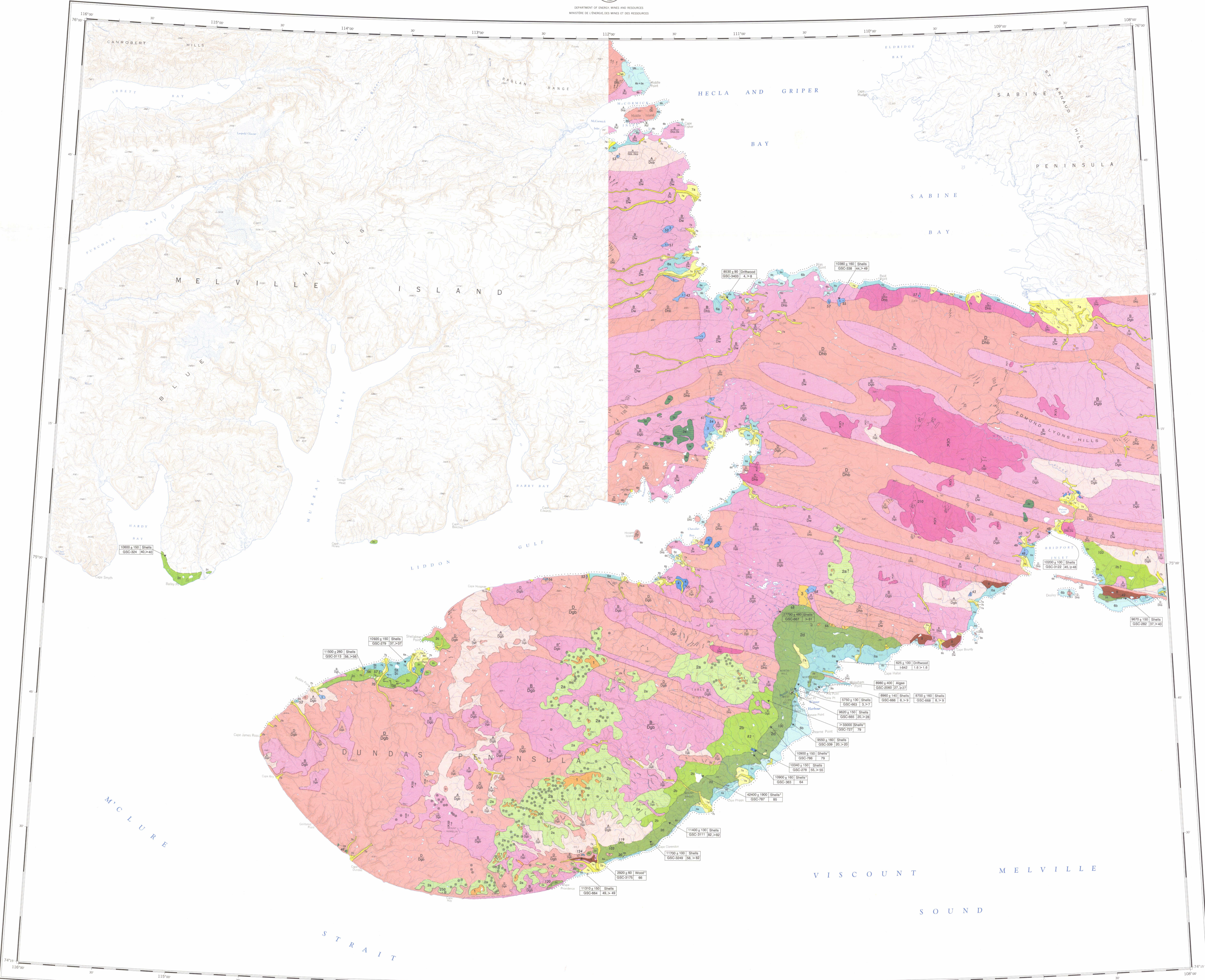


- LEGEND**
- QUATERNARY**
- HOLOCENE**
- 7b** COLLUVIAL DEPOSITS: detritum, locally organic rich, at the foot of slopes; transported or altered by slopewash (including stream); or mass movement
  - 7a** FLUVIAL DEPOSITS: CHANNEL AND FLOODPLAIN DEPOSITS (ACTIVE): mainly sand and gravel; includes dikes and levees
  - 7a** TERRACE DEPOSITS: mainly sand; sandy silt; gravel or peat; in places overlies fine matrix or organic sediment; T1: material being presently worked by eolian processes
  - 6b** MARINE DEPOSITS: RAISED BEACH DEPOSITS: gravel and sand, or gravel; raised beach terraces; commonly arranged in flights; overlies silt or weathered rock
  - 6a** RAISED UNDIFFERENTIATED SHORE, NEARSHORE, AND OFFSHORE DEPOSITS: chiefly sand or finer materials
- PLEISTOCENE**
- 5** GLACIAL DEPOSITS: gravel, sand, or silt; debris associated with former water planes (commonly marine but locally may have been glacial lake)
  - 4** MARINE DEPOSITS: silty clay to gravelly sand; deposited in littoral, nearshore, or offshore environments; on south coast commonly overlain by Waterhead 33
  - 3** GLACIOLUVIAL DEPOSITS: boulders or silty sand; proglacial terraces; extending Waterhead 33
- MORAINAL DEPOSITS**
- 2a** UNDIFFERENTIATED DRIFT: scattered thin sandy siltlike deposits; not in proximity to defined ice units
  - 2d** WINTER HARBOUR TILL: carbonaceous sand, silt, and clay matrix silt; overlies late Pleistocene marine deposits and weathered rock
  - 2c** LUDLOW TILL: sand, silt, and clay matrix silt; predates late Pleistocene marine deposits; deposited by ice lobe in Ludlow Gulf
  - 2b** BOLZOU TILL: sand, silt, and clay matrix silt; predates late Pleistocene marine deposits; deposited by ice flowing from Viscount Melville Sound
  - 2a** QUANDAS TILL: dark grey clay to sand matrix silt; lithology dissimilar to adjacent tills to southeast
- ICE CONTACT DEPOSITS:** gravel-veneered, gravelly sand; make up hills and knolls which form a belt of kame-like features within the margin of Quadas T1. Only the most prominent deposits mapped separately from T1
- QUATERNARY AND PRE-QUATERNARY WEATHERED BEDROCK:** surficial material resulting from disintegration of bedrock; normally shown overlying parent rock formation e.g. D<sub>1</sub>, where bedrock surface has been worked by Quaternary marine, D2C processes, commonly resulting in flat, poorly drained terrain, silt shown as, e.g., D<sub>1</sub> D2C
- A** FINE GRAINED: dominantly sandy silt or clayey silt
  - B** MIXED: fine and coarse deposits
  - C** SAND: sand and minor gravelly sand or silt; C<sub>1</sub>: material presently being worked by eolian processes
  - D** RUBBLE: rock fragments; sand or silt locally dominant
- BEDROCK**
- Tb** BEAUFORT FORMATION: unconsolidated gravel, sand, minor organic material
  - K** CHRISTOPHER AND SACHSEN FORMATIONS (CRETACEOUS, UNDIVIDED): poorly consolidated quartzite sandstone, siltstone, and minor coal of the Beaufort Formation; subordinate silt and shale of the Christopher Formation; weathers to sand and silt, respectively
  - Pcf** CANYON FORD FORMATION: poorly consolidated sandstone, limestone, and conglomerate; weathers to rubble, sand, and silt
  - Dgb** GRIPER BAY FORMATION: alternating sandstone, siltstone, and shale units; weathers to rubble, sand, and silt; rubble dominates on facing slope of western Dundas Peninsula
  - Dhb** HECLA BAY FORMATION: fine grained quartzite sandstone, minor siltstone, and shale; weathers to rubble, mixed rubble, sand and silt, and sand (especially in the northeast)
  - Dw** WEATHERALL FORMATION: alternating shale, siltstone, and sandstone units; weathers to silt, sand, and rubble
  - Dcb** CAPE DE BRAY FORMATION: shale with minor beds of siltstone and sandstone; weathers to silt or clayey silt
  - Dcp** CAPE PHILLIPS FORMATION: cherty shale and minor limestone; weathers to fines
  - Oc** CORNWALLIS GROUP: carbonate and shale; weathers to rubble, silt, and clay
- Geological boundary (dashed, approximate, assumed/transitional)**
- Glacial limit (dotted)**
- Glacial strike (direction of ice movement known, unknown)**
- Modern beach berm (solid)**
- Altiplano marine limit (dashed)**
- Meltwater channel (flow direction known, unknown; marginal)**
- Elevation (m) of significant feature**
- Reduction: scale 1: Shell - probably ice transported**
- 2: Elevation (m) of sample given 1942, followed by relative sea level**
- Date**
- Material**
- Lab. no. | Elevation**

Quaternary geology by D.A. Hodgson and J.S. Vincent, 1980  
 Pre-Quaternary geology after Tour and Thomsen, 1954, and  
 Entry and Olson, 1979  
 To accompany Paper 63-16 by D.A. Hodgson, J.S. Vincent and J.G. Fyles  
 Geological cartography by I.A. Coulthart, 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 assembled by the Geological Survey of Canada from maps published  
 at the same scale by the Army Survey Establishment, R.C.E., 1954, 1955  
 Copies of the topographical editions covering this map area may be obtained  
 from the Canada Map Office, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources,  
 Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0G9  
 Mean magnetic declination 1983: 59°30' East, decreasing 4.7' annually  
 Readings vary from 51°42.9' in the SW corner to 61°18.8' in the NE  
 corner of the map area.  
 Elevations in feet above mean sea level  
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 1984. Surficial geology, Central Melville Island, Northwest Territories,  
 Geological Survey of Canada, Map 1583A, scale 1:250 000



MAP 1583A  
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