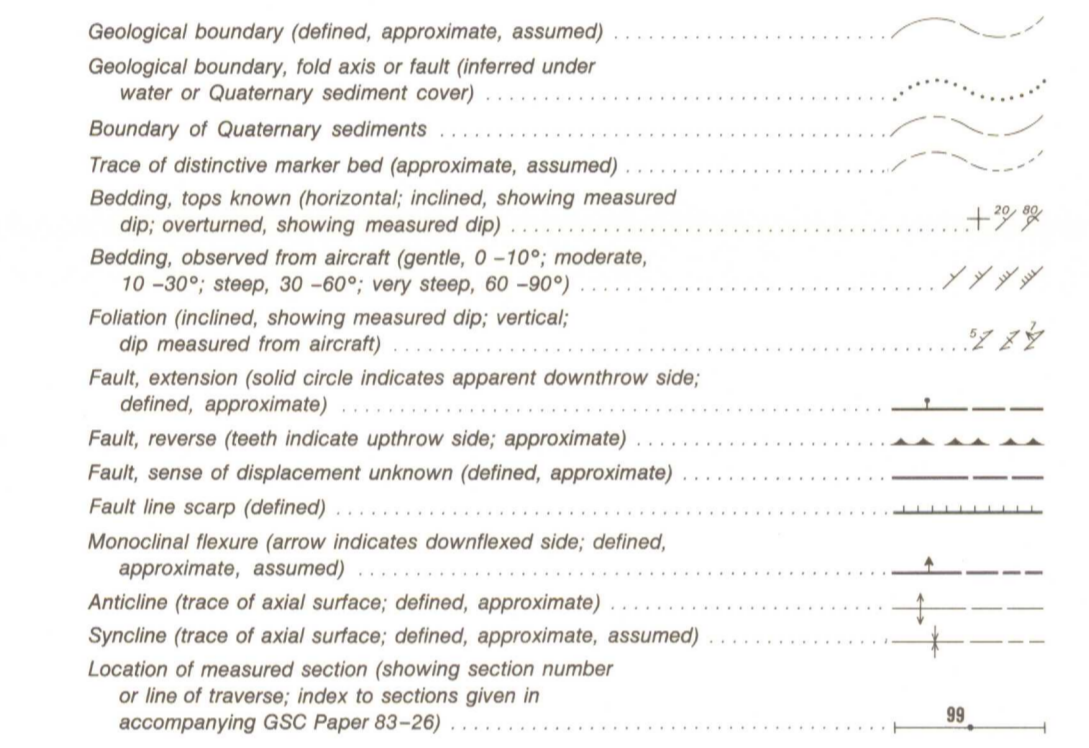


LEGEND

Coloured legend blocks indicate map units that appear on this map

- CEANOZOIC**
- QUATERNARY**
 - Q** Stream, deltaic, glacial and marine beach sediments (mapped only where underlying bedrock geology could not be inferred with reasonable certainty)
 - SILURIAN**
 - Scs** UPPER SILURIAN
CAPE STORM FORMATION: dolostone, grey, buff or brown; lesser limestone and sandstone; minor siltstone and shale; thin to medium bedded; recessive
 - ORDOVICIAN AND SILURIAN**
 - OSa** UPPER ORDOVICIAN TO UPPER SILURIAN
ALLEN BAY FORMATION: dolostone, buff to pale grey, finely crystalline, medium to massive bedded, parts stromatolitic or bioclastic; resistant
- PALEOZOIC**
- COc** ORDOVICIAN
MIDDLE AND UPPER ORDOVICIAN
CORNWALLIS GROUP
IRENE BAY FORMATION: limestone, argillaceous or dolomitic; shales greenish grey; recessive
THUMB MOUNTAIN FORMATION: limestone, dolomitic; dolostone, calcareous; pale grey, cream or greenish grey; fossiliferous; resistant
 - COu** CAMBRIAN AND ORDOVICIAN
UPPER CAMBRIAN TO LOWER ORDOVICIAN
TURNER CLIFFS FORMATION (CO1c1-CO1c2)
Upper member: dolostone, pale grey or buff, fine grained, cherty, dominantly thick to massive bedded; resistant
Lower member: dolostone, grey to buff, commonly laminated, thin to medium bedded; dolostone, greenish, fissile to thin bedded; sandstone, grey to white, locally red brown; common intraformational breccia and conglomerate, local stromatolitic units. Lithology highly variable laterally
- PALEOZOIC formations: undivided**
- Pu**
- CAMBRIAN-ORDOVICIAN formations: undivided**
- COu**
- ARCHEAN-PROTEROZOIC**
- A** Crystalline rocks: predominantly gneiss; minor metapelite, metabasite, granite and diabase; distinctive calc-silicate and marble bands



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS
 GSC section measured by R.L. Christie, 1962

NOTE
 1. The lower Paleozoic formations were not differentiated for mapping purposes south of this arbitrary boundary

Geological cartography by S.D. Orzech, 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 from 1:250,000 scale maps "Thom Bay" 57F, published by the Mapping and Charting Establishment, Department of National Defence in 1967 and part of "Pasley Bay" 67E, published by the Army Survey Establishment, R.C.E. in 1966

Copies of the topographical edition of these maps may be obtained from the Canada Map Office, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa

Magnetic declination 1983 varies from 4°33' 2" westerly at the centre of the west edge to 29°59' 0" westerly at the centre of the east edge. Mean annual change 2.1" easterly

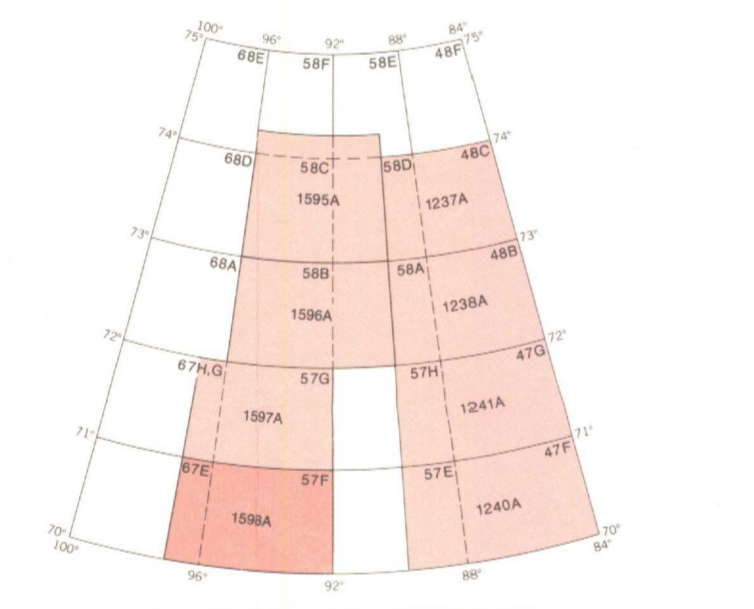
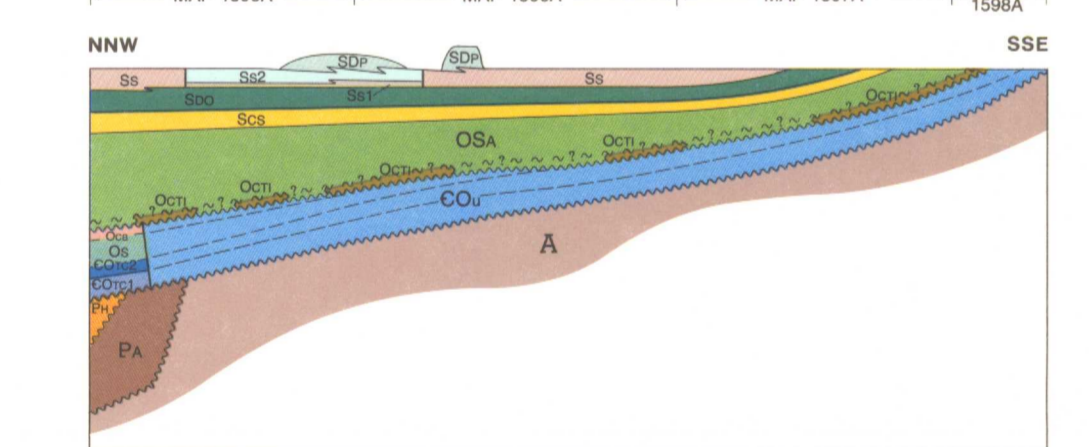
Elevation in feet above mean sea level

Recommended citation:
 Stewart, W.D. and Kerr, J.Wm.
 1984. Geology of Central Boothia Peninsula, District of Franklin. Geological Survey of Canada, Map 1598A, scale 1:250 000.

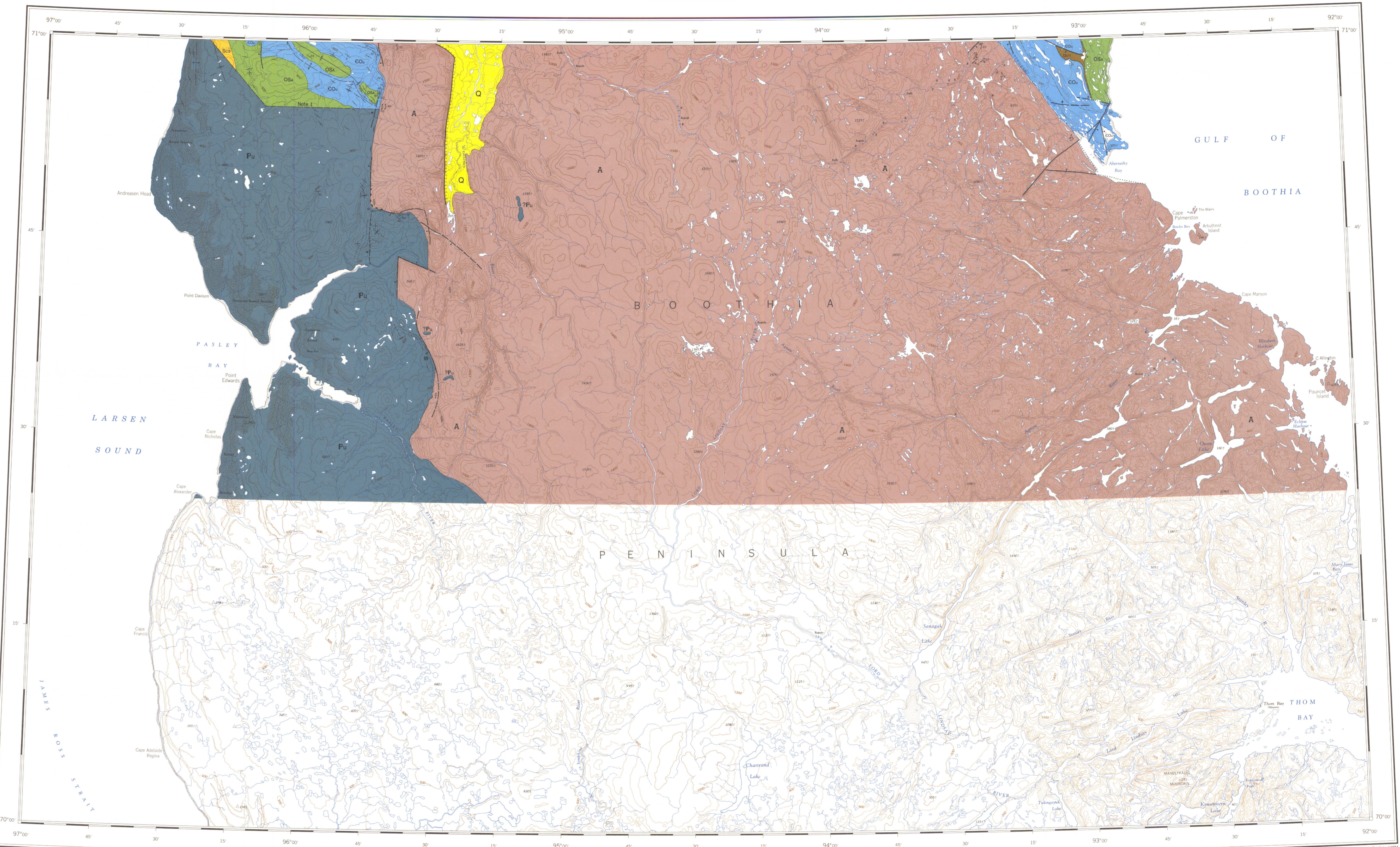
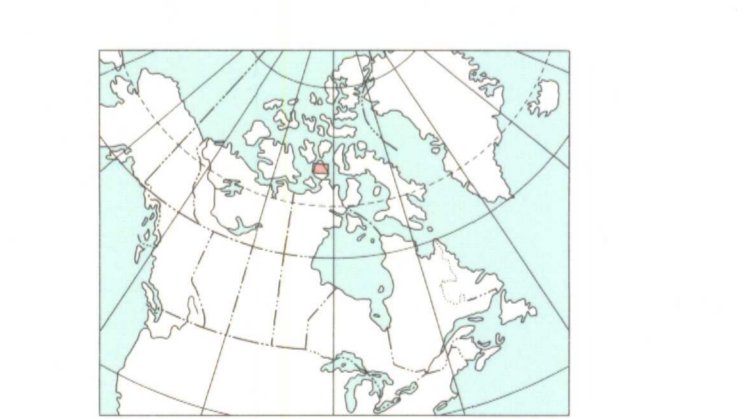
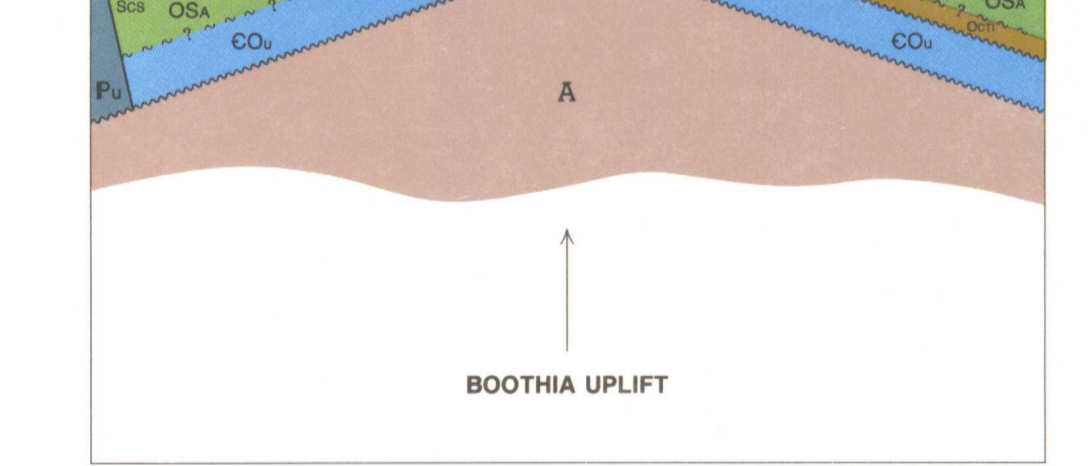
Geological map compilation by W.D. Stewart and J. Wm. Kerr, 1981-1982, based on geological mapping by J. Wm. Kerr, 1975-1976, and on published and unpublished sources

To accompany GSC Paper 83-26 by W.D. Stewart and J.Wm. Kerr

SCHEMATIC REGIONAL STRATIGRAPHIC RELATIONSHIPS ALONG EASTERN FLANK OF BOOTHIA UPLIFT BETWEEN 73°35' AND 70°45' N LATITUDE



SCHEMATIC STRATIGRAPHIC RELATIONSHIPS



MAP 1598A
 GEOLOGY
CENTRAL BOOTHIA PENINSULA
 DISTRICT OF FRANKLIN

Scale 1:250 000
 Kilometres 0 6 12 18
 Universal Transverse Mercator Projection
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