

LEGEND
SEDIMENTARY ROCKS

QUATERNARY
RECENT
Qal Alluvium: sand, silt, clay, gravel

PLEISTOCENE OR RECENT
Qm Marine deposits: clay, silt, sand, gravel

PLEISTOCENE
Qg Glacial-fluvial deposits: gravel

TERTIARY
PALEOCENE OR EOCENE
Tpe Unnamed Paleocene/Eocene sandstones: carbonaceous sandstones

CRETACEOUS
UPPER CRETACEOUS
Ke EUREKA SOUND FORMATION: sandstone, siltstone, shale, lignite
Kk KANGUK FORMATION: shale, minor tuff beds

LOWER AND UPPER CRETACEOUS
Khv1 HASSEL FORMATION: sandstone, minor shale, coal, tuff; Khv1: lower volcanic flow; Khv2: upper volcanic flow

LOWER CRETACEOUS
Kc CHRISTOPHER FORMATION: Kcl (informal lower member): shale, with glauconitic sandstone in upper part; Kcu (informal upper member): shale, with calcareous sandstone in upper part; Kc (undivided Kcl and Kcu): shale, with minor siltstone, sandstone
Ki ISACHSEN FORMATION: sandstone, siltstone, shale, minor coal

JURASSIC AND CRETACEOUS
UPPER JURASSIC AND LOWER CRETACEOUS
JkD DEER BAY FORMATION: JkDa (Amund Ringnes Island): silty shale; JkDb (Amund Ringnes Island): glauconitic sandstone; JkDc (silty shale, JkDd: locally glauconitic sandstone; JkDe: silty shale, with thin sandstones near top, JkD (undivided Deer Bay Formation): silty shale

JURASSIC
UPPER JURASSIC
Ja AWINGAK FORMATION: sandstone, partly shaly; local coal
Jr RINGNES FORMATION: shale, very large yellow-buff concretions; minor sandstone

UPPER(?) MIDDLE AND LOWER JURASSIC
Jsu SAVIK FORMATION: Jsu (Lower Member): subsurface only; Jsu (Upper Member): shale; local sandstone beds on Cornwall Island; Jsu (undivided Savik Formation): shale; local glauconitic siltstone

MIDDLE AND LOWER JURASSIC
Jb BORDEN ISLAND FORMATION: sandstone, pebbly lenses; red-brown ferruginous lenses and beds
Jc JAEGER FORMATION: JcA: clayey sandstones and sandy shales; JcB: partly pebbly, partly glauconitic, partly phosphatic sandstones; JcC: silty, sandy shale; JcD: partly glauconitic, partly phosphatic sandstones

LOWER JURASSIC
Jt HEIBERG FORMATION (Upper Member): sandstone, minor coal

TRIASSIC AND JURASSIC
UPPER TRIASSIC AND LOWER JURASSIC
Tsu HEIBERG FORMATION (Lower Member): sandstone, as thin to thick intervals; with shale, as thin to thick intervals

UPPER(?) MIDDLE AND LOWER(?) TRIASSIC
Tba BLAA MOUNTAIN FORMATION: silty shale, some calcareous sandstones in upper part; glauconitic sandstones in lower part
Tbi BLAA MOUNTAIN AND BLIND FIORD FORMATIONS, undivided (subsurface only): shale, siltstone, sandstone

INTRUSIVE ROCKS
CRETACEOUS AND ? OLDER (radiometric ages)
Gabbro dykes and sills (gd)

PALEOZOIC
MISSISSIPPIAN AND PENNSYLVANIAN (age of parent rock)
MPs Diapiric domes and dykes: gypsum, with included blocks and masses of anhydrite, dolomite and limestone (MPs), and gabbro of unknown age (g1)

Geological boundary (defined, approximate, assumed)
Intraformational contact (defined, approximate)
Intraformational marker (defined, approximate)
Bedding (ground observation; inclined, vertical)
Bedding (from air photograph or observed from aircraft; dip direction)
Foliation (inclined, vertical)
Fault (defined, approximate; solid circle indicates downthrow side)
Anticline (defined, approximate; arrow indicates plunge)
Syncline (defined, approximate; arrow indicates plunge)
Fossil locality (GSC catalogue number)
Radiometric age determination (age in m.y.)
Stratigraphic section studied, showing approximate line of traverse (BAA: H.R. Balkwill; RV: K.J. Roy; WR: G.G. Wilson)
Structural cross-section

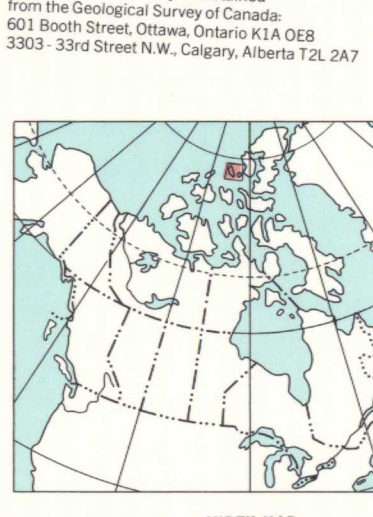
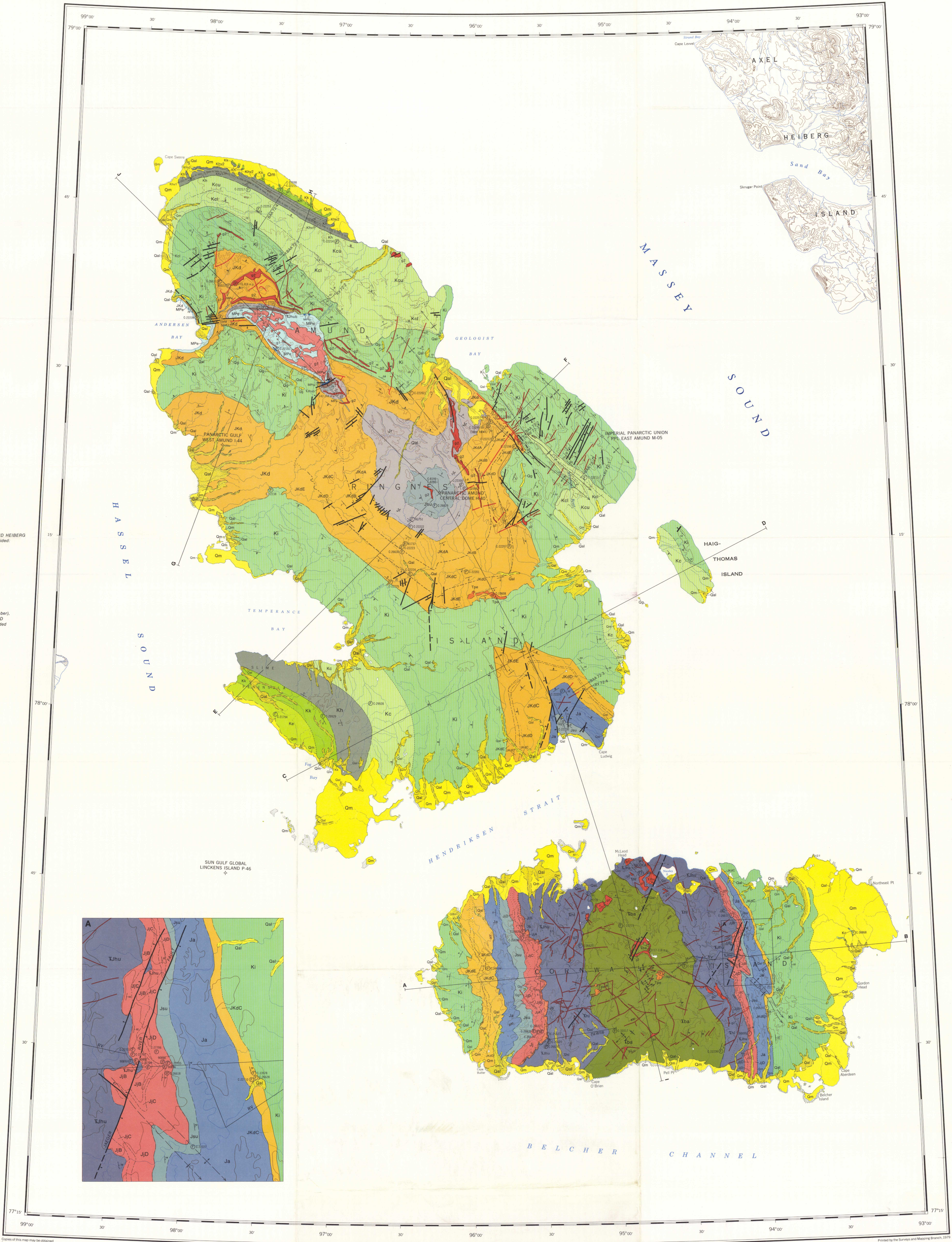
Geology by H.R. Balkwill based on studies of vertical air photographs and ground and air observations by H.R. Balkwill, W.S. Hopkins, Jr., K.J. Roy, W.V. Sitter, and G.G. Wilson (1971-1974)
Geological compilation by H.R. Balkwill
To accompany GSC Memoir 390 by H.R. Balkwill

SCHEMATIC STRATIGRAPHIC RELATIONSHIPS

CORNWALL ISLAND AMUND RINGNES ISLAND

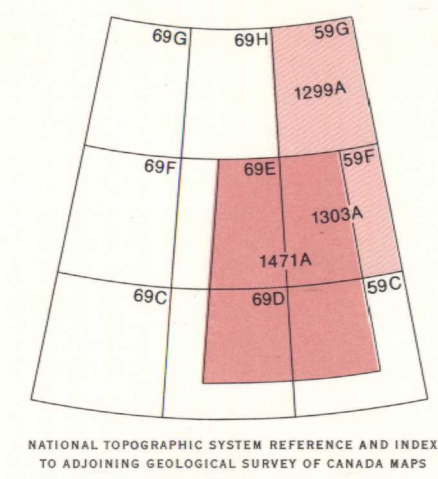
Upper level of exposure
Lower level of exposure

Geological cartography by J.H. Waddell, Institute of Sedimentary and Petroleum Geology, Geological Survey of Canada
Any revisions or additional geological information known to the user would be welcomed by the Geological Survey of Canada
Base map at the same scale from parts of 1:250 000 scale maps "Cape Nathorst", "Cornwall Island", "Haig-Thomas Island", and "Hassel Sound", published by the Surveys and Mapping Branch, 1965 and 1966
Copies of the topographical 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



MAP 1471A
GEOLOGY
**AMUND RINGNES, CORNWALL,
AND HAIG-THOMAS ISLANDS**
DISTRICT OF FRANKLIN

Scale 1:250,000
Kilometres 0 6 12 18
Miles 0 4 8
Transverse Mercator Projection
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