

**LEGEND**

**CENOZOIC**

**QUATERNARY PLEISTOCENE-RECENT**  
 Qu Unconsolidated glacial drift, with associated lake, river and bog deposits

**HADRYNIAN**  
 Hd Diabase dykes

**APHEBIAN**

**AH** HANTSCH PLUTONIC COMPLEX  
 Granite and quartz monzonite, coarse grained and commonly foliated and feldspathic (Ang); migmatite composed dominantly of granitic mesosome with subordinate component of layered gneiss of metasedimentary origin (Aim)

**APS** PILING GROUP  
 Interlayered pelitic and psammitic schist and gneiss, with uncommon but widespread lenses of fine grained calc-silicate gneiss

**APr** Graphitic, sulphidic and rusty weathering schist; probably metamorphosed silicate and sulphide facies iron formation

**APa** Mafic and ultramafic gneiss, locally includes interlayers of marble and rusty weathering schist

**APq** Quartz-muscovite gneiss and orthoquartzite

**APf** Quartzofeldspathic gneiss and orthoquartzite with subordinate quartz-feldspar-biotite-sillimanite-cordierite schist and rare marble; contains some sillimanite-garnet-biotite schist layers; probably an upper amphibolite grade equivalent to map unit Aiq

**ARCHEAN**

**AKgn** HENRY KATER GNEISS COMPLEX  
 Layered granite-granodiorite-tonalite gneiss with locally abundant amphibolite lenses; includes some Apehian granite

Geological boundary (defined, assumed) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Layering, general trend, visible on air photos \_\_\_\_\_  
 Compositional layering (horizontal, inclined, vertical) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mineral foliation (inclined, vertical) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Fold axial surface (inclined, vertical) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mineral lineation, trend and plunge \_\_\_\_\_  
 Fold axis, trend and plunge \_\_\_\_\_  
 Dike (defined, approximate-assumed) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Location of isotopic age determination sample (material, dating method, age in millions of years) \_\_\_\_\_

Material: b, biotite; m, muscovite; l, whole rock isochron;  
 c, concordia intercept; z, zircon  
 Dating method: K, Potassium-Argon; R, Rubidium-Strontium;  
 U, Uranium-Thorium-Lead  
 Initial Strontium 87-Strontium 86 ratio: Sr

Geology by J.R. Henderson, M.N. Henderson and C.R. Tippett, 1978;  
 1979; D. Shaw, M. Mazurkiewicz, R. Green and D. Brabin, 1979; R.  
 Anderson, S. August, D. Brown, P. McEllen and G. Peterson, 1979;  
 reconnaissance by G.D. Jackson, D.G. Benson, W.J. Crawford, W.L.  
 Davison and I.F. Eremanovics, 1970

Compilation and interpretation by J.R. Henderson, 1981

Geological cartography by J.A. King, 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 Surveys and Mapping Branch in 1968

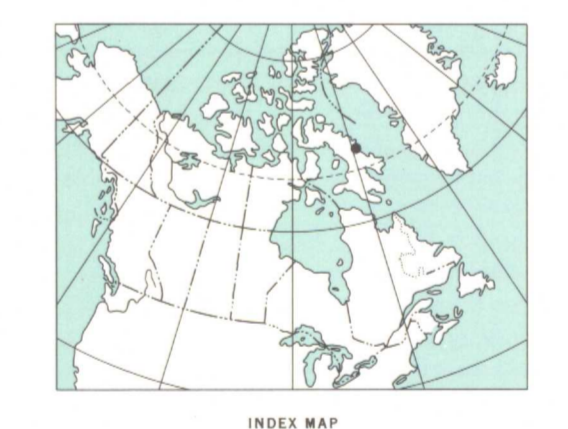
Copies of the topographical editions covering this map area may be  
 obtained from the Canada Map Office, Department of Energy, Mines  
 and Resources, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E9

Mean magnetic declination 1984, 59°31' West, decreasing  
 26.5' annually. Readings vary from 49°59' in the SW  
 corner to 52°06' in the NE corner of the map area

Elevations in feet above mean sea level

MAP 1606A  
 GEOLOGY  
**EKALUGAD FIORD-HOME BAY**  
 DISTRICT OF FRANKLIN  
 NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Scale 1:250 000  
 Kilometres 0 5 10 15 20 Kilometres  
 Transverse Mercator Projection, UTM 67N, Scale Factor 0.9996  
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37D	27C	27D
1560A	1606A	
37A	27B	27A
1561A (in press)	1606A	
360	36P	26M
		26N
		26O
		26P

NATIONAL TOPOGRAPHIC SYSTEM REFERENCE AND INDEX  
 TO GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA MAPS

Recommended citation:  
 Henderson, J.R.  
 1985. Geology, Ekalugad Fiord-Home Bay, District of Franklin,  
 Northwest Territories; Geological Survey of Canada,  
 Map 1606A, scale 1:250 000

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