathering, wavy bedding, thin-bedded
Su UNNAMED FORMATION: dolomite, limestone, silty dolomite; cream-weathering with brown bands

ORDOVICIAN AND SILURIAN
Upper Ordovician and Lower Silurian
Osa ALLEN BAY FORMATION: dolomite; dark brown, porous and vuggy, petrolicious, dark brown weathering, very resistant; lity at base

MIDDLE AND UPPER ORDOVICIAN
CORNWALLS GROUP
Oca HENSE BAY FORMATION: limestone, shaly interlayers; thin-bedded, recessive
Ocb THUMB MOUNTAIN FORMATION: limestone and minor dolomite; very resistant
Ocb BAY FIORD FORMATION: gypsum-anhydrite, shaly limestone, greenish shale and mudstone; very recessive

LOWER AND MIDDLE ORDOVICIAN
Oe ELEANOR RIVER FORMATION: limestone and dolomite; moderately resistant

LOWER ORDOVICIAN AND PROBABLE CAMBRIAN
CO3 UNNAMED FORMATION: limestone, dolomite, gypsum-anhydrite, quartz sandstone, flat-pebble conglomerate, recessive
CO2 UNNAMED FORMATION: dolomite, minor chert; thick-bedded, dark weathering, very resistant
CO1 UNNAMED FORMATION: limestone, dolomite, shale, flat-pebble conglomerate, stromatolite beds; moderately resistant

PRECAMBRIAN
Pcf Onites, reddish weathering; quartzite; basic dykes

LEGEND

Geological boundary (defined, approximate, assumed)
Limit of geological mapping
Bedding (horizontal, inclined, vertical)
Bedding (obtained from aerial photographs or air-observed)
Direction of prominent steep jointing
Cleatosity, schistosity (near vertical)
Fault (nature unknown)
Fault (arrow in direction of dip)
Normal fault (defined, approximate, assumed; circle on downthrown side)
Strike-slip fault (arrows show relative movement)
Scissors fault
Thrust fault (defined, approximate, assumed; teeth in direction of dip, arrow show lateral movement)
Anticline (defined, approximate; arrow indicates plunge, line indicates direction of dip of axial plane)
Syncline (defined, approximate; arrow indicates plunge, line indicates direction of dip of axial plane)
Lineament
Multiple fold (trend unknown)
Small banks in lower member of Devon Island Formation

Geology by J. Wm. Kerr, 1967

Geological cartography by the Institute of Sedimentary and Petroleum Geology, Geological Survey of Canada, 1968

Base-map (Bad Fiord, Baumann Fiord, Carlgren Strait, Graham Island) from 1:250,000 scale maps published by the Surveys and Mapping Branch, 1965, 1966, 1967

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

All elevations in feet above mean sea-level



N.W.T. ELLESMERE ISLAND (SOUTHWESTERN)
1:125,000
MAP 10-1968 (North 1/2)
(Sheet 1 of 2) 1969

NORTH HALF
Map 10-1968