

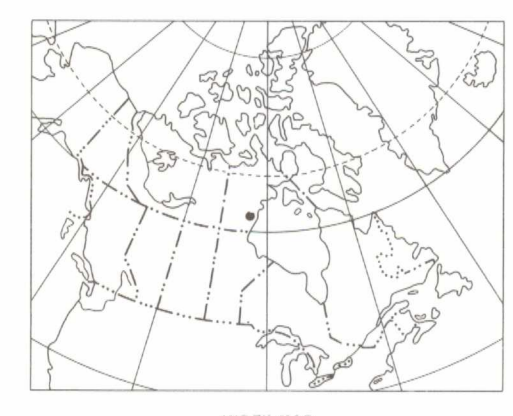
LEGEND
 Note: Some map units and symbols shown in the legend may not appear on this map

- SURFICIAL DEPOSITS**
- NONGLACIAL ENVIRONMENT**
- AL** Alluvial 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 sand-mudstone fill.
 - AM** Alluvium and marine sand or silt, undifferentiated: Flat areas consisting of modern alluvium mixed with silt and sand that was washed from slopes by wave action or deposited in the sea by meltwater streams.
 - AG** Alluvium and outwash gravel, undifferentiated: Flat areas occurring in stream valleys or abandoned channels above marine limit.
 - TM** Till and marine silt, undifferentiated: Ill-sorted sandstone blanketed by marine sediments.
- GLACIAL ENVIRONMENT**
- GL** Ice-contact stratified drift: sand and gravel deposited near ice margins by cover, or around ice or in ice tunnels, commonly as eskers, but includes till-like hummocky deposits of uncertain origin.
 - GS** Esker sand outwash: sand, gravel, and silt with terraced, hummocky, and laceted surfaces.
 - GS** Sand and gravel deposited by subaerial meltwater streams exiting from an esker tunnel and flowing below the esker ridge and on high ridges above marine limit. Includes beach sand and materials on the floor or at the mouth of meltwater channels. Go silt, sand, and fine gravel; same origin as well but represents distal fine sediment debouching from an esker tunnel into the sea.
 - GR** Disintegration marine silt, sand, and gravel, undifferentiated: occurs as short ridges or hummocks, though also deposited in holes and crevasses in stagnant ice; ridge orientation may form a reticulate pattern.
 - TI** Till deposits: poorly sorted sediments with distinctive forms deposited directly by glacial ice.
 - Ta** Till plain: generally sandy, silty, non-clayey till with very little clay. Clayey till particles; includes areas of clayey till (Tc), prominent striped pattern on airphoto.
 - Tb** Ribbed (Rogen) moraine: generally bouldery till, in places sand and gravel, forming hummocks and straight to slightly curved ridges less than 1 m long and 2 to 10 m high; ridges generally oriented at right angles to flow from basin parallel to direction of ice flow.
 - Tc** Hummocky till: till without significant boulder cover occurring as hummocks, includes ridges of till that are minor and moraines or minor remnants between subaerial meltwater channels.
- ROCK**
- R** Surface comprises more than 80 per cent outcrop.
 - R1** Surface comprises 20 to 80 per cent outcrop or bedrock visible as an average of less than 1 m of the surficial deposit indicated.

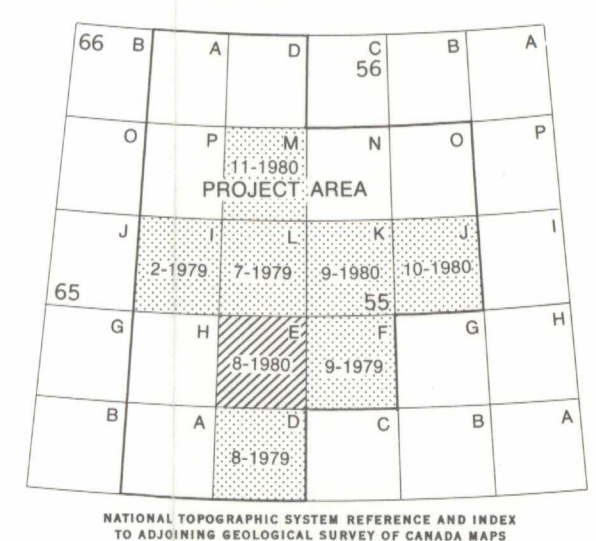
- Symbols**
- Small bedrock outcrop
 - Quartzite or quartzite intrusion of ice flow known, unknown
 - Cray and tall (direction of ice flow known)
 - Linear feature related to ice flow but obscured by solifluction processes, water-laid deposits, wave reworking, or trees
 - Channel scarp (direction of ice movement indicated)
 - Location of measurement at centre of staff; older staves drawn with broken staffs
 - Trend of ribbed or minor marine ridges
 - Hummocky aprone
 - Deer moraines straight, approximately 2 m-high and moraine ridge built parallel to 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 as beaches, bars, megaripples, and ice-bermed ridges
 - Esker (direction of flow known, unknown), may be confused with surface where known or inferred
 - Meltwater channel, steep-sided channel commonly cut in bedrock
 - Permanently drained postglacial lake basin; may include deposits of silty sediment with up to 15 per cent organic carbon
 - Quartzite (contains central part of suspended sediment during ice-free periods; rarely occurs above marine limit and indicates instability or abrasion of the substrate due to wave washing or solifluction processes)
 - Limit of marine submergence
 - Escarpment generally in unconsolidated sediments
 - Relict-line features
 - Collan deposits; commonly formed where ice shove or bank failures have disrupted the vegetation mat over alluvial deposits
 - Geological boundary
 - Redecarbon date
- Geology by L. Rosenblatt, J.R. Asplund, C.K. Cunningham, I.M. Kestler, and S.A. Smith, based mainly on airphoto interpretation with ground checking, 1971, 1973, 1977
- Thematic information on this map is, in part, reproduced directly from author's copy
- 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.E. in 1966
- Copies of the topographic edition of this map may be obtained from the Canada Map Office, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa, K1J 0G9
- Mean magnetic declination 1981, 2°38.9' East decreasing 37.3' annually; magnetic north very near true north in the SE corner of 61.3° in the SE corner of this map area
- Elevations in feet above mean sea level



Scale of this map may be obtained from the Geological Survey of Canada, 115 St. James Street, Ottawa, Ontario, K1P 0S8
 1:250,000 Scale, 1971 Edition, 1:250,000 Scale, 1971 Edition, 1:250,000 Scale, 1971 Edition, 1:250,000 Scale, 1971 Edition



MAP 8-1980
 SURFICIAL GEOLOGY
ESKIMO POINT
 DISTRICT OF KEEWATIN
 Scale 1:125 000
 Kilometers 1 2 3 4
 Miles 1 2 3 4
 Universal Transverse Mercator Projection
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