

LEGENDE  
Note: Some map units and symbols shown in the legend may not appear on this map

**SURFICIAL DEPOSITS**

**NONGLACIAL ENVIRONMENT**  
**ALLOUVIAL DEPOSITS:** stream-deposited material within modern active drainage systems. "Modern" is defined as the period since retreat of the sea, proglacial lakes, or glacial ice.

**Ac** Alluvium: silt, sand, and gravel deposited in channels and on floodplains; may include alluvium in terraces formed as streams cut to present level in glacial and marine sedimentary fill.

**Ad** Deltaic sediments: sand, gravel, and boulders deposited where modern streams enter lakes or narrow bays.

**NONGLACIAL AND GLACIAL ENVIRONMENT**  
**MARINE DEPOSITS:** materials deposited in the Tertiary. Sea and glacial deposits notified by marine processes.

**Mu** Coastal plain-tidal flat sediments: composed of poorly sorted clay, silt, and sand with pockets of sorted nearshore sand and gravel; widespread sand, and marine clay silt; probably a till plain levelled by filling of depression and planation by wave action during emergence.

**Mw** Offshore sediments: thin sheet of sand deposited by a migrating shoreline; composed of fine to medium sand or silt; the sand generally associated with No. 6.

**Md** Deltaic sediments: sand, poorly sorted, deposited in the Tertiary. Sea by glacial or nonglacial streams.

**Mn** Marine sediments: generally well sorted sand, gravel, cobble, or boulders, deposited in beaches, bars, spits, and ice-pushed ridges.

**Ms** Offshore sediments: clay-silt and silty sand deposited in a deep water environment; may occur anywhere below marine limit but distribution is patchy above 60 m w.l.; thickest deposits generally occur in deep water valleys or on the floor of the outer shelf; may show striped pattern on airphoto; No. 6 not notified on airphoto.

**AM** Alluvium and marine sand or silt, undifferentiated: flat areas consisting of modern alluvium mixed with silt and sand that has washed from slopes by wave action or deposited in the sea by meltwater streams.

**AQ** Alluvium and outwash gravel, undifferentiated: flat areas occupying low stream valleys or abandoned channels above marine limit.

**TM** Till and marine silt, undifferentiated: till-covered landforms blanketed by marine sediments.

**GLACIAL ENVIRONMENT**  
**GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS:** water-sorted sediments deposited in, around, or near a glacier, largely as a result of meltwater.

**Qk** Ice-contact stratified drift: sand and gravel deposited near ice margins in, over, or around low ice or low topography; commonly as eskers but includes isolated hummocky deposits of uncertain origin.

**Qo** Esker and outwash: sand, gravel, and silt with terraced, hummocky, and knotted surfaces.

**Qa** Sand and gravel deposited by subglacial meltwater flowing from an esker tunnel and flowing between the esker ridge and meltwater in areas below marine limit; includes outwash fans and materials on the floor or at the mouth of meltwater channels.

**Qs** Silt, sand, and fine gravel: same origin as Qa but represents distal fine sediment debouching from an esker tunnel into the sea.

**Qn** Disintegration moraine: silt, sand, and gravel; undifferentiated; occurs as short ridges or hummocks; though to be deposited in late and crosses in stamens; ice; ridge orientation may form a reticulate pattern.

**TILL DEPOSITS:** poorly sorted sediments with distinctive form deposited directly by glacial ice.

**Td** Till plain: generally sandy, silty, non-clayey till with 25 to 50 per cent clay-sized particles; includes areas of clayey till (Tc); prominent striped pattern on airphoto.

**Tc** Ribbed (beaver) moraine: generally boundary till; in places sand and gravel; forming a series of ridges and troughs; ridges generally less than 1 m high and 2 to 10 m wide; ridges generally oriented at right angles to and from transverse to direction of ice flow.

**Th** Hummocky till: till without significant boundary cover occurring as hummocky, low ridges or erosion remnants between subglacial meltwater channels.

**ROCK**  
**Precambrian Intrusive igneous and metamorphic rocks, and metasediments:**

**n** Surface comprises more than 80 per cent outcrop.

**BT** Surface comprises 20 to 80 per cent outcrop or bedrock is mantled with an average of less than 1 m of the surficial deposit indicated.

**Small bedrock outcrop:**

**Drumlin or fluting (direction of ice flow known, unknown):**

**Crag and tail (direction of ice flow known):**

**Linear feature related to ice flow but obscured by solifluction processes, water-laid sediments, or hummocky till:**

**Glacial striae (direction of ice movement known, unknown):**

**Location of measurement at centre of staff, older striae shown with broken staff:**

**Trend of ribbed or minor moraine ridges:**

**Hummocky moraine:**

**Deer moraine: straight, approximately 2 m-high and moraine ridges built parallel to an ice front, possibly deposited annually by flowing ice submerged in a sea or lake:**

**Area of ridges formed by pack-ice shove:**

**Trend of nearshore marine ridges originating at beaches, bars, vegetations, and ice-advanced ridges:**

**Esker (direction of flow known, unknown); may be confused with or obscured by nearshore features; projected beneath water surfaces where known or inferred:**

**Meltwater channel: steep-sided channel commonly cut in bedrock or till:**

**Permanently drained postglacial lake basins; may include deposits of silty sediment with up to 15 per cent organic carbon:**

**Landslides: contains continual load of suspended sediment during ice-free periods; rarely occur above marine limit due to wave washing or solifluction processes:**

**List of marine submergence:**

**Escarpment: generally in unconsolidated sediments:**

**Palisade-like feature:**

**Colluvial deposits: commonly formed where ice shove or bank failures have disrupted the vegetation and over alluvium:**

**Geological boundary:**

**Radiocarbon date:**

**Geology by J.M. Bylenthorn, A.S. Boydell, and W.K. Skille, based mainly on airphoto interpretation with ground checking, 1972.**

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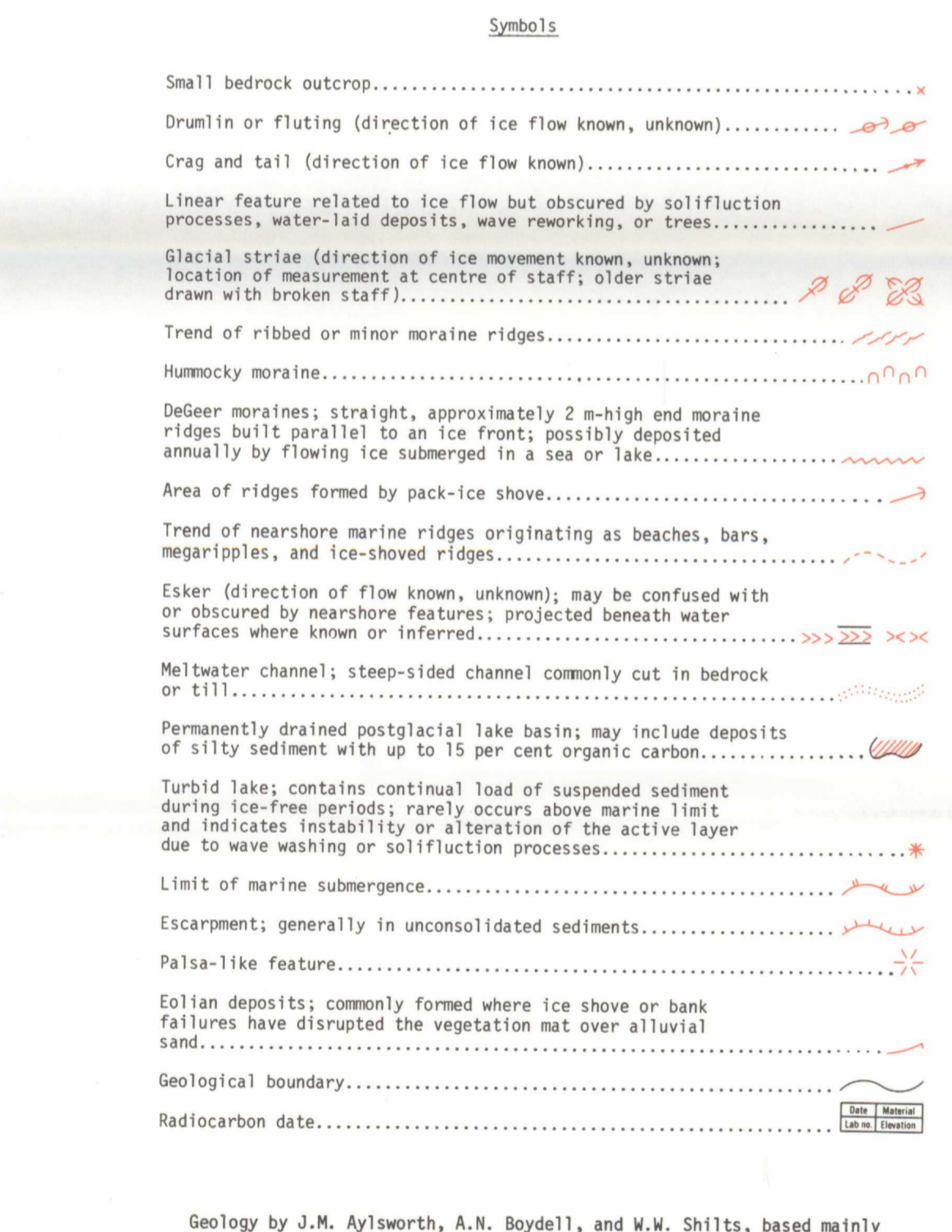
**Any revisions or additional geological information known to the user would be welcomed by the Geological Survey of Canada.**

**Base map, enlarged from 1:250,000 scale, published by the Army Survey Establishment, S.C.C. in 1964.**

**Copies of the topographical edition of this map may be obtained from the Canada Map Office, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa, K1A 0S3.**

**Mean magnetic declination 1981, 2002, 7 most increasing 13.2' annually. Readings vary from 206' in the SE corner to 217.1' in the NE corner of this map area.**

**Elevations in feet above mean sea level.**



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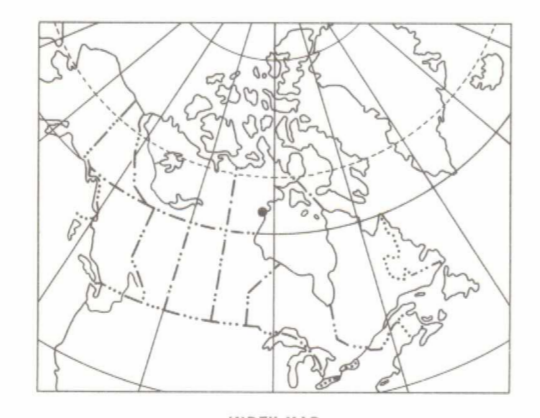
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Elevations in feet above mean sea level.



MAP 9-1980  
SURFICIAL GEOLOGY  
**TAVANI**  
DISTRICT OF KEEWATIN  
Scale 1:125,000  
Universal Transverse Mercator Projection  
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