GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA COMMISSION GÉOLOGIQUE DU CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES
MINISTÈRE DE L'ÉNERGIE, DES MINES ET DES RESSOURCES

LEGEND

QUATERNARY
PLEISTOCENE-RECENT

15 — *Stream, deltaic, glacial and marine beach sediments*

PALEOZOIC AND YOUNGER

14 — *Lower Paleozoic dolomite, sandstone, siltstone, shale and conglomerate; Cretaceous-Tertiary Eureka Sound Formation (sandstone, shale and coal) locally present north of Makinson Inlet; locally includes Quaternary deposits*

HADRYNIAN AND? OLDER

13 — *Diabase dyke, commonly olivine-bearing and tholeiitic*

NEOHELIKIAN

12 — THULE GROUP *(including Bache Peninsula sequence): orthoquartzite, conglomerate, varicoloured sandstone, siltstone and shale, dolomite, basalt lavas and sills*

ARCHEAN AND/OR APHEBIAN

11 — *Crystalline basement, undifferentiated*

10 — *Anatectic peraluminous granite with garnet, cordierite and/or sillimanite; commonly with layers, schlieren and fragments of metasediment and orthopyroxene-bearing quartzofeldspathic rock*

9 — *Amphibolite facies hornblende-biotite gneiss and granitic rocks (retrograded from granulite facies)*

8 — *Orthopyroxene granite; massive to weakly gneissic; commonly perthite-porphyroblastic and veined by granite and pegmatite; may be retrograded, with pseudomorphs after orthopyroxene; 8a retrograded orthopyroxene granite with prominent perthite porphyroblasts, which are locally well aligned*

7 — *Orthopyroxene tonalite; massive to weakly gneissic; commonly veined by granite and pegmatite*

6 — *Orthopyroxene granite and/or tonalite; massive to weakly gneissic; commonly veined by granite and pegmatite*

5 — *Clinopyroxene-orthopyroxene amphibolite*

4 — *Sillimanite quartzite, locally garnetiferous and feldspathic*

3 — *Marble and calc-silicate rocks; marble contains diopside, forsterite and/or wollastonite*

2 — *Orthopyroxene-bearing tonalitic and granitic gneiss*

1 — *Metasedimentary rocks, mainly migmatitic garnet-cordierite-sillimanite-biotite gneiss; subordinate pyroxene-bearing quartzofeldspathic gneiss, marble, quartzite and pyroxene amphibolite*

Relative ages of map units 1 to 11 are uncertain

Geological boundary (defined; approximate or assumed)
Bedding, tops known (inclined)
Gneissosity (horizontal, inclined, vertical)

Geology of Ellesmere Island by T. Frisch and W.C. Morgan with contributions by G.R. Dunning, 1977; of Coburg Island by W.C. Morgan, 1977; of Devon Island by T. Frisch, 1978 and 1980 Compilation by T. Frisch, 1981

To accompany Paper 82-10 by T. Frisch

Geological cartography by E. Bélec, Geological Survey of Canada

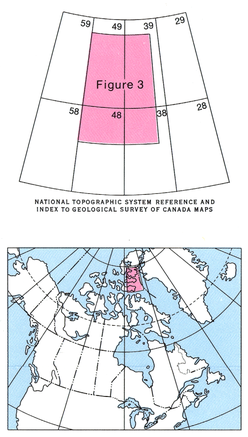
Any revisions or additional geological information known to the user would be welcomed by the Geological Survey of Canada

Base map assembled by the Geological Survey of Canada from maps enlarged from 1:1 000 000, published by the Surveys and Mapping Branch, 1976-78

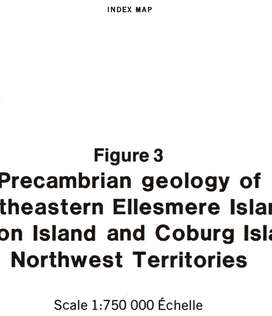
Copies of the topographical editions of this map may be obtained from the Canada Map Office, Department of Energy Mines and Resources, Ottawa, K1A 0E9

The daily change of the North Magnetic Pole causes the magnetic compass to be very erratic in this area

Elevations in metres above mean sea level



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



INDEX MAP

Figure 3
Precambrian geology of southeastern Ellesmere Island, Devon Island and Coburg Island Northwest Territories

Scale 1:750 000 Échelle
km 15 0 15 30 45 km
mi 10 0 10 20 mi
Lambert Conformal Conic Projection

Copies of this map may be obtained from the Geological Survey of Canada:
601 Booth Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E8
3303-33rd Street, N.W., Calgary, Alberta T2L 2A7

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Figure 3
Paper 82-10